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A

CHINESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

PART I

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Kelly & Walsh Ld.

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CHINESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

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A

CHINESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

BY

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Μεγάλων ἀπολισθαίνειν εὐγενὲς ἁμάρτημα

SECOND EDITION, REVISED & ENLARGED

VOLUME I

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED
SHANGHAI, HONGKONG,
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1912

BERNARD QUARITCH
11 GRAFTON STREET,
LONDON, W.

TO

THE MEMBERS OF H.B.M. CONSULAR SERVICE

IN CHINA

AND OTHER STUDENTS OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE

THIS DICTIONARY

IS SYMPATHETICALLY OFFERED

IN THE HOPE

THAT IT MAY LIGHTEN THE BURDEN

OF WHAT MUST ALWAYS BE A TOILSOME TASK

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PREFACE.

The First Edition.—Twenty years have now elapsed since this Dictionary was published in Shanghai, after having been in preparation for some eighteen years previously. The work of printing then occupied nearly two years, in spite of such manifold advantages as a printing-office specially built for the purpose by Messrs. KELLY and WALSH and placed under the able management of Mr. JOHN MORRIS, native compositors to set up the Chinese types, and skilled literary natives to aid in revising the proofs.

The Second Edition.—The Dictionary in its present form must be carefully distinguished from a mere re-issue, under the cover of a new title-page, a new preface, and an altered date. I successfully resisted the great temptation to stereotype the first edition,—a course which is profitable to the author but very unprofitable to the future student,—feeling sure that many years must pass away before anything like a satisfactory Chinese Dictionary could be laid definitively before the public. Early editions of the kind, in any language, have seldom if ever come at all near to perfection; and when it is remembered that LIDDELL and SCOTT's famous lexicon, with all the wealth of Greek scholarship available on its behalf, has had to run through many editions before reaching its present degree of accuracy of research, some consideration may perhaps be extended to a work which has even now attained only to its second stage of existence. The preparation of the present edition may be said to have begun simultaneously with the appearance of the first edition, and during this interval the following improvements have been carried out.
(1)—Many useful additions have been made to the meanings, or definitions, of the leading characters, and the number of cross-references has been largely increased.
(2)—A very large number of new illustrative phrases, drawn from all kinds of sources, have been inserted, including a great many examples of modern terms, for the latter of which I am chiefly indebted to my eldest son, Mr. BERTRAM GILES, now H. B. M. Consul at Ch'ang-sha. In this connexion the accompanying table may be of interest, showing as it does the gradual development of the Chinese-English dictionary since the days of MORRISON, the great pioneer.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF NUMBER OF PHRASES UNDER VARIOUS CHARACTERS, TAKEN AS SPECIMENS, TO ILLUSTRATE THE PROGRESS OF CHINESE-ENGLISH LEXICOGRAPHY.

	MORRISON, 1819 English	MEDHURST, 1843 English	WILLIAMS, 1874 American	GILES, 1892 English	**GILES**, 1912 English
說 to speak	11	15	28	96	129
山 mountains	17	6	19	89	109
生 to be born	21	27	42	135	162
打 to strike	23	21	24	167	172
石 stones	20	19	23	76	89
如 as if	8	6	18	78	112

	MORRISON, 1819 English	MEDHURST, 1843 English	WILLIAMS, 1874 American	GILES, 1892 English	**GILES**, 1912 English
神 spiritual	18	26	37	74	102
酒 wine	14	12	21	72	89
道 path, doctrine	11	13	33	246	261
色 colour	25	19	29	57	86
世 generation	23	12	32	55	75
文 ornament	18	20	22	91	125
筆 pen	12	12	21	58	84
畫 pictures	4	1	24	42	75
事 affairs	28	9	23	51	69
氣 vapour	16	18	38	98	126
天 God, heaven	41	31	34	159	183
眼 eye	7	11	26	128	157
物 thing	9	20	16	42	61
要 to want	8	12	21	61	77
由 cause	14	12	22	58	74
陰 dark	12	18	18	54	64
應 ought	10	13	19	61	78
月 moon	13	14	22	61	76
元 origin	20	10	19	52	73

MORRISON gave no aspirates, a defect many times worse than would be the omission of the rough breathing in a Greek lexicon. MEDHURST attempted aspirates, but omitted many and wrongly inserted others. WILLIAMS gave the aspirates correctly, and marked the five theoretical tones and also the Peking tones; but he provided too few phrases, and mistranslated a large number of those, partly from reverting to the old and inaccurate renderings of classical phrases instead of adopting the new and accurate translations of Dr. LEGGE. He further followed MORRISON in substituting a vertical stroke for the leading character in all the illustrative entries, though this tiresome system had already been discarded by MEDHURST. As to number of phrases, it is there, so it seems to me, that the strength or weakness of a Chinese dictionary may be said to lie. It is impossible to exhaust the meanings of a Chinese character by definitions, each word being (to quote from Professor SONNENSCHEIN) "like a chameleon, which borrows its colour from its environment."

(3)—Sixty-seven new characters have been added, bringing the total number up to 10,926 in all; the original numeral arrangement, however, of the first edition which enabled persons to use this book as a Chinese telegraphic code, as it actually has been used at the various Consulates in China, remains undisturbed.

(4)—With the aid of the 初學檢韻 *Ch'u hsüeh chien yün,* the Rhymes have been carefully revised, and a numeral has been added to each of the 106 standard rhymes, showing its place in its own particular group, and enabling the student to turn it up readily in the 佩文韻府 *P'ei wên yün fu.* Thus, "R. 6." stands for the sixth rhyme under whichever of the four tones may happen to be given at the foot of the column of dialects to the left of the leading character. But as in the *P'ei wên yün fu* the even tone is divided into 上平 and 下平, the combination "R. 6." refers in this case only to the former, and the sixth of the latter class is specially marked "R. 6*a*."

(5)—Since the appearance of the first edition in 1892, I have published *A Chinese Biographical Dictionary*, which contains 2579 lives; and to this the student is now referred for names which are printed without any Chinese characters, in order to complete, if necessary, the sense of an entry which might otherwise be obscure. Number references to the same work are also attached to the Emperors given in the chronological tables at the end of the Dictionary.

(6)—The Tables have undergone a close revision, and in lieu of some which did not meet with general approval, the methods devised by the late JOHN WILLIAMS, F. R. S. for the conversion of Chinese and English dates have been added. These will be found of considerable use to the student who may not possess the valuable, though occasionally inaccurate, *Concordance des Chronologies Néoméniques, Chinoise et Européenne*, by the late P. HOANG.

(7)—Even to the list of short-hand or abbreviated characters some few additions have been made; while the Radical catch-words, which on every left-hand page of the Index in the old edition had been printed on the wrong margin, have now been adjusted in accordance with convenience for use.

(8)—A number of duplicate sentences, which had escaped notice in the old edition, have been cut out, together with a great deal of other matter which time has shown to be of less value to the student than had been originally anticipated. In the old edition, the dictionary proper, exclusive of Tables, Index, etc., filled 1354 pages; in the present edition, the same portion runs to 1710 pages.

(9)—The last fascicule of the old edition was issued in 1892, and the Dictionary was most cordially and kindly received by the public as an up-to-date work. Twenty years of further excursions into Chinese literature have however disclosed many weak points, careless slips, and downright blunders. Some few of my contemporaries have done good service by systematically noting these down, and calling my attention to them. First and foremost I have to mention Mr. E. VON ZACH, Consul-General at Singapore for Austria-Hungary, whose efforts in this direction have been of incalculable value towards securing a higher degree of accuracy in the present work than was attained in the first edition. I am also indebted to Mr. C. F. HOGG for notes published in the last volume of the now defunct *China Review*, and for others which he kindly placed at my disposal after the disappearance of the *Review*; and again, to the Rev. H. W. MOULE for a small collection of similar criticisms. I do not say that I have in every case accepted the emendations proposed by these scholars, my own experience being that correction of the mistakes of others usually involves a fixed percentage of mistakes of one's own. Still, I am very grateful for the assistance offered, and can only wish that more students had followed this excellent plan.

(10)—As regards typography, the fount here employed will, I trust, meet with general approval, being both larger and clearer than that used for the first edition. The printing of this edition, which was placed in the hands of Mr. C. PELTENBURG, Director of the firm of Messrs BRILL and Co., Leiden, and most efficiently carried out under the supervision of Mr. J. B. VAN DUUREN, senior Chinese compositor of that firm, occupied from first to last no less than four years.

(11)—There remains now only the question of proof-reading. It is of course all-important for a dictionary that typographical errors should be as nearly as possible non-existent; and to secure this end the task of proof-reading was performed by three persons, without any assistance from native scholars, as in the case of the first edition. Of these three, I was naturally one; but time has played havoc with my capacity as a proof-reader, and but for the most efficient services of the other two, the result would have been very different from what I believe has now been achieved. Another of the trio was my second son, Mr. LIONEL GILES, M. A. (Oxon), Assistant in the Oriental Department of the British Museum. To him I am indebted not only for careful revision of every proof, but also for numerous valuable suggestions and additions as the work was going through the press. Last in numerical order, but easily first in all that constitutes

the technical skill of the proof-reader, comes my wife. I have already had occasion to acknowledge her valuable services to the first edition, then confined chiefly to the English text. It only remains to say that in this second edition she undertook, oftener in sickness than in health, to revise the Chinese text as well as the English,—a task which only those who know the elusive shades of difference in many Chinese characters will be able fully to appreciate. Great, however, as are my personal obligations for all she has accomplished in this sense, I venture to think that the students who may consult this dictionary, and find the irritation of typographical errors, especially in the Chinese, reduced to a reasonable minimum, will be still more deeply indebted. To these, with all respect, I would commend the popular Chinese maxim: 飲水思源 *When you drink of the water, think of the spring.*

CAMBRIDGE, *June 12, 1912.* HERBERT A. GILES.

EXTRACTS FROM PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

The Characters.—It was originally intended to print every character with strict accuracy, the standard of such accuracy being of course K'ANG HSI. This design was very soon abandoned altogether as regards the small characters used for the entries, and slightly modified as regards the large or leading characters under which the entries are arranged.

For the small characters it was in fact imperative to use such a fount as was available; not to mention that no strictly accurate fount of Chinese type has as yet been cast. In the case of the large characters, I have followed K'ANG HSI, but only so far as is consistent with practical results. Contemporary usage is the first and principal object of a dictionary, and K'ANG HSI is already out of date. No one writes 㚔 now-a-days; on the other hand, every one writes 教 and 殺 and 舌. Yet the first character is right according to K'ANG HSI, and the second and third and fourth are wrong,—much as this may surprise not merely the ordinary foreign student but even accomplished native scholars. K'ANG HSI is further very inconsistent in the matter of "phonetics." Sometimes in a long list of characters which have obviously the same phonetic, a few will be written with some slight change (*see* the groups under Nos. 7621–7625, 13,567–13,593, and many others). Sometimes the same phonetic will appear with a different number of strokes. *E.g.* 㑹 is given under twelve strokes, while 樣 is supposed to have only eleven; 譇 has only twelve, while 憬 has fourteen. Again, under 栘, K'ANG HSI says "a wrong form of 椬;" but the latter character occurs only in the *Supplement* where it is said to be "a wrong form of 栘"! Similarly, the very common 册 does not occur at all as a substantive character in K'ANG HSI, though it is given in the entry under 冊. These examples might be multiplied indefinitely. It will suffice to say that when I started on my journey into the realms of lexicography, I regarded K'ANG HSI as a Bucephalus on whose tail—蠅附驥尾—a foreign fly might safely get an advantageous lift. But I soon found myself unable to follow the manifold vagaries of my guide, and determined to treat the characters in general solely with a view to the practical utility of my book. In this sense, many little points have been ignored, in order not to waste over trifles the time of students about to grapple with a sufficiently arduous task. Allowing for ordinary shortcomings, the characters in this Dictionary will be found to be as commonly written at the present day.

Duplicate Characters.—Many characters have two or more sounds. In such cases, the various sounds will be found given in their places, with a reference to that particular sound (and number) under which the character is treated. Thus, 覺 is pronounced *chiao*^{4}, *chio*^{2*}, and *chüeh*^{2*}. It is treated under *chio*, and is also entered under both *chiao* and *chüeh;* so that if any one sound of a character is known, its place in the Dictionary can be readily traced without a more prolonged search in the *Radical Index*.

Phonetic Arrangement.—The various sound-groups of characters are sub-arranged according to their phonetics. Thus under the sound *yü*, 于 is followed by 吁, 圩, 宇, 杅, etc., and 禺 by 寓, 嵎, 愚,

etc.,—a plan which very much facilitates search when the sound of any character is known. [Typographical difficulties, however, have sometimes compelled a departure from this rule.]

The Tones.—Each character is marked at its right-hand top corner with a number denoting its tone in Pekingese. When the character in question is in the 入聲 entering tone, an asterisk is added. The fact is that there is no actual standard of Peking pronunciation,—a remark which applies as much to sound as to tone. One Peking man says 案 *an*^{4}; another, *nan*^{4}. The *kuei*'s and the *hui*'s are often confused. Take the character 胞 No. 8701. The Manchus in Peking say *p'ao*^{1}; the Chinese inside the city say *pao*^{1}; the Chinese outside the city say *p'ao*^{2}. The Manchus again call a 猫 cat *mao*^{1}; the Chinese call it *mao*^{2}. It is happily now unnecessary to enlarge upon the importance of an accurate knowledge of the tones. All serious students of the new school regard a study of the tone-system of China as an integral part of the labour to be expended upon the acquisition of Chinese.

The Dialects.—Beneath the number attached to each character will be found its rhyme—(R.)—as given in the 佩文韻府 *P'ei-wên-yiin-fu*. This is followed by the romanization of the character by Mr. Parker, in the Cantonese, Hakka, Foochow, Wênchow, Ningpo, Peking, Mid-China, Yangchow and Ssŭch'uan dialects, as well as in Korean, Japanese, and Annamese, each being distinguished by its initial letter. These sounds are followed by the theoretical tone, which governs the entire list in practice, except in cases where necessary changes are noted by tone-marks.

The Entries.—An attempt has been made to arrange the entries according to the order of the definitions in the heading. The result has only been partially successful, though perhaps successful enough to justify the attempt. It was also desirable to bring together all sentences containing the same combinations of characters; and the latter end could often be attained only at the expense of the former. Names of animals, trees, plants, etc., taken mostly from the works of O. F. von Moellendorff, Bretschneider, and Augustine Henry, will generally be found at the end of the list. As they stand, the entries have been inserted with a view to illustrate so far as possible the various meanings and shades of meaning attached to each character. They have been for the most part laboriously collected from books read and conversations held during a long stretch of years. The best of the sentences quoted by K'ang Hsi have been incorporated, after having been searched out, in almost every case, in the work of the author quoted. It was not feasible to name the particular book in each case; this would have increased too much the size of a sufficiently bulky volume. I may well take this opportunity to acknowledge my deep obligations to the imperishable achievements of Dr. Legge, Professor of Chinese at the University of Oxford. Before his time, no one seemed to know what accurate translation from Chinese into English meant. Now, a faithful rendering—with ordinary reservations—of the whole body of the Confucian Canon is the property of the world at large. Exclusive of my own reading in Chinese literature, I have ransacked for the purposes of this Dictionary the writings of my contemporaries. I have adopted the recent revision of early chronology by Edouard Chavannes, and similar improvements by other explorers. Thus, under all the departments of investigation some new feature has been added, some new fact brought to light, some old fallacy exploded.

No division of phraseology into classical and colloquial has been made, for the simple reason that no real line of demarcation exists. Expressions are used in ordinary conversation which occur in the *Odes*. The book-language fades imperceptibly into the colloquial.

Phrases have been sometimes repeated under different characters;—occasionally by accident, but as

a rule with a view to save the student's time. The place of insertion is usually determined by the most important character in a phrase, or by the first character; but reference should be made to one and all of the characters before search is abandoned. The difficulty has never been what to put in, but what to leave out. No fewer than sixty different names for Peking have been given; yet the list is probably not exhausted.

Botanical names are sometimes written with the 140th radical and sometimes without; in searching, therefore, this radical may be added or subtracted as required. Some phrases are purposely given in wrongly written forms, because such forms happen to be in common use. A large number of entries have been introduced to illustrate the best and highest planes of Chinese thought. Others, as affording glimpses into political, commercial, and social life. Proverbs, household words, and even nursery rhymes, occur among the hundred thousand examples which go to make up this book. Even a general reader might find it not without interest to glance through the entries under the characters for *wine* (No. 2260), *doctor* (No. 5380), *crime or punishment* (No. 11,910), *drunk* (No. 11,913), *to gamble* (No. 12,049), and many others of the same class.

And as the main object of this Dictionary is to facilitate the study of Chinese by the presentment of a large number of idiomatic phrases covering as much ground as possible, it follows that the ultimate test of value will be accuracy of translation. If it can be shown—with due allowance for human fallibility—that the entries are wrongly rendered into English, then the toil of years will have been thrown away. At the same time, without wishing to escape in the smallest degree the consequences of the above challenge, I may be permitted to make two remarks.

In a compilation on the lines of the present work, time is an important factor. Between the first and last sentences formally inserted in this Dictionary, without counting earlier memoranda, no less than eighteen years elapsed. Interpretations of difficult phrases often take a different hue when seen by the light of maturer study; and although every effort has been made to check early work, some small fry always manage to slip through the closest meshes. Again, with regard to many classical phrases, proverbs, and even every-day expressions, the Chinese themselves are not always agreed as to the interpretation. This feature is of course not wanting to western languages; yet it is partly in consequence of this that early explorers jumped to the fatal and foolish conclusion that Chinese was an ambiguous language,—an error which unfortunately persists with the less well-informed down to the present day. To begin with, there is an obvious confusion in terms: ambiguity is confounded with obscurity, which is of course quite another matter. It is also forgotten that other languages present equal difficulties in point of obscurity to students who are but tyros. Five schoolboys will readily turn out five widely different versions of a passage from an ordinary Latin author. Yet we do not call Latin an ambiguous language, but rather seek the flaw in the wit of the translator who fails to unravel the true sense. That the book-language of China is often *obscure* to the last degree may be readily admitted; but it is not to any appreciable extent more *ambiguous* than that of any other language. Indeed were it so, it is impossible to conceive how the official correspondence of this huge empire, conducted as it is with the most precise formalism, or the vast commercial correspondence of some three hundred millions, could have been successfully carried on for so many centuries past.

It may be added that the majority of the entries taken down from books have been translated with reference to their original position in the text; in such cases, other *persons*, *numbers*, *genders*, etc., would often be equally applicable. Sometimes, where guidance seems necessary, the sentences are translated literally or word for word, and the sense is made clear by a gloss. Sometimes, in view of simplicity or because a similar combination has been dealt with above, the English analogue is given without further remark.

Grammar.—The Chinese themselves, during their twenty to thirty centuries of literary activity, have never produced a grammar of their own language. They have never attempted to teach their schoolboys composition by the foolish and unscientific method of synthesis. Their scholars commit whole volumes to memory, and read widely. Success in composition, proportionate to the talents of each student, follows as a matter of course.

They have not even an equivalent term for "grammar," so that when foreigners undertook to supply a want that nobody had ever felt, the first thing to do was to coin a phrase. Thus, we have had 文法 (Gonçalves), 讀書作文法 (Medhurst), 言法 (Marshman), 文學 (Crawford), 言語例畧 and 說法 (Wade), and many others. Julien contented himself by calling his *Syntaxe Nouvelle* a 指南 "compass" or guide to the study of Chinese; in which he showed his customary sound sense. Altogether, it seems impracticable to deduce any set of rules which will guide the foreign student satisfactorily either in composition or in the translation of an ordinary Chinese author, through which rules the traditional coach and horses cannot be rapidly and ruthlessly driven. The dictum of Marshman, author of the *Clavis Sinica*, that "the whole of Chinese grammar depends upon position" has been regarded for many years as a golden key to the written language of China. But he who learns any number of rules of position and then attempts to apply them synthetically, will have more disappointments in store than another student who has spent the same time in reading extensively and absorbing into his system as much as possible of that elusive mysterious quiddity which we call the genius of the language.

It may indeed be said that no Chinese character can be definitely regarded as being any particular part of speech or possessing any particular function, absolutely, apart from the general tenor of its context. [It is simply a root-idea in the abstract.] It may have the force of a verb, a preposition, or anything else; but rather from the subtle influence of its surroundings than from any inherent power [or position] of its own. Voice, mood, tense, person, case, number, etc., must be determined, not by any rules which can be written down beforehand and applied as occasion requires, but by the context, by usage, by probability, by inference, and by the general drift of the subject. There is no noun-substantive in the Chinese language which might not, at the fiat of a master, be flung from his pen as a verb. Position, the value of which should be learnt analytically from authors and not synthetically from grammars, is cast in poetry to the four winds of heaven, though a given line will have but one signification to the practised reader. This Dictionary will supply sentences without number to which grammarians will have some trouble in making their rules apply; and it is in this sense that Chinese is essentially *supra grammaticam*. The character 入 means "to go into;" but 入木 means "to put into a coffin." So 傷 means "to wound," and 風 means "the wind;" but 傷風 (an ellipsis for 受傷於風) means "to catch cold;" 傷弓之鳥驚曲木 means "a bird that has been wounded by a bow is afraid of a crooked stick;" and 傷春 means "to (be wounded) grieve for the loss of the spring." The character 櫛 "a comb" would be called by grammarians a noun-substantive; but 櫛風沐雨 means "combed by the wind and washed by the rain," though of course it might be rendered "the wind for a comb, the rain for a bath." It is perhaps a good instance how the genius of the Chinese language supplies the fundamental and leaves accessories to the reader.

The combination 化作 means "caused to appear" or "changed himself into," according to the requirements of the text; while 警寇 which is apparently "to warn rebels" really means "to warn (the populace of the approach of) rebels." The character 剖 means "to cut open;" yet 比干剖 does not mean "Pi-kan cuts open" but that Pi-kan himself was disembowelled. There is a passage from the *Odes* in every-day use which says of a nation's troubles 不可救藥, with the obvious but scarcely grammatical or positional meaning "they are beyond the reach of medicine." It is easy to point to such phraseology

as 欲逮人 "to wish to catch up others" and 恐逮於人 "to be afraid of being caught up by others" as illustrating how the passive voice is formed by auxiliary particles; but when we come to another such phrase as 不求於人 "not to seek from others," we feel that the grammatical ground is giving way beneath our feet and leaving us—where we ought to have begun—in the domain of common sense and the fixed usage of the language. Without this "usage,"—fixed only as regards each individual example,—grammar would batter in vain even against such an elementary combination as 不見. We find 一日不見 "not to see a person for a day;" 有東西不見 "there are things missing;" 二人忽然不見 "the two men suddenly vanished;" 不見佳 "it is not very good;" and 不見疼 "it is not painful." The phrase 耶俗邪字 can only mean "耶 is a vulgar form of 邪." We know this from the influence of the 字, without which it might mean exactly the reverse. So 死罪 means "the penalty of death;" but 活罪 does not mean "the penalty of life"—which would be nonsense. The usage of the language makes it mean some "penalty which can be exacted from the living." [One of the great obstacles to the easy apprehension of Chinese poetry is the almost arbitrary way in which words may be transposed. Thus, to take some simple examples, 臥月明 is put for 臥于明月中 to sleep in the moonlight; 笛弄晚風 for 當晚風而弄笛 to play the flute in the evening breeze; 花開紅樹 for 花開滿樹俱紅 the trees are covered with red blossoms; and so on.]

Difficulty of Chinese.—A close observer has not hesitated to declare that "the Chinese language requires the age of Methuselah to overtake it." Yet an ordinary Chinaman practically manages to overtake it in less than an ordinary life-time. The foreigner is of course at a disadvantage. He generally begins late in life. And it is only of recent years that his early stages have been smoothed by such books as are ready to the learner's hand in almost all other important languages. When I came to China, more than twenty-five years ago, I was turned into a room with an abridged edition of Morrison's Dictionary and a teacher who did not know a single word of English. Such were the facilities early in 1867. But from that date onwards a change came over the scene, and now the would-be student of Chinese has only to pick and choose. And as he passes out of the elementary stage, he finds in every direction some translation or vocabulary or other work of research to carry him rapidly on to points which had previously been attained only by infinite toil and perseverance. The coming generation of sinologues, once through the years of initial drudgery, will be able almost to begin where their predecessors left off. We may therefore look forward with confidence to a more brilliant epoch of Anglo-Chinese scholarship than circumstances have hitherto been able to produce. The acquisition of Chinese need no longer be regarded as a hopeless task. Good speakers of all the dialects are now found in every part of China; many indeed speak so well as not to be distinguishable from natives. The book-language naturally presents far more serious difficulties; but the number of promising students to the front at the present day is greater than it has ever been, while their equipment is that of scientific ordnance compared with the battering-rams and ballistæ of the ancients.

For some years past the cry on all sides has been for a new Dictionary. Whether this one will fill the void or not, or if so for how long, are questions upon which it would be impertinent for me to speculate. It is the best thing I could do with the forces at my control. It is a votive offering, however humble, for the honour and advancement of the British Consular Service.

H.B.M. Consulate, Ningpo,
8th November 1892.

THE DIALECTS.

The principles upon which the various sounds of each character are given under this scheme are as follows:—

(1.) The theoretical Chinese rhyming word is given, as is always done in the Korean and Japanese native-made dictionaries. This is a new departure in European lexicography, but it is of absolute importance, for in serious poetical composition, a divergence from rule is not permissible beyond certain limits. And this holds good as much for Japanese and Korean, where there are really no tones at all, as for Cantonese, which has more actual tones than the theory of rhymes can possibly require. Having the theoretical rhymes before them, students will be able to judge for themselves how far each dialect is practically consistent. It will be seen at once that Dr. CHALMERS' scheme for inventing a syllabic spelling or 反切 system calculated to represent each modern dialect is totally impracticable.

(2.) The tone and series is always written at the foot of the different local sounds. Where there is no lower or upper series distinction to any but even tones, as is the case in the four Mandarin dialects, the additional information of the series distinction can do no harm. Where two tones are given, thus, "even and rising," it means that the even tone is the more general; and when two tones and two series are given, the first series refers to the first tone. Where, as in Hakka, the lower rising and upper even tones sound in practice the same, and the two series thus become confused, there is still no reason to make a special mark; in this particular case, however, when a character which should be, for instance, sinking, or upper rising, is sounded upper even, or lower rising, it is impossible to say which of the two latter tones is, or originally was intended, now that they have coalesced. Examples will be found under the characters 綁, and 耗, and 亞. Where, as in Japanese and Korean, tones have absolutely no existence, once more the extra information can do no possible harm. Where, as in Pekingese, the entering tone has no real existence, there the modern tone is always marked according to WADE'S Syllabary duly revised and corrected. Where, as in Cantonese, the upper entering tone is subdivided into two, the tone is specially marked only when the character is read in the most recently discovered or recently named tone, namely the so-called 中入 *chung yép*. A circle is used for this purpose; thus 惜 sek_{o}. It will be noticed that the rhymes are occasionally irregular. In some specific cases, as for instance in the case of the words 所, 爹, 奉, etc., the irregularity is universal, and points to some apparent mistake in early lexicography. In others, such as 打, 咳, 歡, 屘, 奴, 象, 抹, 聿, 肯, 拿, 項, etc., the irregularities are very general. A number of modern characters in colloquial use fail to correspond with the rhymes; such are 拉, 扔, 摳, 打, 呃. The rising and sinking tones are very irregularly divided off from each other in many cases; this is notably so in the case of the rhymes 旱 and 翰. It must be mentioned, however, that the distinction between rising and sinking is still incomplete in many parts of China. In Ningpo it is hardly possible to say that there is any such distinction at all, in either lower or upper series; in Yangchow and Wênchow the distinction is very slight, and only perceptible to practised ears. In Hakka the upper rising and the sinking tone or tones are much confused, or rather are inverted in a way which appears to have method in it. Thus, it is unnecessary to mark specific irregularities in cases where whole classes are liable to irregularity; yet this is done as a rule (where the information obtained is of a decided character) for purposes of record, and for the use of future students who may go deeper into the mysteries of dialects.

(3.) In Foochow and Ningpo there are often two, and sometimes three forms—the regular, and the colloquial or vulgar; and these are, when it is possible, always given. But there is a distinction between colloquial and vulgar. The former means that the regular colloquial usage is such and such, and that this usage illustrates the colloquial idiom. The latter means that the vulgar usage is such and such; only applies to the specific character; and has not necessarily any philological significance. Where the colloquial form is very irregular, or merely a vulgar characterless word, the contraction or letter *v.* is added to signify "vulgar," and that no philological fact is involved. This remark holds good for other idioms. Instances of Cantonese irregularity will be found under the words 考, 做, 靠, 賊, 廾, 丗, 法, 遲, 蔡, 臍, 荽, 聯. Owing to some misconception, or to confusion of the character 剌 with the character 刺, the Cantonese say *ts'ik ts'ik pêt yau*, whilst the Pekingese say *la la pu hsiu*. Instances of Hakka irregularity are 只, 黑, 墨, 賊, 譯, 米, 或, 昨, 襪, 遲, 涉, 繭, 慚, 逼, 梯. The fact that 宅 carries two finals, and that in some parts of Tonquin finals *k* and *t* are confused, points to fundamental irregularity in ancient times. M. PHAN'S Vocabulary often gives both *t* and *k* as the final in cases where it is theoretically *t*, and he makes some mysterious distinction between final *ch* and final *c* (i.e. *k*). I ignore all this, but I have a hazy recollection that there *is* some confusion between the finals *t*, *k* in Cochin-China. Instances of Foochow irregularity are 遲, 爹, 笭, 蓑, 螺, 翹, 繞, 扶; of Wênchow, 膩, 論, 玩, 舊, 昨, 曩, 則, 狻; of Ningpo, 只, 鉛, 梯, 防; of Peking, 虱, 賊; of Middle or Hankow, 玉, 劇; of Yangchow, 穹, 鉛, 玉, 昨, 曩, 黨; of Ssŭch'uan, 繩, 玉, 賊.

In Annamese there are some very singular class irregularities. *P* is changed to *t* in a number of words, such as 便, 鼻, 牝, 屄, 弊, 屁. It is difficult to guess on what principle words of the *pin* and *pien* class should become some of them *bén*, *bien*, and others *tén*, *tiến*. *Sh* is changed to *f* in the 扇 class of words. The nasal disappears in a few finals of the 承 class. The two rising tones are very much confused, and the upper sinking tone seems to be confused with the rising tone. These are the Hakka peculiarities inverted. There are also specific irregularities under the words, 懶, 打, 換, 滅, 錯, 街, 窖, etc., but possibly some of these may be misprints in M. PHAN'S book.

In Korean there are a few strange irregularities; for instance, 逼 *p'ip*. In Japanese there are also a few irregularities; for instance, the character 不 is universally pronounced *fu*, and its theoretical pronunciation *hotsu* (*hok*, *hos*, *hot* in combination,

according to what consonant follows) does not seem to occur at all. 瓶 *bin* may be the modern sound, or *to-in* (唐音), like the word 明 *min* (properly *mei*, *miō*) in the single combination 明朝; or it may arise from some Chinese confusion between *ping* (*hei*, *biō*, *hiō*) and *pin* (*pin* or *bin*), as in the case of 栟 and 檳.

To sum up. If it is said at foot that a character is in the rising tone and lower series, then (unless irregularities are specially marked) it *is* so in all dialects and languages; or at any rate so far as it can be so. This preliminary information involves a sonant in Ningpo and Wênchow, and various fixed consequences in other dialects, as is elsewhere explained; and the fact that there may be no tone at all, or a tone and no series, or that the tone is confused with another tone, or with another series, or both, in no way clashes with the main fact. But if, in any dialect, the tone actually used is not rising; or if, in any dialect which has a series distinction, the word is not read in the lower series, then the peculiarity or irregularity is specially marked, and all Pekingese should-be entering tones are, specifically or by reference, specially marked; and this without exception, all being irregular. If a word is exactly the same in all dialects as another word, then a mere reference to the latter word is made; if there are one or two exceptions in one or two dialects only, then these exceptions only are marked, and the general reference still serves for all the rest. The reference does not mean that the rhyme and series marked are necessarily the same as those of the character referred to and also marked; it means that the actual modern pronunciation of the referred character is in each idiom exactly the same as the pronunciation of the character referred to, *in every respect*, unless exceptions are noted. As the object of this scheme is to give an etymological record of each separate sound, it is unnecessary in most cases to give the two sounds borne by one character when another character having the same sound will suffice. Thus, as *poung*, *p'ong*, even tone, and all its kind are found under 旁, it is unnecessary to repeat this information under 傍, which, besides being in the sinking tone (entailing vowel power *au* in Foochow, an aspirate in Hakka, and no aspirate in Canton), is also, like *p'ong*, in the even tone, which entails (as a rule) *no aspirate* in Foochow. So also with 參, which, besides being read *ts'an*, *ts'én*, is also the equivalent of 三, 摻, and 襂. The object of this scheme is not to give all the various readings, but all the various local forms of one or two readings. In short, with such a multitude of facts before him, no intelligent student can fail to extract the correct principle, whether the object be to find out the potentiality of an initial, of a final, or of a medial vowel; the effect of a tone, the effect of a series, or what not; and where the information is incomplete, as for instance under the primitive or phonetic group 且, it can nearly always be supplemented by comparisons with other words of the same class.

TABLE OF SOUNDS FOR DIALECTS.

No.	Spelling adopted.	Pronunciation.
1	a	(1) English *father*; and (2) the same, but shortened a little when it comes before consonants and nasals.
2	ah	Ranges between the vowels in English *sack* and French *matin*: in Yangchow the *k* is all but silent.
3	aa	French *fin* or *pain* without the nasal: see No. 11.
4	ae	Midway between the vowel of the last and that in French *père*.
5	ai	English *fight*. } Sounds not distinguished from each other in most dialects.
6	ái	German *kaiser*. }
7	aö	The *ahö* in German *beinah ölig*. The French *à eux*.
8	au	English *fountain*. } Sounds not distinguished from each other in most dialects.
9	áu	German *aus*. }
10	ã, añg	Midway between French *banc* and English *bang*.
11	ãa, aañ	French *pain*: see No. 3.
12	ang	German *Gesang*.
13	an	English harness. } Without sounding the *h* or *r*: French *âne*, *âme*.
14	am	„ harm. }
15	aing	English *buying*, or *tying*, uttered in one syllable.
16	aöng	English *ah! ung(uent)*.
17	aung	English *(cr)own*, with *g* added.
18	e	English *pa(rent)*. } Long & short forms of the same sound.
19	e, eh	English *send*. }
20	ei	English *feint*.
21	eu	As in English *(th)ey oo(ze)*.
22	ê	Between the vowels in *hurry* and *hurt*: not found in any European language known to the writer of this.
23	êh	As in English *sun*, *one*, *onion*. See No. 31. The Annamese *ă* (see No. 2) savours of this.
24	êo, êoh	As in French *(l)e ho(mard)*.
25	êü	As in French *(m)e hu(ait)* (compare No. 82).
26	em	As in English *hem*.
27	en	As in English *hen*.
28	eng	As in English *length*.
29	ẽ, eiñ	French *peigne*.
30	eing	English *saying* (in one syllable).
31	êm	English *um(brage)*: (the Korean very rarely sounds so short: see No. 22).
32	êng	English *sung*.
33	ên	English *sun*.
34	i, y	English *machine*.
35	i, ih	English *pin*.
36	ya	English *yard*.
37	ya, yah	English *yankee*, without the *nkee*.
38	yaa	French *(s)i ai(nsi)*: compare No. 3.
39	ia	Japanese *ia des!*
40	iă	English *(f)ia(sco)*.
41	iae	Between English *(th)e hei(r)* and the next sound, No. 42.
42	iai, yai	English *(th)e ais(le)*.
43	yau, iau	English *(th)e ow(l)*.
44	yañg, iañg	French *(a)yant*, *(f)ian(cée)*.
45	iam, yam	English *yam* in Hakka: No. 14 preceded by *y* for the others.
46	ie, ye	English *(th)e ai(r)*.
47	iei, yei	English *yea*.
48	ieu, yeu	English *yea oo(ze)*: it does not matter whether No. 46 or No. 47 precede the *oo*.
49	iêo	English *(id)ea o(f)*.
50	yeñ, ieñ	French *(t)ien(s)*.
51	iem, yem	English *(th)e em(pire)*.
52	ien, yen	English *(th)e en(d)*.
53	ieng, yeng	German *(d)ie Eng(länder)*.
54	yêm	*(th)e um(brage)*: see No. 31. The Korean *iöm* or *yöm* may occasionally sound as short.
55	yi, i	English *yie(ld)*.
56	yih	English (vulgar) *yes* or *yi(ss)*: the Yangchow *k* is optional.
57	ï(sz)	English *(mu)sse(l)*.
56*a*	ïi	Russian *(mal)ni*.
57*a*	ïu	Almost like No. 24, 25: some Dutchmen pronounce the vowels of *uit*, *huis* like this.

No.	Spelling adopted.	Pronunciation.
58	ïm	Between English *un* and *in*, as in the second syllable of *organ*.
59	ïn	
60	ïng	Between (*r*)*ung* and (*r*)*ing*.
61	io, yo	French (*l*)*io*(*n*).
62	iö	French *yeux*.
63	iöe	English *yea*(*r*), uttered in one syllable without any rattling of the *r*.
64	ioa	Between *yar*(*d*) and *yaw*(*l*).
65	ioi	English (*th*)*e oy*(*ster*).
66	iou, you	English *yo*(*ke*).
67	iu, yu	English *you*.
68	yui	English *you e*(*maciated*).
69	iöm	Almost as in *germ*, *yearn*.
70	iön	
71	(y)iong	Dutch Dr. de *Jongh*: *y* as initial, *i* as a medial.
72	ioñg	French (*l*)*ion*.
73	iöng	See Nos. 69 and 70.
74	yung	German *jung*.
75	o	French (*t*)*o*(*n*).
76	oa	Between *aw*(*ful*) and *ar*(*tful*).
77	oai	English *a*(*re*) *we*.
78	oi	English (*t*)*oy*.
79	ou	English *owe*.
80	oui	English *so e*(*maciated*).
81	ö	French *eux*.
82	öe	English (*h*)*e*(*r*).
83	öü	French (*l*)*e hu*(*er*) (compare No. 25). It is doubtful if these two are distinguishable.
84	om	English (*fr*)*om*.
85	oñg	French *on*.
86	ong	English (*s*)*ong*.
87	öm	French *eux m*(*êmes*).
88	öñ	French *un*.
89	ön	French *jeune*.
90	öng	French (*j*)*eun g*(*ras*).
91	öüñ	No. 83 nasalised, with a nasal savouring of *t*.
92	öüng	No. 83 + *ng*, or the nasal savouring of *k*.
93	u	English (*b*)*u*(*ll*).
94	ú	English (*b*)*oo*(*t*).
95	ui	(*t*)*oo e*(*maciated*).
96	úi	(*t*)*wo w*(*h*)*ee*(*led*).
97	um	German *um*.
98	úm	English (*l*)*oom*.
99	un	German *un*(*artig*).
100	ún	English (*s*)*oon*.
101	ung	German (*J*)*ung*.
102	úng	Longer than the last.
103	ü	French (*j'ai*) *eu*, *u*(*ser*).
104	üa	French (*t*)*u as*.
105	üaa	French (*t*)*u in*(*capable*), without any nasal.
106	üc	French (*t*)*u ê*(*tre*).
107	üeh	French (*t*)*u é*(*tais*).
108	üei	English *sua*(*ve*).
109	üih	French (*t*)*u i*(*diot*): the Yangchow *k* is all but silent.
110	üo	French (*j'a*)*i eu o*(*s cassé*).
111	üoa	French (*t*)*u o*(*rdonnes*).
112	üing	German (*s*)*üh Ing*(*wer*).
113	ün	French *un*(*ifier*).
114	üng	German (*D*)*üng*(*er*).
115	üan	French (*t*)*u an*(*imal*).
116	üen	French (*t*)*u enne*(*mi*).
117	wa	French *oie*.
118	wah	French (*f*)*oue*(*tter*), as pronounced by many.
119	waa	French (*j*)*oi*(*ndre*).
120	waah	French (*p*)*oi*(*gnée*).
121	wae	Midway between last & French *oue*(*st*).
122	wai	French *ouai*(*lles*).
123	wái	French *ou ail*.
124	wañg	French (*R*)*ouen*.
125	waañ	French (*barag*)*ouin*.
126	wan	Longer than French (*d*)*ouane*.
127	wang	English between the vowels of *wrong* and *wrang*, without the *r*.
128	we	English *wea*(*ther*), long.
129	wei	English *way*.
130	wêh	English *wo*(*rry*).
131	wen	English *wen*.
132	wên, wön	English *one*.
133	wêng	English (*s*)*wung*.
134	wi	English *wee*.

TABLES.

I.—INSIGNIA OF OFFICIAL RANK.

Grade.	BUTTONS.		BADGES.			
	Colour.	Material.	Civil.		Military.	
1	Red (plain)	Coral	仙鶴	White Crane (*Grus viridirostris*)	麒麟	Unicorn of Chinese fable.
2	Red (chased)	do.	錦鷄	Golden Pheasant (*Thaumalia picta*)	獅子	Lion of India (*Felis leo*).
3	Blue (clear)	Sapphire	孔雀	Peacock (*Pavo muticus*)	豹	North China Panther (*Felis Fontanierii*).
4	Blue (opaque)	Lapis lazuli	雲鴈	Wild Goose (*Anser ferus*)	虎	Tiger of Manchuria (*Felis tigris*).
5	White (clear)	Rock Crystal	白鷴	Silver Pheasant (*Gallophasis nycthemerus*)	熊	Black Bear (*Ursus tibetanus*).
6	White (opaque)	Adularia	鷺鷥	Eastern Egret (*Egretta modesta*)	羆	Mottled Bear (*Ailuropus melanoleucus*).
7	Gold (plain)	Gold	鸂鶒	Mandarin Duck (*Aix galericulata*)	彪	Tiger Cat (*Leopardus macroceloides*).
8	Gold (chased)	do.	鵪鶉	Quail (*Coturnix communis*)	海馬	Seal (*Phoca equestris*).
9	do.	do.	練鵲	Paradise Flycatcher (*Tchitrea Incei*)	犀牛	Fabulous bovine animal.
Unclassed	—	—	黃鸝	Chinese Oriole (*Oriolus chinensis*)	—	——

N.B.—Each grade is divided into two classes, 正 principal and 從 subordinate. The character 壽 "old age" is engraved on the button of the 2nd class to distinguish it from that of the 1st class.

II.—THE FAMILY NAMES.

The following revised and somewhat enlarged list of Chinese surnames contains many more than are actually required by the ordinary student, yet fewer by about one half than the surnames given in the 圖書集成 *T'u shu chi ch'êng*. Those printed in italics will be found in the 百家姓 *Po chia hsing*, a work of the 10th century, which gives 408 of the most common single or monosyllabic names and 30 double or dissyllabic names.

哀 ai¹	察 ch'a²*	纏 ch'an²	暢 ch'ang⁴	晁 *ch'ao²*	甄 *chên¹*	塵 ch'ên²	承 ch'êng²	劇 chi²*
藹 ai³	翟 chai², ti²*	產 ch'an³	唱 ch'ang⁴	巢 *ch'ao²*	箴 chên¹	爭 chêng¹	成 *ch'êng²*	吉 *chi²**
愛 ai⁴	笮 chai³	張 *chang¹*	朝 chao¹	鼂 ch'ao²	蒖 chên¹	征 chêng¹	城 ch'êng²	姞 chi²*
艾 *ai⁴*	祭 chai⁴	章 *chang¹*	炤 chao¹	鼂 ch'ao²	針 *chên¹*	徵 chêng¹	丌 chi¹, ch'i²	痔 chi²*
安 *an¹*	柴 ch'ai²	仉 chang³	招 chao¹	鈔 ch'ao⁴	斟 chên¹	正 chêng⁴	姬 chi¹	瘠 chi²*
鞍 an²	詹 *chan¹*	黨 *chang³*	昭 chao¹	斫 chê¹*	眞 chên¹	政 chêng⁴	激 chi¹*	藉 chi²*
諳 an²	瞻 chan¹	掌 chang³	釗 chao¹	折 chê²*	軫 chên³	乘 chêng⁴ / shêng²	稽 *chi¹*	籍 *chi²**
盎 ang⁴	苫 chan¹	昌 *ch'ang¹*	犡 chao⁴	者 chê³	枕 chên⁴		飢 chi¹	疾 chi²*
敖 *ao²*	展 chan³	長 ch'ang²	牮 chao⁴	堵 *chê³, tu³*	鎮 chên⁴	鄭 *chêng⁴*	箕 chi¹	卽 chi²*
霅 cha²*	湛 *chan⁴*	萇 ch'ang²	趙 *chao⁴*	柘 chê⁴	郴 ch'ên¹	稱 ch'êng¹	雞 chi¹	稷 chi²*
詀 cha³	戰 chan⁴	常 *ch'ang²*	超 ch'ao¹	輒 chê⁴*	陳 *ch'én²*	呈 ch'êng²	汲 *chi¹**	紀 *chi³*
查 *ch'a²*	棧 chan⁴	嘗 ch'ang²	抄 ch'ao¹	車 *ch'ê¹*	臣 ch'ên²	程 *ch'êng²*	集 chi²*	忌 chi⁴

季 *chi*⁴
薊 *chi*⁴
暨 *chi*⁴
計 *chi*⁴
冀 *chi*⁴
棘 chi⁴*
耤 chi⁴* / tso²*
谿 ch'i¹
七 ch'i¹*
丌 ch'i², chi¹
其 ch'i²
綦 ch'i²
旗 ch'i²
騏 ch'i²
蘄 ch'i²
奇 ch'i²
騎 ch'i²
岐 ch'i²
齊 *ch'i*²
祁 *ch'i*²
綺 ch'i³
啟 ch'i³
啓 ch'i³
已 ch'i³
起 ch'i³
杞 ch'i³
豈 ch'i⁴
契 ch'i⁴
盻 ch'i⁴
乞 ch'i⁴*
郤 ch'i⁴*
卻 *ch'i*⁴*
戚 *ch'i*⁴*
緝 ch'i⁴*
戢 ch'i⁴*
家 *chia*¹
佳 chia¹
莢 chia¹*
嘉 chia¹
鴷 chia¹*
郟 *chia*¹*

賈 *chia*³
甲 chia³*
佳 ch'ia¹
江 *chiang*¹
姜 *chiang*¹
將 chiang¹
蔣 *chiang*³
匠 chiang⁴
羌 ch'iang¹
槍 ch'iang¹
强 *ch'iang*²
膠 chiao¹
椒 chiao¹
焦 *chiao*¹
蟜 chiao³
矯 chiao³
皦 chiao³
佼 chiao³
姣 chiao³
皎 chiao³
絞 chiao³
校 chiao⁴
梟 ch'iao¹
譙 ch'iao¹
喬 *ch'iao*²
僑 ch'iao²
橋 ch'iao²
虮 chieh¹
揭 chieh¹*
揳 chieh¹*
接 chieh¹*
桀 chieh²*
節 chieh²*
捷 chieh²*
孑 chieh⁴*
介 chieh⁴
且 ch'ieh³
妾 ch'ieh⁴*
肩 chien¹
蒹 chien¹
兼 chien¹
堅 chien¹

奸 chien¹
幵 chien¹
菅 chien¹
箋 chien¹ / tsan¹
咸 *chien*³ / *hsien*²
簡 *chien*³
儉 chien³
檢 chien³
減 chien³
謇 chien³
蹇 chien³
寒 chien³
監 chien⁴
見 chien⁴
諫 chien⁴
建 chien⁴
健 chien⁴
賤 chien⁴
謙 ch'ien¹
牽 ch'ien¹
騫 ch'ien¹
搴 ch'ien¹
阡 ch'ien¹
遷 ch'ien¹
鉗 ch'ien²
虔 ch'ien²
乾 ch'ien²
錢 *ch'ien*²
潛 ch'ien²
譴 ch'ien³
撿 ch'ien³
脂 chih¹
知 chih¹
之 *chih*¹
支 chih¹
枝 chih¹
蛭 chih¹*
直 chih²*
植 chih²*
執 chih²*

職 chih²*
只 chih³
紙 chih³
質 chih³*
雉 chih⁴
稚 chih⁴
騭 chih⁴
智 chih⁴
舉 chih⁴*
豕 chih⁴*
秩 chih⁴*
郅 chih⁴*
蚩 ch'ih¹
郗 ch'ih¹
絺 ch'ih¹
遲 ch'ih²
莉 ch'ih²
馳 ch'ih²
池 *ch'ih*²
卮 ch'ih³*
斥 ch'ih⁴*
赤 ch'ih⁴*
金 *chin*¹
筋 chin¹
謹 chin³
錦 chin³
靳 *chin*⁴
禁 chin⁴
盡 chin⁴
晉 *chin*⁴
欽 ch'in¹
侵 ch'in¹
親 ch'in¹
懃 ch'in²
禽 ch'in²
琴 ch'in²
黔 ch'in²
秦 *ch'in*²
荊 *ching*¹
經 *ching*¹
京 ching¹

景 *ching*³
井 *ching*³
井 ching³
竟 ching⁴
鏡 ching⁴
敬 ching⁴
靖 ching⁴
卿 ch'ing¹
青 ch'ing¹
清 ch'ing¹
黥 ch'ing²
慶 ch'ing⁴
角 chio²*
樛 chiu¹
九 chiu³
奞 chiu³
灸 chiu³
酒 chiu³
廄 chiu⁴
臼 chiu⁴
舅 chiu⁴
舊 chiu⁴
救 chiu⁴
就 chiu⁴
秋 *ch'iu*¹
丘 ch'iu¹
邱 *ch'iu*¹
求 ch'iu²
裘 *ch'iu*²
盙 ch'iu²
仇 *ch'iu*² / *ch'ou*²
糗 ch'iu⁴
邛 chiung²
僝 cho¹*
皁 cho¹*
卓 *cho*¹*
濁 cho²*
籗 cho²* / t'ao²
周 *chou*¹
舟 chou¹

州 chou¹
晝 chou⁴
胄 chou⁴
稠 ch'ou²
疇 ch'ou²
仇 *ch'ou*² / *ch'iu*²
讐 ch'ou²
讎 ch'ou²
讐 ch'ou²
侸 ch'ou³
醜 ch'ou³
偷 *ch'ou*⁴, *yü*²
剖 ch'ou⁴
諸 *chu*¹
朱 *chu*¹
銖 chu¹
粥 chu¹*
鬻 chu¹* / yü⁴*
竹 chu²*
竺 chu²*
燭 chu²*
主 chu³
住 chu⁴
逗 chu⁴
鑄 chu⁴
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初 ch'u¹
儲 *ch'u*²
鉏 *ch'u*²
芻 ch'u²
楚 ch'u³
處 ch'u³
觸 ch'u⁴*
畜 ch'u⁴*
部 ch'u⁴*
揣 ch'uai³
顓 chuan¹
專 chuan¹
篿 chuan¹

歡 ch'uan¹
船 ch'uan²
釧 ch'uan⁴
莊 *chuang*¹
騅 chui¹
諄 chun¹
準 chun³
春 ch'un¹
淳 ch'un³
中 chung¹
衷 chung¹
鍾 *chung*¹
終 *chung*¹
仲 *chung*⁴
衆 chung⁴
充 *ch'ung*¹
种 *ch'ung*¹
沖 ch'ung¹
重 ch'ung²
崇 ch'ung²
蟲 ch'ung²
寵 ch'ung³
居 *chü*¹
俱 chü¹
沮 chü¹
苴 chü¹
雎 chü¹
駒 chü¹
胠 chü¹*
鞠 *chü*²*
�subst. chü³, yü³
萬 chü³, yü³
莒 chü³
舉 chü³
巨 chü⁴
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遽 chü⁴
曲 ch'ü¹* ³*
嫗 ch'ü¹
屈 *ch'ü*¹*
詘 ch'ü¹*
麴 *ch'ü*²*

麴 ch'ü²*
朐 ch'ü²
瞿 *ch'ü*²
曬 ch'ü²
衢 ch'ü²
渠 ch'ü²
璩 *ch'ü*²
蘧 ch'ü²
曲 ch'ü³* ¹*
涓 chüan¹
蜎 chüan¹ / yüan¹
雋 chüan³
圈 chüan⁴
眷 chüan⁴
銓 ch'üan¹
權 *ch'üan*²
拳 ch'üan²
全 *ch'üan*²
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闕 *ch'üeh*⁴*
君 chün¹
軍 chün¹
鈞 chün¹
恩 ên¹
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尒 or 尔 êrh³
耳 êrh³
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髮 fa³*
法 fa³*
樊 *fan*²
凡 fan²
蕃 fan²
氾 fan⁴
范 *fan*⁴
範 fan⁴

方 *fang*¹
坊 fang¹
芳 fang¹
房 *fang*²
舫 fang²
防 fang²
訪 fang³
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斐 fei¹
肥 fei²
賁 *fei*²
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芬 fên¹
紛 fên¹
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風 fêng¹
豐 *fêng*¹
酆 *fêng*¹
封 *fêng*¹
馮 *fêng*²
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搏 fo¹
佛 fo²*
不 fou¹
菩 fou²
浮 fou²
夫 fu¹
鄜 fu¹*
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扶 *fu*²
蓛 fu²
鳧 fu²
苻 fu²
符 *fu*²
幅 fu²*
福 fu²*
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虙 fu²*
伏 *fu*²*

蝮 fu²*
府 fu³
甫 fu³
輔 fu³
復 fu⁴*
付 fu⁴
傅 *fu⁴*
富 fu⁴
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亥 hai⁴
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寒 han²
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罕 han³
僈 han⁴
漢 han⁴
翰 han⁴
汗 han⁴
杭 hang²
蒿 hao¹
豪 hao²
毫 hao²
昊 hao²
嗥 hao³
郝 *hao³* / *ho⁴** / shih⁴*
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皓 hao⁴
浩 hao⁴
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恒 hêng²
衡 *hêng²*
橫 hêng²
荇 hêng³
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合 ho²*
黑 *ho²**, *hei¹*
盍 ho²*
盇 ho²*
厓 ho²*
賀 *ho⁴*
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頜 ho⁴*
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昔 hsi¹*
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錫 hsi²*
席 *hsi²**
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襲 hsi²*
息 hsi²*
夕 hsi²*
喜 hsi³
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瑕 hsia²
下 hsia⁴
夏 *hsia⁴*
香 hsiang¹
鄉 hsiang¹
襄 hsiang¹
向 *hsiang⁴*
項 *hsiang⁴*
相 *hsiang⁴*
象 hsiang⁴
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蛸 hsiao¹
霄 hsiao¹
銷 hsiao¹
蕭 *hsiao¹*
孝 hsiao⁴
辥 hsieh¹*
薛 *hsieh¹**
俠 hsieh²*
頡 hsieh²*
解 hsieh⁴
謝 *hsieh⁴*
偰 hsieh⁴*
泄 hsieh⁴*
渫 hsieh⁴*
燮 hsieh⁴*
軒 hsien¹
仙 hsien¹
鮮 hsien¹
銛 hsien¹
先 hsien¹
祆 hsien²
賢 hsien²
咸 *hsien²* / *chien³*
瞯 hsien²
玹 hsien²
弦 hsien²
㬎 hsien³
顯 hsien³
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縣 hsien⁴
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欣 hsin¹
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辛 *hsin¹*
莘 *hsin¹*
鐔 hsin² / t'an²
姺 hsin²
信 hsin⁴
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繡 hsiu⁴
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雄 hsiung²
夐 hsiung⁴
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虛 hsü¹
須 *hsü¹*
需 hsü¹

蒣 hsü¹
胥 *hsü¹*
徐 *hsü²*
許 *hsü³*
栩 hsü³
緒 hsü⁴
絮 hsü⁴
序 hsü⁴
續 hsü⁴*
恤 hsü⁴*
禤 hsüan¹
亘 hsüan¹
宣 *hsüan¹*
玄 hsüan²
學 hsüeh²*
雪 hsüeh³*
荀 *hsün²*
郇 hsün²
尋 hsün²
膞 hsün²
鄩 hsün²
訓 hsün⁴
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滹 hu¹
嘑 hu¹
忽 hu¹*
瓠 hu²
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壺 hu²
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戶 hu⁴
扈 *hu⁴*
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花 *hua¹*
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淮 huai²
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桓 *huan²*
丸 huan²
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黃 *huang²*
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惲 hun²
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移 i²
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倪 *i²*, *ni²*
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怡 i²
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嫣 jan²
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饒 *jao³*
繞 jao⁴
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茹 *ju²*
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芮 *jui³*
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雝 jung²
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改 kai³
開 k'ai¹
甘 *kan¹*
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咎 kao¹
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耿 *kéng³*
坑 k'êng¹
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格 ko²*
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恪 k'o⁴*
客 k'o⁴*
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彄 k'ou¹
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古 ku³
股 ku³
穀 ku³*
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鬼 kuei3
癸 kuei3
詭 kuei3
眭 kuei4
鄅 kuei4
圭 kuei4
貴 kuei4
桂 kuei4
炔 kuei4
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葵 k'uei2
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孔 k'ung3
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虢 kuo2*
國 kuo2*
果 kuo3
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萊 lai2
郲 lai2
賴 lai4
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狼 lang2
琅 lang2
郎 lang2
朗 lang3
浪 lang4
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勞 lao2
老 lao3
嫽 lao4
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嫘 lei2
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黎 li2
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李 li3
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吏 li4
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荔 li4
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栗 li4*
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梁 liang2
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林 lin2
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鱗 lin2
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淩 ling2
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綾 ling2
陵 ling2
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零 ling2
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乜 mieh2*
緜 mien2
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民 min2
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默 mo4*
墨 mo4*
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謀 mou2
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茂 mou4
貿 mou4
牧 mu4*
慕 mu4*
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那 na4
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佴 nai4
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禰 ni3
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牛 niu2
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奴 nu2
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挐 nü2
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始 o1*
娥 o2
蛾 o2
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婀 o2
鄂 o4*
區 ou1
甌 ou1
歐 ou1
謳 ou1
耦 ou3
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褒 pao1
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保 pao3
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奔 pên1
盆 p'ên2
崩 pêng1
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倗 p'êng2
彭 p'éng2
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碧 pi4*
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必 pi4*
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孛 po^{4*}
帛 po^{4*}
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跛 po^{4*}
番 p'o^{2}
繁 p'o^{2}
璞 p'o^{4*}
勃 pu^{1*}
僕 pu^{2*}
濮 *pu*^{2*}
捕 pu^{3}
補 pu^{3}
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步 *pu*^{3}
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蒲 *p'u*^{2}
浦 *p'u*^{3}
普 p'u^{3}
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薩 sa^{1*}
塞 sai^{4}
三 san^{1}
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山 *shan*^{1}
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宋 shên^{1}
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詩 shih^{1}
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施 *shih*^{1}
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識 shih^{4*}
奭 shih^{4*}
郝 shih^{4*} *hao*^{3} *ho*^{4*}
寿 shou^{3}
守 shou^{3}
首 shou^{3}
授 shou^{3}
穗 shou^{4}
壽 *shou*^{4}
殳 *shu*^{1}
舒 *shu*^{1}
狩 shu^{1}
姖 shu^{1}
疎 shu^{1}
疏 shu^{1}
叔 shu^{2*}
洙 shu^{2}
贖 shu^{2*}
儵 shu^{3}
豎 shu^{4}

竪 shu^{4}
尌 shu^{4}
樹 shu^{4}
庶 shu^{4}
述 shu^{4*}
束 *shu*^{4*}
縮 shu^{4*}
帥 shuai^{4}
霜 shuang^{1}
雙 *shuang*^{1}
誰 shui^{2}
水 *shui*^{3}
稅 shui^{4}
舜 shun^{4}
妁 shuo^{2*}
瑣 so^{3}
鎖 so^{3}
所 so^{3}
索 *so*^{3*}
率 so^{3*}
司 *ssŭ*^{1}
思 ssŭ^{1}
蒐 ssŭ^{1}
私 ssŭ^{1}
斯 ssŭ^{1}
死 ssŭ^{3}
四 ssŭ^{4}
駟 ssŭ^{4}
肆 ssŭ^{4}
嗣 ssŭ^{4}
姒 ssŭ^{4}
俟 ssŭ^{4}
蘇 *su*^{1}
王 su^{4*}
粟 su^{2*}
素 su^{4}
蔌 su^{4*}
偵 su^{4*}
宿 *su*^{4*}
肅 su^{4*}

瀟 su^{4*}
夙 su^{4*}
珬 su^{4*}
雖 sui^{1}
隋 sui^{2}
隨 sui^{2}
孫 *sun*^{1}
松 *sung*^{1}
嵩 sung^{1}
頌 sung^{4}
宋 *sung*^{4}
達 ta^{2*}
塔 t'a^{3*}
沓 t'a^{4*}
逮 tai^{4}
戴 *tai*^{4}
大 tai^{4}
代 tai^{4}
台 t'ai^{1}
邰 *t'ai*^{1}
呔 t'ai^{1}
臺 t'ai^{2}
泰 t'ai^{4}
太 t'ai^{4}
儋 tan^{1}
聃 tan^{1}
丹 tan^{1}
單 *tan*^{1}, *t'an*^{2}
亶 tan^{3}
膽 tan^{3}
笪 tan^{3}
但 tan^{4}
啖 tan^{4}
淡 tan^{4}
談 *t'an*^{2}
郯 t'an^{2}
檀 t'an^{2}
壇 t'an^{2}
覃 t'an^{2}
鐔 t'an^{2}, hsin^{2}
譚 *t'an*^{2}
坦 t'an^{3}

炭 t'an^{4}
當 tang^{1}
党 tang^{3}
黨 tang^{4}
蕩 tang^{4}
盪 tang^{4}
湯 *t'ang*^{1}
堂 t'ang^{2}
棠 t'ang^{2}
唐 *t'ang*^{2}
道 tao^{4}
到 tao^{4}
受 tao^{4}
陶 *t'ao*^{2}
桃 t'ao^{2}
糶 t'ao^{2}, cho^{2*}
稻 t'ao^{4}
德 tê^{2*}
特 t'ê^{4*}
鼟 têng^{1}
鄧 *têng*^{4}
滕 *t'êng*^{2}
騰 t'êng^{2}
鞮 ti^{1}
翟 *ti*^{2*}, *chai*^{2}
狄 *ti*^{2*}
邸 ti^{3}
第 ti^{4}
棣 ti^{4}
刁 *tiao*^{1}
貂 tiao^{1}
雕 tiao^{1}
訬 tiao^{4}
糶 tiao^{4}
調 t'iao^{2}
條 t'iao^{2}
舉 tieh^{2*}
鐵 t'ieh^{3*}
顚 tien^{1}
典 tien^{3}
田 t'ien^{2}
忝 t'ien^{3}

丁 *ting*^{1}
鼎 ting^{3}
庭 t'ing^{1}
多 to^{1}
鐸 to^{2*}
敓 to^{2*}
祋 to^{4}
庹 t'o^{1}
脫 t'o^{1*}
佗 t'o^{2}
陀 t'o^{2}
豆 tou^{4}
竇 *tou*^{4}
鬬 tou^{4}
鍮 t'ou^{1}
投 t'ou^{2}
斜 t'ou^{3}
毳 tsa^{2*}
宰 *tsai*^{3}
載 tsai^{4}
在 tsai^{4}
才 ts'ai^{2}
采 ts'ai^{3}
蔡 *ts'ai*^{4}
箋 tsan^{1} chien^{1}
咱 *tsan*^{3}
贊 tsan^{4}
粲 ts'an^{4}
臧 tsang^{1}
倉 ts'ang^{1}
蒼 *ts'ang*^{1}
藏 *ts'ang*^{2}
糟 tsao^{1}
藻 tsao^{3}
棗 tsao^{3}
操 ts'ao^{1}
曹 *ts'ao*^{2}
漕 ts'ao^{2}
草 ts'ao^{3}
策 ts'ê^{4*}
岑 *ts'ên*^{2}

曾 *tsêng*^{1}
鄫 tsêng^{1}
繒 tsêng^{1}
稓 tso^{2*}
糟 tso^{2*} chi^{4*}
昨 tso^{2*}
左 *tso*^{3}
坐 tso^{4}
作 tso^{4*}
錯 ts'o^{4*}
鄹 tsou^{1}
郰 tsou^{1}
鯫 tsou^{1}
聚 tsou^{1}
鄒 *tsou*^{1}
騶 tsou^{1}
足 tsu^{2*}
鎐 tsu^{4*}
祖 *tsu*^{3}
鎐 tsu^{4*}
鉓 tsu^{4*}
鏬 ts'u^{4}
爨 ts'uan^{4}
爨 ts'uan^{4}
崔 *ts'ui*^{1}
毳 ts'ui^{4}
翠 ts'ui^{4}
尊 tsun^{1}
忖 ts'un^{3}
寸 ts'un^{4}
宗 *tsung*^{1}
鬷 tsung^{1}
琮 ts'ung^{1}
樅 ts'ung^{1}
從 *ts'ung*^{2}
叢 ts'ung^{2}
都 tu^{1}
督 tu^{2*}
獨 tu^{2*}
讀 tu^{2*}

覩 tu^{3}
堵 *tu*^{3}, *chê*^{3}
杜 *tu*$^{3\cdot4}$, *t'u*^{3}
度 tu^{4}
禿 t'u^{1*}
屠 *t'u*^{2}
涂 t'u^{2}
塗 t'u^{2}
土 t'u^{3}
吐 t'u^{3}
杜 *t'u*^{3}, *tu*$^{3\cdot4}$
端 tuan^{1}
段 *tuan*^{4}
敦 tun^{1}
屯 tun^{4}, t'un^{2}
頓 tun^{4}
屯 t'un^{2}, tun^{4}
豚 t'un^{2}
東 *tung*^{1}
冬 tung^{1}
董 *tung*^{3}
凍 tung^{4}
通 *t'ung*^{1}
同 t'ung^{2}
桐 t'ung^{2}
童 *t'ung*^{2}
鄘 t'ung^{2}
僮 t'ung^{2}
佟 t'ung^{2}
全 t'ung^{2}
彤 t'ung^{2}
統 t'ung^{3}
垌 t'ung^{3}
痛 t'ung^{4}
茲 tzŭ^{1}
薘 tzŭ^{1}
茬 tzŭ^{1}
資 tzŭ^{1}
訾 *tzŭ*^{3}
紫 tzŭ^{3}
子 tzŭ^{3}
字 tzŭ^{4}

茨 tz'ŭ²
慈 tz'ŭ²
次 tz'ŭ⁴
佽 tz'ŭ⁴
賜 tz'ŭ⁴
完 wan²
皖 wan³
萬 wan⁴
鰀 wan⁴
汪 wang¹
王 wang²
忘 wang³
罔 wang²·⁴
爲 wei²
韋 wei²
惟 wei²
維 wei²
微 wei²
危 wei²
隗 wei³
委 wei³
寫 wei³
蔿 wei³
闈 wei³
偉 wei³
薳 wei³
骪 wei³
尾 wei³
衛 wei⁴
魏 wei⁴
尉 wei⁴
蔚 wei⁴
位 wei⁴
謂 wei⁴
溫 wên¹
文 wén²
聞 wén²
問 wen⁴
翁 wêng¹
渦 wo¹
倭 wo¹
我 wo³

倭 wo¹*
烏 wu¹
巫 wu¹
毋 wu²
吳 wu²
無 wu²
吾 wu²
五 wu³
伍 wu³
仵 wu³
武 wu³
舞 wu³
鵡 wu⁴
務 wu⁴
沃 wu⁴*
兀 wu⁴*
衙 ya²
牙 ya²
雅 ya³
軋 ya⁴*
蒻 yang¹
楊 yang²
楊 yang²
陽 yang²
羊 yang²
養 yang³
仰 yang³
幺 yao¹
要 yao¹
堯 yao²
姚 yao²
銚 yao²
傜 yao²
搖 yao²
繇 yao², yu²
曜 yao⁴
茶 yeh²
冶 yeh³
埜 yeh³
也 yeh³
夜 yeh⁴
葉 yeh⁴*

業 yeh⁴*
鄴 yeh⁴*
蘗 yeh⁴*
糵 yeh⁴*
謁 yeh⁴*
燕 yen¹
烟 yen¹
闕 yen¹
顏 yen²
閆 yen²
閻 yen²
嚴 yen²
言 yen²
鹽 yen²
延 yen²
兗 yen³
沇 yen³
眼 yen³
偃 yen³
衍 yen³
鄢 yen⁴
厭 yen⁴
晏 yen⁴
硯 yen⁴
一 yi⁴*
壹 yi⁴*
乙 yi⁴*
弋 yi⁴*
易 yi⁴*
益 yi⁴*
驛 yi⁴*
翼 yi⁴*
佚 yi⁴*
亦 yi⁴*
泆 yi⁴*
液 yi⁴*
陰 yin¹
殷 yin¹
音 yin¹
闇 yin¹
闉 yin¹

因 yin¹
霒 yin¹
銀 yin²
吟 yin²
隱 yin³
尹 yin³
吲 yin⁴
印 yin⁴
英 ying¹
賏 ying¹
嬰 ying¹
盈 ying²
鄍 ying²
贏 ying²
營 ying²
穎 ying³
應 ying⁴
約 yo¹*
樂 yo⁴*
岳 yo⁴*
幽 yu¹
憂 yu¹
優 yu¹
繇 yu², yao²
由 yu²
攸 yu²
游 yu²
尤 yu²
郵 yu²
猶 yu²
酉 yu³
攸 yu³
有 yu³
右 yu⁴
羑 yu⁴
鼬 yu⁴
宥 yu⁴
雍 yung¹
庸 yung¹
鄘 yung¹
邕 yung¹
雝 yung¹

肜 yung²
融 yung²
永 yung³
勇 yung³
用 yung⁴
紆 yü¹
輿 yü²
於 yü²
臾 yü²
魚 yü²
漁 yü²
余 yü²
餘 yü²
俞 yü², ch'ou⁴
榆 yü²
禺 yü²
愚 yü²
于 yü²
盂 yü²
邘 yü²
虞 yü²
禹 yü³
萬 yü³, chü³
楀 yü³
鄅 yü³
捵 yü³
禑 yü³, chü³
羽 yü³
與 yü³
陾 yü³
庾 yü³
園 yü³
遇 yü⁴
譽 yü⁴
豫 yü⁴
御 yü⁴
衙 yü⁴
喻 yü⁴
諭 yü⁴
郁 yü⁴*
鬱 yü⁴*
谷 yü⁴*, ku¹*

遹 yü⁴*
鄅 yü⁴*
鬻 yü⁴*, chu¹*
宛 yüan¹
淵 yüan¹
蜎 yüan¹, chüan¹
元 yüan²
原 yüan²
厵 yüan²
源 yüan²
垣 yüan²
爰 yüan²
袁 yüan²
榬 yüan²
轅 yüan²
員 yüan²
遠 yüan³
阮 yüan³
苑 yüan⁴
越 yüeh⁴*
月 yüeh⁴*
說 yüeh⁴*
悅 yüeh⁴*
曰 yüeh⁴*
嶽 yüeh⁴*
藥 yüeh⁴*
云 yün²
雲 yün²
妘 yün²
鄖 yün²
惲 yün³
覞 yün⁴
鄆 yün⁴

乘馬 chêng⁴-ma³
成功 ch'êng²-kung¹
成陽 ch'êng²-yang²
吉白 chi²*-pai²
卽墨 chi²-mo⁴*
漆雕 ch'i¹*-tiao¹
丌官 ch'i²-kuan¹
乞伏 ch'i²*-fu²*
綦毋 ch'i²-wu²
茄羅 chia¹-lo²
夾谷 chia¹*-ku¹*
將閭 chiang¹-lü²
匠麗 chiang⁴-li⁴
肩吾 chien¹-wu²
幵官 chien¹-kuan¹
芊尹 ch'ien¹-yin³
金留 chin¹-liu²
京相 ching¹-hsiang¹
涇陽 ching¹-yang²
青牛 ch'ing¹-niu²
青烏 ch'ing¹-wu¹
青陽 ch'ing¹-yang²
鳩摩 chiu¹-mo²
九百 chiu³-pai³
周陽 chou¹-yang²
醜門 ch'ou³-mên²
諸葛 *chu¹-ko²**
朱陽 chu¹-yang²
朱耶 chu¹-yeh¹
主父 chu³-fu⁴
顓頊 chuan¹-hsü³*
顓孫 chuan¹-sun¹
穿封 ch'uan¹-fêng¹
淳于 *ch'un³-yü²*
中行 chung¹-hang²
鐘離 *chung¹-li²*
鐘吾 chung¹-wu²
仲長 chung⁴-ch'ang²
仲孫 *chung⁴-sun¹*
沮渠 chü¹-ch'ü²
巨毋 chü⁴-wu²
巨無 chü⁴-wu²

安陽 an¹-yang²
湛盧 chan⁴-lu²
章仇 chang¹-ch'ou²
長孫 *ch'ang²-sun¹*
長盧 ch'ang²-lu²
常壽 ch'ang²-shou⁴
斫胥 chê¹*-hsü¹
眞郭 chên¹-kuo¹*
鍼巫 chên¹-wu¹

屈侯 ch'ü¹*-hou²
屈突 ch'ü¹*-t'u¹*
瞿曇 ch'ü²-t'an²
鸜鵒 ch'ü²-ch'üeh⁴*
爾(or 尒)朱 êrh³-chu¹
豐將 fêng¹-chiang¹
浮丘 fou²-ch'iu¹
夫餘 fu¹-yü²
函冶 han²-yeh³
罕井 han³-ching³
漢士 han⁴-shih⁴
浩生 hao⁴-shêng¹
黑齒 ho²*-ch'ih³*
褐扶 ho²*-fu²
褐均 ho²*-kou³
賀蘭 ho⁴-lan²
賀拔 ho⁴-pa²*
赫連 *ho⁴*-lien²*
紇奚 ho⁴*-hsi²
紇骨 ho⁴*-ku³*
紇闘 ho⁴*-tu²*
紇干 ho⁴*-yü²
西門 hsi¹-mên²
息夫 hsi²*-fu¹
狶韋 hsi³-wei²
戲陽 hsi⁴-yang²
瑕丘 hsia²-ch'iu¹
瑕呂 hsia²-lü³
霞露 hsia²-lu²
夏侯 *hsia⁴-hou²*
相里 hsiang⁴-li³
謝丘 hsieh⁴-ch'iu¹
解枇 hsieh⁴-p'i²
軒丘 hsien¹-ch'iu¹
軒轅 *hsien¹-yüan²*
鮮陽 hsien¹-yang²
鮮于 hsien¹-yü²
咸丘 hsien²-ch'iu¹
新垣 hsin¹-yüan²
信平 hsin⁴-p'ing²
信都 hsin⁴-tu¹
熊相 hsiung²-hsiang⁴
熊率 hsiung²-shuai⁴
徐吾 hsü²-wu²
宣于 hsüan¹-yü²
獯鬻 hsün¹-yü⁴*
呼延 hu¹-yen²
壺丘 hu²-ch'iu¹
胡毋 hu²-mu³
斛律 hu²*-lü⁴*
斛斯 hu²*-ssŭ¹
叱盧 hua¹-lu²
鮭陽 hua³-yang²
觟陽 hua³-yang²
紊龍 huan⁴-lung²
皇甫 *huang²-fu³*
皇父 huang²-fu⁴
惠牆 hui⁴-ch'iang²
伊祈 i¹-ch'i²
伊秩 i²-chih⁴*
沂相 i¹-hsiang⁴
倚相 i³-hsiang⁴
擾龍 jao³-lung²
容居 jung²-chü¹
戎眷 jung²-chüan⁴
干己 kan¹-chi³
甘莊 kan¹-chuang¹
甘先 kan¹-hsien¹
甘士 kan¹-shih⁴
臯落 kao¹-lo⁴*
高唐 kao²-t'ang²
高陽 kao¹-yang²
庚桑 kêng¹-sang¹
梗陽 kêng³-yang²
哥舒 ko¹-shu¹
鉤弋 kou¹-i⁴
古冶 ku¹-yeh³
姑布 ku¹-pu⁴
穀梁 ku³*-liang²
古成 k'u¹-ch'êng²
瓜田 kua¹-t'ien²
廣武 kuang³-wu³
昆吾 k'un¹-wu²
公山 kung¹-shan¹
公慎 kung¹-shên⁴
公孫 *kung¹-sun¹*
公羊 *kung¹-yang²*
公冶 *kung¹-yeh³*
功後 kung¹-hou⁴
空相 k'ung¹-hsiang⁴
空桐 k'ung¹-t'ung²
咼哈 kuo¹-ho³*
老陽 lao³-yang²
荔菲 li⁴-fei³
櫟陽 li⁴*-yang²
梁丘 liang²-ch'iu¹
梁由 liang²-yu²
梁餘 liang²-yü²
陵陽 ling²-yang²
令狐 *ling⁴-hu²*
盧妃 lu²-fei¹
盧胥 lu²-hsü¹
盧蒲 lu²-p'u²
魯步 lu³-pu⁴
孿鞮 lüan²-ti¹
龍丘 lung²-ch'iu¹
龍逢 lung²-p'êng²
閭蔡 lü²-k'uei²
麥丘 mai⁴-ch'iu¹
彌姐 mi²-chieh³
彌牟 mi²-mou⁴
密須 mi⁴*-hsü¹
密革 mi⁴*-ko²*
密茅 mi⁴*-mao²
万俟 *mo⁴*-ch'i²*
毋丘 mu³-ch'iu¹
木門 mu⁴*-mên²
目夷 mu⁴*-i²
慕容 *mu⁴*-jung²*
南宮 nan²-kung¹
鳥俗 niao³-su²*
女媧 nü³-kua¹
歐侯 ou¹-hou²
歐陽 *ou¹-yang²*
白馬 pai²-ma³
白冥 pai²-ming²
百里 pai³-li³
豹皮 pao⁴-p'i²
庖犧 p'ao²-chi¹
北宮 pei³-kung¹
盆成 p'ên²-ch'êng²
佛肹 pi⁴*-hsi¹*
祕邦 pi⁴*-pang¹
偪陽 pi⁴*-yang²
賓牟 pin¹-mou²
病坊 ping⁴-fang²
平陵 p'ing²-ling²
平寧 p'ing²-ning⁴
僕固 pu²*-ku⁴
濮陽 *pu²*-yang²*
不第 pu⁴*-ti³
三州 san¹-chou¹
三飯 san¹-fan³
三閭 san¹-lü²
桑丘 sang¹-ch'iu²
彡姐 shan¹-chieh³
單于 *shan⁴-yü²*
商瞿 shang¹-ch'ü²
上官 *shang¹-kuan¹*
社南 shê⁴-nan²
社北 shê⁴-pei³
申屠 *shên¹-t'u²*
申徒 shên¹-t'u²
勝屠 shêng⁴-t'u²
石作 shih²*-tso⁴*
矢宮 shih³-kung¹
豕韋 shih³-wei²
侍其 shih⁴-ch'i²
士孫 shih⁴-sun¹
叔孫 shu²*-sun¹
爽鳩 shuang³-chiu¹
水丘 shui³-ch'iu¹
索盧 so³*-lu²
索陽 so³*-yang²
司城 ssŭ¹-chêng²
司褐 ssŭ¹-ho²*
司空 *ssŭ¹-k'ung¹*
司馬 *ssŭ¹-ma³*
司徒 *ssŭ¹-t'u²*
宿沙 su⁴*-sha¹
燧人 sui⁴-jên²
孫叔 sun¹-shu¹*
孫陽 sun¹-yang²
荅祿 ta¹*-lu⁴*
沓盧 t'a¹*-lu²
太史 t'ai⁴-shih³
太叔 *t'ai⁴-shu¹*
太陽 t'ai⁴-yang²
澹臺 *t'an²-t'ai²*
棠谿 t'ang²-ch'i¹
陶丘 t'ao²-ch'iu¹
登徒 têng¹-t'u²
第八 ti⁴-pa¹*
第五 ti⁴-wu³
鐵伐 t'ieh³*-fa²*
多于 to¹-yü²
拓跋 t'o⁴*-po⁴*
豆盧 tou⁴-lu²
鬪于 tou⁴-yü²
宰直 tsai³-chih²*
宰父 tsai³-fu⁴
曹牟 ts'ao²-mou²
昨和 tso²*-ho²
左丘 tso³-ch'iu¹
左行 tso³-hsing²
左人 tso³-jên²
左師 tso³-shih¹
尊盧 tsun¹-lu²
宗政 *tsung¹-chêng⁴*
獨孤 tu²*-ku¹
覩斯 tu³-ssŭ¹
禿髮 t'u¹*-fa¹*
吐奚 t'u³-hsi²
端木 tuan¹-mu⁴*
段干 tuan⁴-kan¹
端孫 tuan¹-sun¹
東方 *tung¹-fang¹*
東門 tung¹-mên²
東野 tung¹-yeh³
訾辱 tzŭ¹-ju⁴*

梓慎 tzŭ³-shên⁴	巫陽 wu¹-yang²	武仲 wu³-chung⁴	有娄 yu³-shên¹	莫胡盧 mo⁴*-hu²-lu²
子車 tzŭ³-ch'ê¹	屋廬 wu¹*-lü²	武羅 wu³-lo²	右行 yu⁴-hsing²	阿伏干 o¹-fu²*-kan¹
子家 tzŭ³-chia¹	毋張 wu²-chang¹	武都 wu³-tu¹	右師 yu⁴-shih¹	白楊提 pai²-yang²-t'i²
子服 tzŭ³-fu²*	毋車 wu²-ch'ê¹	五京 wu³-ching¹	雍門 yung¹-mên²	步隲叉 pu⁴-chih¹*-yu⁴
子陽 tzŭ³-yang²	毋將 wu²-chiang¹	五鹿 wu³-lu⁴*	肜魚 yung²-yü²	步六孤 pu⁴-liu⁴*-ku¹
子言 tzŭ³-yen²	毋丘 wu²-ch'iu¹	務相 wu⁴-hsiang⁴	於陵 yü¹-ling²	步鹿根 pu⁴-lu⁴*-kên¹
次第 tz'ŭ⁴-ti⁴	毋終 wu²-chung¹	羊舌 yang²-shê²*	虞丘 yü²-ch'iu¹	步大汗 pu⁴-ta⁴-han₄
王官 wang²-kuan¹	毋還 wu²-huan²	陽成 yang²-ch'êng²	宇文 *yü³-wén²*	吐伏盧 t'u³-fu²*-lu²
王孫 wang²-sun¹	毋霸 wu²-pa⁴	耶律 yeh²-lü⁴*	御龍 yü⁴-lung²	万紐于 wan⁴-niu³-yü²
微生 wei²-shêng¹	毋鹽 wu²-yen²	葉陽 yeh⁴*-yang²	運期 yün⁴-ch'i¹	烏古論 wu¹-ku³-lun²
未央 wei⁴-yang¹	吾丘 wu²-ch'iu¹	邑由 yi⁴*-yu²	執失代 chih²*-shih¹*-tai⁴	勿忸于 wu⁴*-niu³-yü²
尉千 wei⁴-ch'ien¹	無庸 wu²-yung¹	樂毅 yo⁴*-i⁴	紇豆陵 ho⁴*-tou⁴-ling²	壹斗眷 yi⁴*-tou²-chüan⁴
尉遲 *wei⁴-ch'ih²*	武安 wu³-an¹	由吾 yu²-wu²	侯莫陳 hou²-mo⁴*-ch'ên²	井彊六斤 ching³-chiang¹-liu⁴*-chin¹
聞人 *wén²-jén²*	武成 wu³-ch'êng²	有熊 yu³-hsiung²	奚斗盧 hsi¹-tou³-lu²	耨盌温敦 nou⁴-wan³-wên¹-tun¹
巫馬 wu¹-ma³	武强 wu³-ch'iang²	有仍 yu³-jêng²	旰母萬 hsü¹-mu³-wan⁴	自死獨賻 tzŭ⁴-ssŭ³-tu²*-po⁴

III.—THE CHINESE DYNASTIES.

SYNOPTICAL TABLE.

NAME OF DYNASTY.		Number of Sovereigns.	Began.	Ended.	Duration.
五帝紀	The Age of the Five Rulers.	9	B.C. 2852	B.C. 2205	647
夏	Hsia	17	2205	1766	439
商 or 殷	Shang *or* Yin	28	1766	1122	644
周	Chou	34	1122	255	867
秦	Ch'in	5	255	206	49
漢, 前漢 or 西漢	Han, *or* Former Han *or* Western Han . . .	14	206	A.D. 25	231
後漢 or 東漢	Later Han *or* Eastern Han	12	A.D. 25	221	196
三國	The Three Kingdoms	11	221	265	44
蜀漢	*Minor Han*	*2*	*221*	*265*	*44*
魏	*Wei*	*5*	*220*	*265*	*45*
吳	*Wu*	*4*	*229*	*265*	*36*
西晉	Western Chin	4	265	317	52
東晉	Eastern Chin	11	317	420	103
南北朝	Division into North and South	58	420	589	169
劉宋	*Sung* (*House of Liu*)	*9*	*420*	*479*	*59*
齊	*Ch'i*	*7*	*479*	*502*	*23*
梁	*Liang*	*6*	*502*	*557*	*55*
陳	*Ch'én*	*5*	*557*	*589*	*32*

	NAME OF DYNASTY.	Number of Sovereigns.	Began.	Ended.	Duration.
北魏 or 元魏	*Northern Wei* or *Wei* of the *Yüan* family.	*15*	*386*	*535*	*149*
西魏	*Western Wei.*	*3*	*535*	*557*	*22*
東魏	*Eastern Wei.*	*1*	*534*	*550*	*16*
北齊	*Northern Ch'i*	*7*	*550*	*589*	*39*
北周	*Northern Chou*	*5*	*557*	*589*	*32*
隋	Sui	4	589	618	29
唐	T'ang	22	618	907	289
五代	The Five Dynasties.	13	907	960	53
後梁	*Posterior Liang.*	*2*	*907*	*923*	*16*
後唐	*Posterior T'ang.*	*4*	*923*	*936*	*13*
後晉	*Posterior Chin*	*2*	*936*	*947*	*11*
後漢	*Posterior Han*	*2*	*947*	*951*	*4*
後周	*Posterior Chou*	*3*	*951*	*960*	*9*
遼	Liao (Kitan Tartars)	9	907	1125	218
西遼	Western Liao	5	1125	1168	43
金	Chin (Golden Tartars)	10	1115	1260	145
宋	Sung	9	960	1127	167
南宋	Southern Sung	9	1127	1280	153
元	Yüan (Mongols)	9	1280	1368	88
明	Ming	17	1368	1644	276
清	Ch'ing	10	1644	1912	268

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES.

I.—五帝紀 THE AGE OF THE FIVE RULERS.

(Numbers in brackets refer to lives in Biographical Dictionary.)

	Dynastic Appellation.		Personal Appellation.		Accession.
					B.C.
The Five Rulers.	太昊	T'ai Hao (585)	伏羲氏	Fu-hsi Shih	2953
			庖羲氏	P'ao-hsi Shih	
	炎帝	Yen Ti (1695)	神農氏	Shên-nung Shih	2838
			烈山氏	Lieh-shan Shih	
	黃帝	Huang Ti (871)	有熊氏	Yu-hsiung Shih	2698
			軒轅氏	Hsien-yüan Shih	
	少昊	Shao Hao	金天氏	Chin-t'ien Shih	2598
	顓頊	Chuan Hsü	高陽氏	Kao-yang Shih	2514
	帝嚳	Ti K'u	高辛氏	Kao-hsin Shih	2436
	帝摯	Ti Chih	—	—	2366
	唐帝堯	T'ang Ti YAO (2426)	陶唐氏	T'ao-t'ang Shih	2357
	虞帝舜	Yü Ti SHUN (1741)	有虞氏	Yu-yü Shih	2255

II.—夏紀 THE HSIA DYNASTY. SURNAME 姒氏.

DYNASTIC TITLE.		Accession. B.C.	DYNASTIC TITLE.		Accession. B.C.	DYNASTIC TITLE.		Accession. B.C.
大禹	The Great Yü (1846)	2205	少康	Shao K'ang	2079	厪	Chin	1900
啟	Ch'i	2197	杼	Ch'u	2057	孔甲	K'ung Chia	1879
太康	T'ai K'ang	2188	槐	Huai	2040	皐	Kao	1848
仲康	Chung K'ang	2159	芒	Mang	2014	發	Fa	1837
相	Hsiang	2146	泄	Hsieh	1996	桀癸	Chieh Kuei (354)	1818
Interregnum of forty years, commencing		2118	不降	Pu Chiang	1980			
			扃	Chiung	1921			

III.—商紀 THE SHANG *or* (from 1401) 殷紀 YIN DYNASTY. SURNAME 子氏.

成湯	Ch'êng T'ang (282)	1766	祖乙	Tsu Yi	1525	祖庚	Tsu Kêng	1265
太甲	T'ai Chia	1753	祖辛	Tsu Hsin	1506	祖甲	Tsu Chia	1258
沃丁	Wu Ting	1720	沃甲	Wu Chia	1490	廩辛	Lin Hsin	1225
太庚	T'ai Kêng	1691	祖丁	Tsu Ting	1465	庚丁	Kêng Ting	1219
小甲	Hsiao Chia	1666	南庚	Nan Kêng	1433	武乙	Wu Yi	1198
雍己	Yung Chi	1649	陽甲	Yang Chia	1408	太丁	T'ai Ting	1194
太戊	T'ai Mou	1637	盤庚	P'an Kêng	1401	帝乙	Ti Yi	1191
仲丁	Chung Ting	1562	小辛	Hsiao Hsin	1373	紂辛	Chou Hsin (414)	1154
外壬	Wai Jên	1549	小乙	Hsiao Yi	1352			
河亶甲	Ho Tan Chia	1534	武丁	Wu Ting	1324			

IV.—周紀 THE CHOU DYNASTY.

武王	Wu Wang (2353)	1122	平王	P'ing Wang	770	敬王	Ching Wang	519
成王	Ch'êng Wang	1115	桓王	Huan „	719	元王	Yüan „	475
康王	K'ang „	1078	莊王	Chuang „	696	貞定王	Chêng Ting Wang	468
昭王	Chao „	1052	僖王	Hsi „	681	考王	K'ao Wang	440
穆王	Mu „ (1559)	1001	惠王	Hui „	676	威烈王	Wei Lieh Wang	425
共王	Kung „	946	襄王	Hsiang „	651	安王	An Wang	401
懿王	I „	934	頃王	Ch'ing „	618	烈王	Lieh „	375
孝王	Hsiao „	909	匡王	K'uang „	612	顯王	Hsien Wang	368
夷王	I „	894	定王	Ting „	606	愼靚王	Shên Ching Wang	320
厲王	Li „	878	簡王	Chien „	585	赧王	Nan Wang	314
宣王	Hsüan „	827	靈王	Ling „	571	東周君	Tung Chou Chün	255
幽王	Yu „	781	景王	Ching „	544			

V.—秦紀 THE CH'IN DYNASTY.

DYNASTIC TITLE.		Accession. B.C.	DYNASTIC TITLE.		Accession. B.C.	DYNASTIC TITLE.		Accession. B.C.
昭襄王	Chao Hsiang Wang	255	莊襄王	Chuang Hsiang Wang	249	始皇帝	Shih Huang-ti (1712)	221
孝文王	Hsiao Wên „	250	政王	Chêng Wang	246	二世皇帝	Erh Shih Huang-ti (816)	209

VI.—漢紀 THE HAN DYNASTY. ALSO STYLED 前漢 FORMER HAN, AND 西漢 WESTERN HAN.

Dynastic Title.		Accession. B.C.	Title of Reign.		When adopted. B.C.	Dynastic Title.		Accession. B.C.	Title of Reign.		When adopted. B.C.
高帝 or 高祖	Kao Ti *or* Kao Tsu (1334)	206				宣帝	Hsüan Ti		五鳳	Wu Fêng	57
惠帝	Hui Ti (1372)	194							甘露	Kan Lu	53
高后呂氏	Kao Hou Lü Shih (1442)	187							黃龍	Huang Lung	49
						元帝	Yüan Ti (1350)	48	初元	Ch'u Yüan	48
文帝	Wên Ti (1298)	179	後元	Hou Yüan	163				永光	Yung Kuang	43
景帝	Ching Ti (1284)	156	中元	Chung Yüan	149				建昭	Chien Chao	38
			後元	Hou Yüan	143				竟寧	Ching Ning	33
武帝	Wu Ti (1276)	140	建元	Chien Yüan	140	成帝	Ch'êng Ti (1271)	32	建始	Chien Shih	32
			元光	Yüan Kuang	134				河平	Ho P'ing	28
			元朔	Yüan So	128				陽朔	Yang So	24
			元狩	Yüan Shou	122				鴻嘉	Hung Chia	20
			元鼎	Yüan Ting	116				永始	Yung Shih	16
			元封	Yüan Fêng	110				元延	Yüan Yen	12
			太初	T'ai Ch'u	104				綏和	Sui Ho	8
			天漢	T'ien Han	100	哀帝	Ai Ti (1303)	6	建平	Chien P'ing	6
			太始	T'ai Shih	96				元壽	Yüan Shou	2
			征和	Chêng Ho	92			A.D.			A.D.
			後元	Hou Yüan	88	平帝	P'ing Ti (1319)	1	元始	Yüan Shih	1
昭帝	Chao Ti (1297)	86	始元	Shih Yüan	86	孺子嬰	Ju Tzŭ Ying (1373)	6	居攝	Chü Shê	6
			鳳元	Yüan Fêng	80				初始	Ch'u Shih	8
			平元	Yüan P'ing	74	新皇帝 王莽	Hsin Huang-ti, Wang Mang, Usurper (2203)	9	始建國	Shih Chien Kuo	9
宣帝	Hsüan Ti (1310)	73	始本	Pên Shih	73				天鳳	T'ien Fêng	14
			節地	Ti Chieh	69				黃地	Ti Huang	20
			康元	Yüan K'ang	65	淮陽王	Huai-yang Wang	23	更始	Kêng Shih	23
			爵神	Shên Chüeh	61	玄帝	Ti Hsüan (1308)				

VII.—後漢紀 THE LATER HAN DYNASTY OR 東漢 EASTERN HAN.

Dynastic Title.		Accession.	Title of Reign.		When adopted.
		A.D.			A.D.
光武帝	Kuang Wu Ti (1305)	25	建武	Chien Wu	25
			中元	Chung Yüan	56
明帝	Ming Ti (1292)	58	永平	Yung P'ing	58
章帝	Chang Ti (1355)	76	建初	Chien Ch'u	76
			元和	Yüan Ho	84
			章和	Chang Ho	87
和帝	Ho Ti (1275)	89	永元	Yung Yüan	89
			元興	Yüan Hsing	105
殤帝	Shang Ti (1330)	106	延平	Yen P'ing	106
安帝	An Ti (1374)	107	永初	Yung Ch'u	107
			太(or 元)初	T'ai (or Yüan) Ch'u	114
			永寧	Yung Ning	120
			建光	Chien Kuang	121
			延光	Yen Kuang	122
順帝	Shun Ti (1335)	126	永建	Yung Chien	126
			陽嘉	Yang Chia	132
			永和	Yung Ho	136
			漢安	Han An	142
			建康	Chien K'ang	144
冲帝	Ch'ung Ti (1341)	145	永嘉	Yung Chia	145
質帝	Chih Ti (1358)	146	本初	Pên Ch'u	146
桓帝	Huan Ti (1287)	147	建和	Chien Ho	147
			和平	Ho P'ing	150
			元嘉	Yüan Chia	151
			永興	Yung Hsing	153
			永壽	Yung Shou	155
			延熹	Yen Hsi	158
			永康	Yung K'ang	167
靈帝	Ling Ti (1312)	168	建寧	Chien Ning	168
			熹平	Hsi P'ing	172
			光和	Kuang Ho	178
			中平	Chung P'ing	184
少帝	Shao Ti (1333)	189	光熹	Kuang Hsi	189
			昭寧	Chao Ning	189
獻帝 or 愍帝	Hsien Ti *or* Min Ti (1301)	189	永漢	Yung Han	189
			中平	Chung P'ing	189
			初平	Ch'u P'ing	190
			興平	Hsing P'ing	194
			建安	Chien An	196
			延康	Yen K'ang	220

VIII.—EPOCH OF THE THREE KINGDOMS. 蜀漢紀 THE MINOR HAN DYNASTY.

昭烈帝	Chao Lieh Ti (1338)	221	章武	Chang Wu	221	後主	Hou Chu		景耀	Ching Yao	258
後主	Hou Chu (1272)	223	建興	Chien Hsing	223				炎興	Yen Hsing	263
			延熙	Yen Hsi	238						

VIII.—魏紀 THE WEI DYNASTY.

文帝	Wên Ti (2008)	220	黃初	Huang Ch'u	220	少帝	Shao Ti	254	正元	Chêng Yüan	254
明帝	Ming Ti (2003)	227	太和	T'ai Ho	227	高貴鄉公	Kao Kuei Hsiang Kung (2005)				
			青龍	Ch'ing Lung	233				甘露	Kan Lu	256
			景初	Ching Ch'u	237						
廢帝 齊王芳	Fei Ti / Ch'i Wang Fang (1996)	240	正始	Chêng Shih	240	元帝	Yüan Ti (2001)	260	景元	Ching Yüan	260
			嘉平	Chia P'ing	249				咸熙	Hsien Hsi	264

VIII.—吳紀 THE WU DYNASTY.

Dynastic Title.		Accession.	Title of Reign.		When adopted.	Dynastic Title.		Accession.	Title of Reign.		When adopted.
大帝	Ta Ti (1803)	222	黃武	Huang Wu	222	景帝	Ching Ti (1810)	258	永安	Yung An	258
			黃龍	Huang Lung	229	末帝	Mo Ti	264	元興	Yüan Hsing	264
			嘉禾	Chia Ho	232	歸命侯	Kuei Ming Hou (1807)		甘露	Kan Lu	265
			赤烏	Ch'ih Wu	238				寶鼎	Pao Ting	266
			太元	T'ai Yüan	251				建衡	Chien Hêng	269
			神鳳	Shên Fêng	252				鳳凰	Fêng Huang	272
廢帝 會稽王	Fei Ti Kuei Chi Wang (1813)	252	建興	Chien Hsing	252				天冊	T'ien Ts'ê	275
			五鳳	Wu Fêng	254				天璽	T'ien Hsi	276
			太平	T'ai P'ing	256				天紀	T'ien Chi	277

IX.—西晉紀 THE WESTERN CHIN DYNASTY.

武帝	Wu Ti (1768)	265	泰始	T'ai Shih	265	惠帝	Hui Ti		太安	T'ai An	302
			咸寧	Hsien Ning	275				永興	Yung Hsing	304
			泰康	T'ai K'ang	280				永安	Yung An	
			泰熙	T'ai Hsi	290				建武	Chien Wu	
惠帝	Hui Ti (1752)	290	永熙	Yung Hsi	290				永安	Yung An	
			永平	Yung P'ing	291				光熙	Kuang Hsi	306
			元康	Yüan K'ang	291	懷帝	Huai Ti (1751)	307	永嘉	Yung Chia	307
			永康	Yung K'ang	300	愍帝	Min Ti (1767)	313	建興	Chien Hsing	313
			永寧	Yung Ning	301						

X.—東晉紀 THE EASTERN CHIN DYNASTY.

元帝	Yüan Ti (1574)	317	建武	Chien Wu	317	帝奕	Ti Yi	366	太和	T'ai Ho	366
			太興	T'ai Hsing	318	海西公	Hai Hsi Kung (1755)				
			永昌	Yung Ch'ang	322	簡文帝	Chien Wên Ti (1771)	371	咸安	Hsien An	371
明帝	Ming Ti (1760)	323	太寧	T'ai Ning	323	孝武帝	Hsiao Wu Ti (1766)	373	寧康	Ning K'ang	373
成帝	Ch'êng Ti (1769)	326	咸和	Hsien Ho	326				太元	T'ai Yüan	376
			咸康	Hsien K'ang	335	安帝	An Ti (1764)	397	隆安	Lung An	397
康帝	K'ang Ti (1770)	343	建元	Chien Yüan	343				元興	Yüan Hsing	402
穆帝	Mu Ti (1761)	345	永和	Yung Ho	345				隆安	Lung An	402
			升平	Shêng P'ing	357				大亨	Ta Hsiang	402
哀帝	Ai Ti (1758)	362	隆和	Lung Ho	362				元興	Yüan Hsing	403
			興寧	Hsing Ning	363				義熙	I Hsi	405
						恭帝	Kung Ti (1765)	419	元熙	Yüan Hsi	419

南北朝 EPOCH OF DIVISION BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH.

XI.—劉宋紀 THE SUNG DYNASTY (HOUSE OF LIU).

Dynastic Title.		Accession.	Title of Reign.		When adopted.	Dynastic Title.		Accession.	Title of Reign.		When adopted.
		A.D.			A.D.			A.D.			A.D.
武帝	Wu Ti (1375)	420	永初	Yung Ch'u	420	廢帝	Fei Ti (1366)	465	景和	Ching Ho	465
少帝 or 營陽王	Shao Ti (1314) or Ying-yang Wang	423	景平	Ching P'ing	423	明帝	Ming Ti (1376)	465	泰始	T'ai Shih	465
									泰豫	T'ai Yü	472
文帝	Wên Ti (1315)	424	元嘉	Yüan Chia	424	蒼梧王	Ts'ang-wu Wang (1377)	473	元徽	Yüan Hui	473
孝武帝	Hsiao Wu Ti (1295)	454	孝建	Hsiao Chien	454	主昱	Chu Yü	477	昇明	Shêng Ming	477
			大明	Ta Ming	457	順帝	Shun Ti (1295)				
			永光	Yung Kuang	465						

XII.—南齊紀 THE SOUTHERN CH'I DYNASTY.

高帝	Kao Ti (714)	479	建元	Chien Yüan	479	明帝	Ming Ti (709)	494	建武	Chien Wu	494
武帝	Wu Ti (715)	482	永明	Yung Ming	483				永泰	Yung T'ai	498
鬱林王	Yü-lin Wang (699)	493	隆昌	Lung Ch'ang	494	東昏侯	Tung-hun Hou (711)	498	永元	Yung Yüan	499
海陵王	Hai-ling Wang (698)	494	延興	Yen Hsing	494	和帝	Ho Ti (712)	501	中興	Chung Hsing	501

XIII.—梁紀 THE LIANG DYNASTY.

武帝	Wu Ti (720)	502	天監	T'ien Chien	502	簡文帝	Chien Wên Ti (706)	549	大寶	Ta Pao	550
			普通	P'u T'ung	520	豫章王	Yü-chang Wang (705)	551	天正	T'ien Chêng	551
			大通	Ta T'ung	527	元帝	Yüan Ti (705)	552	承聖	Ch'êng Shêng	552
			中大通	Chung Ta T'ung	529	貞陽侯	Chêng-yang Hou (723)	555	天成	T'ien Ch'êng	555
			大同	Ta T'ung	535	敬帝	Ching Ti (701)	555	紹泰	Shao T'ai	555
			中大同	Chung Ta T'ung	546				太平	T'ai P'ing	556
			太清	T'ai Ch'ing	547						

XIV.—陳紀 THE CH'EN DYNASTY.

武帝	Wu Ti (236)	557	永定	Yung Ting	557	宣帝	Hsüan Ti (225)	569	大建	Ta Chien	569
文帝	Wên Ti (214)	560	天嘉	T'ien Chia	560	後主	Hou Chu (246)	583	至德	Chih Tê	583
			天康	T'ien K'ang	566				禎明	Chêng Ming	587
臨海王	Lin-hai Wang (241)	567	光大	Kuang Ta	567						

XV.—北魏紀 THE NORTHERN WEI DYNASTY (拓跋氏, HOUSE OF TOBA = "born in the sheets"); ALSO CALLED 元魏紀 THE YÜAN (2552) WEI DYNASTY.

Dynastic Title.		Accession.	Title of Reign.		When adopted.
		A.D.			A.D.
道武帝	Tao Wu Ti (1949)	386	登國	Têng Kuo	386
			皇始	Huang Shih	396
			天興	T'ien Hsing	398
			天賜	T'ien Tz'ŭ	404
明元帝	Ming Yüan Ti (1951)	409	永興	Yung Hsing	409
			神瑞	Shên Jui	414
			泰常	T'ai Ch'ang	416
太武帝	T'ai Wu Ti (1952)	424	始光	Shih Kuang	424
			神䴥	Shên Chia	428
			延和	Yen Ho	432
			太延	T'ai Yen	435
			太平	T'ai P'ing	440
			眞君	Chên Chün	
			正平	Chêng P'ing	452
南安王	Nan-an Wang	452	承平	Ch'êng P'ing	452
文成帝	Wên Ch'êng Ti (1945)	452	興安	Hsing An	452
			興光	Hsing Kuang	454
			太安	T'ai An	455
			和平	Ho P'ing	460
獻文帝	Hsien Wên Ti (1947)	466	天安	T'ien An	466
			皇興	Huang Hsing	467
孝文帝	Hsiao Wên Ti (2552)	471	延興	Yen Hsing	471
			承明	Ch'êng Ming	476
			太和	T'ai Ho	477
宣武帝	Hsüan Wu Ti (2554)	500	景明	Ching Ming	500
			正始	Chêng Shih	504
			永平	Yung P'ing	508
			延昌	Yen Ch'ang	512
孝明帝	Hsiao Ming Ti (2553)	516	熙平	Hsi P'ing	516
			神龜	Shên Kuei	517
			正光	Chêng Kuang	519
			孝昌	Hsiao Ch'ang	525
臨洮王	Lin-t'ao Wang	528	武泰	Wu T'ai	528
孝莊帝	Hsiao Chuang Ti (2569)	528	建義	Chien I	528
			永安	Yung An	528
			更興	Kêng Hsing	529
東海王	Tung-hai Wang	530	建明	Chien Ming	530
節閔帝	Chieh Min Ti	531	晉泰	Chin T'ai	531
安定王	An-ting Wang	531	中興	Chung Hsing	531
孝武帝	Hsiao Wu Ti (2549)	532	太昌	T'ai Ch'ang	532
			永興	Yung Hsing	532
			永熙	Yung Hsi	532

XVI.—西魏紀 THE WESTERN WEI DYNASTY.

文帝	Wên Ti (2559)	535	大統	Ta T'ung	535
帝欽 or 廢帝	Ti Ch'in *or* Fei Ti (2559)	552			
恭帝	Kung Ti (2559)	554			

XVII.—東魏紀 THE EASTERN WEI DYNASTY.

孝靜帝	Hsiao Ching Ti (2560)	534	天平	T'ien P'ing	534
			元象	Yüan Hsiang	538
孝靜帝	Hsiao Ching Ti	534	興和	Hsing Ho	539
			武定	Wu Ting	543

XVIII.—北齊紀 THE NORTHERN CH'I DYNASTY.

Dynastic Title.		Accession.	Title of Reign.		When adopted.	Dynastic Title.		Accession.	Title of Reign.		When adopted.
		A.D.			A.D.			A.D.			A.D.
文宣帝	Wên Hsüan Ti (964)	550	天保	T'ien Pao	550	溫公or後主	Wên Kung *or* Hou Chu	565	天統	T'ien T'ung	565
廢帝	Fei Ti (964)	560	乾明	Ch'ien Ming	560				武平	Wu P'ing	570
孝昭帝	Hsiao Chao Ti (966)	560	皇建	Huang Chien	560				隆化	Lung Hua	576
武成帝	Wu Ch'êng Ti (946)	561	太寧	T'ai Ning	561	安德王	An-tê Wang	576	德昌	Tê Ch'ang	576
			河清	Ho Ch'ing	562	幼主	Yu Chu (946)	577	承光	Ch'êng Kuang	577

XIX.—北周紀 THE NORTHERN CHOU DYNASTY.

孝愍帝	Hsiao Min Ti (2533)	557									
明帝	Ming Ti (2538)	557	武成	Wu Ch'êng	558	宣帝	Hsüan Ti (2539)	578	宣政	Hsüan Chêng	578
武帝	Wu Ti (2539)	561	保定	Pao Ting	561				大成	Ta Ch'êng	579
			天和	T'ien Ho	566	靜帝	Ching Ti (2539)	580	大象	Ta Hsiang	580
			建德	Chien Tê	572				大定	Ta Ting	581

XX.—隋紀 THE SUI DYNASTY.

文帝	Wên Ti (2367)	589	開皇	K'ai Huang	581	煬帝	Yang Ti (2393)	605	大業	Ta Yeh	605
			仁壽	Jên Shou	601	恭帝侑	Kung Ti Yu (2393)	617	義寧	I Ning	617
						恭帝侗	Kung Ti T'ung (2393)	618	皇泰	Huang T'ai	618

XXI.—唐紀 THE T'ANG DYNASTY.

高祖	Kao Tsu (1239)	618	武德	Wu Tê	618				永淳	Yung Shun	682
太宗	T'ai Tsung (1196)	627	貞觀	Chêng Kuan	627				弘道	Hung Tao	683
高宗	Kao Tsung (1109)	650	永徽	Yung Hui	650	中宗	Chung Tsung (1135)	684	嗣聖	Ssŭ Shêng	684
			顯慶	Hsien Ch'ing	656	睿宗	Jui Tsung (1207)	684	文明	Wên Ming	684
			龍朔	Lung So	661	武后	Wu Hou (2331)	684	光宅	Kuang Tsê	684
			麟德	Lin Tê	664		[The Empress Wu, usurper.]				
			乾封	Ch'ien Fêng	666				垂拱	Chui Kung	685
			總章	Tsung Chang	668				永昌	Yung Ch'ang	689
			咸亨	Hsien Hêng	670				載初	Tsai Ch'u	689
			上元	Shang Yüan	674				天授	T'ien Shou	690
			儀鳳	I Fêng	676		Adopted the dynastic style 周 Chou in lieu of 唐 T'ang from A.D. 690.		如意	Ju I	692
			調露	T'iao Lu	679						
			永隆	Yung Lung	680				長壽	Ch'ang Shou	692
			開耀	K'ai Yao	681						

Dynastic Title.		Accession.	Title of Reign.		When adopted.
		A.D.			A.D.
			延載	Yen Tsai	694
			證聖	Chêng Shêng	695
			天冊萬歲	T'ien T'sê Wan Sui	695
			萬歲通天	Wan Sui T'ung T'ien	696
			神功	Shên Kung	697
			聖歷	Shêng Li	698
			久祖	Chiu Tsu	700
			大足	Ta Tsu	701
			長安	Ch'ang An	701
中宗	Chung Tsung [resumed the throne]		神龍	Shên Lung	705
			景龍	Ching Lung	707
睿宗	Jui Tsung	710	景雲	Ching Yün	710
			太極	T'ai Chi	712
			延和	Yen Ho	712
玄(or 元)宗 or 明皇帝	Hsüan (*or* Yüan) Tsung (1172)	713	先天	Hsien T'ien	713
			開元	K'ai Yüan	713
			天寶	T'ien Pao	742
肅宗	Su Tsung (1216)	756	至德	Chih Tê	756
	Changed in 761 to 元年, the 1st year of all time.		乾元	Ch'ien Yüan	758
			上元	Shang Yüan	760
			寶應	Pao Ying	762
代宗	Tai Tsung (1235)	763	廣德	Kuang Tê	763
			永泰	Yung T'ai	765
			大歷	Ta Li	766
德宗	Tê Tsung (1158)	780	建中	Chien Chung	780
			興元	Hsing Yüan	784
			貞元	Chêng Yüan	785
順宗	Shun Tsung (1206)	805	永貞	Yung Chêng	805
憲宗	Hsien Tsung (1202)	806	元和	Yüan Ho	806
穆宗	Mu Tsung (1130)	821	長慶	Ch'ang Ch'ing	821
敬宗	Ching Tsung (1093)	825	寶歷	Pao Li	825
文宗	Wên Tsung (1127)	827	太和	T'ai Ho	827
			開成	K'ai Ch'êng	836
武宗	Wu Tsung (1229)	841	會昌	Hui Ch'ang	841
宣宗	Hsüan Tsung (1191)	847	太中	T'ai Chung	847
懿宗	I Tsung (1219)	860	咸通	Hsien T'ung	860
僖宗	Hsi Tsung (1230)	874	乾符	Ch'ien Fu	874
			廣明	Kuang Ming	880
			中和	Chung Ho	881
			光啟	Kuang Ch'i	885
			文德	Wên Tê	888
昭宗	Chao Tsung (1107)	889	龍紀	Lung Chi	889
			大順	Ta Shun	890
			景福	Ching Fu	892
			乾寧	Ch'ien Ning	894
			光化	Kuang Hua	898
			天復	T'ien Fu	901
			天祐	T'ien Yu	904
昭宣帝 or 哀帝	Chao Hsüan Ti *or* Ai Ti (1117)	904	天祐	T'ien Yu	905

五代 EPOCH OF THE FIVE DYNASTIES.

XXII.—(1) 後梁紀 THE POSTERIOR LIANG DYNASTY.

太祖	T'ai Tsu (475)	907	開平	K'ai P'ing	907	末帝 or 均王	Mo Ti *or* Chün Wang (477)	913	貞明	Chêng Ming	915
			乾化	Ch'ien Hua	911				龍德	Lung Tê	921

XXIII.—(2) 後唐紀 THE POSTERIOR T'ANG DYNASTY.

莊宗	Chuang Tsung (1220)	923	同光	T'ung Kuang	923	閔帝	Min Ti (1222)	933	應順	Ying Shun	934
明宗	Ming Tsung (1205)	926	天成	T'ien Ch'êng	926	廢帝 or 潞王	Fei Ti *or* Lu Wang (1223)	934	清泰	Ch'ing T'ai	934
			長興	Ch'ang Hsing	930						

XXIV.—(3) 後晉紀 THE POSTERIOR CHIN DYNASTY.

Dynastic Title.		Accession.	Title of Reign.		When adopted.	Dynastic Title.		Accession.	Title of Reign.		When adopted.
		A.D.			A.D.			A.D.			A.D.
高祖	Kao Tsu (1706)	936	天福	T'ien Fu	936	出帝 or 少帝 or 齊王	Ch'u Ti *or* Shao Ti *or* Ch'i Wang (1710)	942	開運	K'ai Yün	944

XXV.—(4) 後漢紀 THE POSTERIOR HAN DYNASTY.

高祖	Kao Tsu (1288)	947	天福 乾祐	T'ien Fu Ch'ien Yu	936 948	隱帝	Yin Ti (1288)	948	乾祐	Ch'ien Yu	948

XXVI.—(5) 後周紀 THE POSTERIOR CHOU DYNASTY.

太祖 世宗	T'ai Tsu (1076) Shih Tsung (1066)	950 954	廣順 顯德	Kuang Shun Hsien Tê (already in use under T'ai Tsu)	951 954	恭帝	Kung Ti (1066)	959	顯德	Hsien Tê	960

THE TARTAR DYNASTIES.

XXVII.—遼紀 THE LIAO DYNASTY (契丹 CH'I-TAN *or* KITAN TARTARS).

太祖	T'ai Tsu (2445)	907	神冊	Shên Ts'ê	916	聖宗	Shêng Tsung		太平	T'ai P'ing	1020
			天贊	T'ien Tsan	922	興宗	Hsing Tsung (2454)	1031	景福	Ching Fu	1031
			天顯	T'ien Hsien	925				重熙	Ch'ung Hsi	1032
太宗	T'ai Tsung (2453)	927	天顯	T'ien Hsien	925	道宗	Tao Tsung (2449)	1055	清寧	Ch'ing Ning	1055
			會同	Hui T'ung	937				咸雍	Hsien Yung	1066
			大同	Ta T'ung	946				大康	Ta K'ang	1074
			天祿	T'ien Lu	947				大安	Ta An	1083
世宗	Shih Tsung (2456)	947	應歷	Ying Li	951				壽隆	Shou Lung	1092
穆宗	Mu Tsung (2450)	951	保寧	Pao Ning	968	天祚	T'ien Tsu (2455)	1101	乾統	Ch'ien T'ung	1101
景宗	Ching Tsung (2448)	968	乾亨	Ch'ien Hêng	978				天慶	T'ien Ch'ing	1110
聖宗	Shêng Tsung (2451)	983	統和	T'ung Ho	983				保大	Pao Ta	1119
			開泰	K'ai T'ai	1012						

XXVIII.—西遼紀 THE WESTERN LIAO DYNASTY.

德宗	Tê Tsung (2452)	1125	延慶	Yen Ch'ing	1125	承天	Ch'êng T'ien (283)	1154	崇福	Ch'ung Fu	1154
			康國	K'ang Kuo	1126				皇德	Huang Tê	"
感天后	Kan T'ien Hou (936)	1136	咸清	Hsien Ch'ing	1136				重德	Ch'ung Tê	"
仁宗	Jên Tsung (936)	1142	紹興	Shao Hsing	1142	末主	Mo Chu (283)	1168	天禧	T'ien Hsi	1168

XXIX.—金紀 THE CHIN DYNASTY OF 女眞 NÜ-CHÊN TARTARS.

[眞 was changed to 直 under the Emperor 典宗 (2454), on account of taboo.]

Dynastic Title.		Accession.	Title of Reign.		When adopted.	Dynastic Title.		Accession.	Title of Reign.		When adopted.
		A.D.			A.D.			A.D.			A.D.
太祖	T'ai Tsu (6)	1115	收國	Shou Kuo	1115	章宗	Chang Tsung		泰和	T'ai Ho	1201
			天輔	T'ien Fu	1118	衛紹王	Wei-shao Wang (2132)	1209	大安	Ta An	1209
太宗	T'ai Tsung (2129)	1123	天會	T'ien Hui	1123				崇慶	Ch'ung Ch'ing	1212
熙宗	Hsi Tsung (2131)	1135	天會	T'ien Hui	1123				至寧	Chih Ning	1213
			天眷	T'ien Chüan	1138	宣宗	Hsüan Tsung (2125)	1213	貞祐	Chêng Yu	1213
			皇統	Huang T'ung	1141				興定	Hsing Ting	1217
海陵王	Hai-ling Wang (2127)	1149	天德	T'ien Tê	1149				元光	Yüan Kuang	1222
			貞元	Chêng Yüan	1153	哀宗	Ai Tsung (2130)	1224	正大	Chêng Ta	1224
			正隆	Chêng Lung	1156				天興	T'ien Hsing	1232
世宗	Shih Tsung (2128)	1161	大定	Ta Ting	1161				開興	K'ai Hsing	1233
章宗	Chang Tsung (2126)	1190	明昌	Ming Ch'ang	1190	末帝 or 後主	Mo Ti or Hou Chu	1234	盛昌	Shêng Ch'ang	1234
			承安	Ch'êng An	1196						

XXX.—宋紀 THE SUNG DYNASTY; ALSO CALLED 北宋 NORTHERN SUNG.

太祖	T'ai Tsu (168)	960	建隆	Chien Lung	960	仁宗	Jên Tsung		康定	K'ang Ting	1040
			乾德	Ch'ien Tê	963				慶歷	Ch'ing Li	1041
			開寶	K'ai Pao	968				皇祐	Huang Yu	1049
			太平	T'ai P'ing	976				至和	Chih Ho	1054
太宗	T'ai Tsung (160)	976	興國	Hsing Kuo	976				嘉祐	Chia Yu	1056
			雍熙	Yung Hsi	984	英宗	Ying Tsung (184)	1063	治平	Chih P'ing	1064
			端拱	Tuan Kung	988	神宗	Shên Tsung (157)	1067	熙寧	Hsi Ning	1068
			淳化	Shun Hua	990				元豐	Yüan Fêng	1078
			至道	Chih Tao	995	哲宗	Chê Tsung (158)	1085	元祐	Yüan Yu	1086
眞宗	Chên Tsung (153)	997	咸平	Hsien P'ing	998				紹聖	Shao Shêng	1094
			景德	Ching Tê	1004				元符	Yüan Fu	1098
			大中	Ta Chung	1008	徽宗	Hui Tsung (145)	1100	建中	Chien Chung	1101
			祥符	Hsiang Fu	1008				靖國	Ching Kuo	1101
			天禧	T'ien Hsi	1017				崇寧	Ch'ung Ning	1102
			乾興	Ch'ien Hsing	1022				大觀	Ta Kuan	1107
仁宗	Jên Tsung (144)	1022	天聖	T'ien Shêng	1023				政和	Chêng Ho	1111
			明道	Ming Tao	1032				重和	Ch'ung Ho	1118
			景祐	Ching Yu	1034				宣和	Hsüan Ho	1119
			寶元	Pao Yüan	1038	欽宗	Ch'in Tsung (159)	1126	靖康	Ching K'ang	1126

XXXI.—南宋 THE SOUTHERN SUNG DYNASTY.

Dynastic Title.		Accession.	Title of Reign.		When adopted.	Dynastic Title.		Accession.	Title of Reign.		When adopted.
		A.D.			A.D.			A.D.			A.D.
高宗	Kao Tsung (166)	1127	建炎	Chien Yen	1127	理宗	Li Tsung		紹定	Shao Ting	1228
			紹興	Shao Hsing	1131				端平	Tuan P'ing	1234
孝宗	Hsiao Tsung (180)	1162	隆興	Lung Hsing	1163				嘉熙	Chia Hsi	1237
			乾道	Ch'ien Tao	1165				淳祐	Shun Yu	1241
			淳熙	Shun Hsi	1174				寶祐	Pao Yu	1253
光宗	Kuang Tsung (190)	1189	紹熙	Shao Hsi	1190				開慶	K'ai Ch'ing	1259
寧宗	Ning Tsung (170)	1194	慶元	Ch'ing Yüan	1195				景定	Ching Ting	1260
			嘉泰	Chia T'ai	1201	度宗	Tu Tsung (147)	1264	咸淳	Hsien Shun	1265
			開禧	K'ai Hsi	1205	恭帝	Kung Ti (156)	1274	德祐	Tê Yu	1275
			嘉定	Chia Ting	1208	端宗	Tuan Tsung (182)	1276	景炎	Ching Yen	1276
理宗	Li Tsung (199)	1224	寶慶	Pao Ch'ing	1225	帝昺	Ti Ping (177)	1278	祥興	Hsiang Hsing	1278

XXXII.—元紀 THE YÜAN (MONGOL) DYNASTY (inaugurated in 1271).

DYNASTIC TITLE.				Accession.	Title of Reign.		When adopted.
Chinese.		Mongol.					
				A.D.			
太祖	T'ai Tsu (605)	Temuchin *or* Gengis	成吉思	1206	*d.* 1227	Regent	
太宗	T'ai Tsung (1590)	Ogdai *or* Ogotai		1229	*d.* 1240	„	
定宗	Ting Tsung (1078)	Gayuk *or* Kuyak		1246	*d.* 1248	Interregnum	
憲宗	Hsien Tsung (1493)	Mangu		1251	*d.* 1259		
世祖	Shih Tsu (1012)	Kublai *or* Sitchen	忽必烈; 薛禪	1260	中統	Chung T'ung	1260
					至元	Chih Yüan	1264
成宗	Ch'êng Tsung (1929)	Timur *or* Olcheitu	鐵木耳	1294	元貞	Yüan Chêng	1295
					大德	Ta Tê	1297
武宗	Wu Tsung (933)	Kaisun *or* Guluk	海山; 曲律	1307	至大	Chih Ta	1308
仁宗	Jên Tsung (13)	Ayuli Palpata	愛育黎拔力八達	1311	皇慶	Huang Ch'ing	1312
					延祐	Yen Yu	1314
英宗	Ying Tsung (1744)	Sotpala	碩德八剌	1320	至治	Chih Chih	1321
泰定帝	T'ai Ting Ti (2484)	Yesun Timur	也孫鐵木耳	1323	泰定	T'ai Ting	1324
					致和	Chih Ho	1328
幼主	Yu Chu (4)	Achakpa	阿速吉八	1328	天順	T'ien Shun	1328

DYNASTIC TITLE.				Accession.	Title of Reign.		When adopted.
Chinese.		Mongol.					
				A.D.			A.D.
明宗	Ming Tsung (663)	Hosila	和世㻋	1329	天曆	T'ien Li	1329
文帝	Wên Ti (2110)	Tup Timur	圖帖睦爾	1329	天曆	T'ien Li	1330
					至順	Chih Shun	1330
寧宗	Ning Tsung (915)	Ile Chepe	懿璘質班	1332			
順帝 or 惠宗	Shun Ti *or* Hui Tsung (1953)	Tohan Timur	妥懽貼睦爾	1333	元統	Yüan T'ung	1333
					至元	Chih Yüan	1335
					至正	Chih Chêng	1341

XXXIII.—明紀 THE MING DYNASTY.

DYNASTIC TITLE.		Personal Name.		Accession.	Title of Reign.		When adopted.
				A.D.			A.D.
太祖	T'ai Tsu (483)	元璋	Yüan Chang	1368	洪武	Hung Wu	1368
惠帝	Hui Ti (488)	允炆	Yün Wên	1398	建文	Chien Wên	1399
成祖	Ch'êng Tsu (471)	棣	Ti	1402	永樂	Yung Lê	1403
仁宗	Jên Tsung (456)	高熾	Kao Chih	1424	洪熙	Hung Hsi	1425
宣宗	Hsüan Tsung (432)	瞻基	Chan Chi	1425	宣德	Hsüan Tê	1426
英宗	Ying Tsung (435)	祁鎮	Ch'i Chên	1435	正統	Chêng T'ung	1436
代宗	Tai Tsung (436)	祁鈺	Ch'i Yü	1449	景泰	Ching T'ai	1450
英宗	Ying Tsung	(resumed	government)	1457	天順	T'ien Shun	1457
憲宗	Hsien Tsung (438)	見深	Chien Shên	1464	成化	Ch'êng Hua	1465
孝宗	Hsiao Tsung (481)	祐樘	Yu T'ang	1487	弘治	Hung Chih	1488
武宗	Wu Tsung (444)	厚照	Hou Chao	1505	正德	Chêng Tê	1506
世宗	Shih Tsung (445)	厚熜	Hou Tsung	1521	嘉靖	Chia Ching	1522
穆宗	Mu Tsung (472)	載垕	Tsai Hou	1566	隆慶	Lung Ch'ing	1567
神宗	Shên Tsung (452)	翊鈞	Yi Chün	1572	萬歷	Wan Li	1573
光宗	Kuang Tsung	常洛	Ch'ang Lo	1620	泰昌	T'ai Ch'ang	1620
熹宗	Hsi Tsung (479)	由校	Yu Hsiao	1620	天啟	T'ien Ch'i	1621
懷宗 *or* 莊烈愍帝	Huai Tsung *or* Chuang Lieh Min Ti (478)	由檢	Yu Chien	1627	崇禎	Ch'ung Chêng	1628

XXXIV.—大清朝 THE CH'ING (MANCHU) DYNASTY.

DYNASTIC TITLE.	Accession.	Title of Reign.	Personal Name.
	A.D.		
肇祖原皇帝 Chao Tsu Yüan Huang Ti		澤王 Tsê Wang	
興祖直皇帝 Hsing Tsu Chih „ „		慶王 Ch'ing „	
景祖翼皇帝 Ching Tsu Yi „ „		昌王 Ch'ang „	
顯祖宣皇帝 Hsien Tsu Hsüan „ „	1583	福王 Fu „	

DYNASTIC TITLE.	Accession.	Title of Reign.	Personal Name.	
	A.D.			
太祖高皇帝 T'ai Tsu Kao Huang Ti	1616	天命 T'ien Ming (1580)		
太宗文皇帝 T'ai Tsung Wên „ „	1627	天聰 T'ien Ts'ung		
		崇德 Ch'ung Tê (1923). Called himself		Emp. from 1635.
世祖章皇帝 Shih Tsu Chang „ „	1644	順治 Shun Chih (1742)	福臨	Fu Lin
聖祖仁皇帝 Shêng Tsu Jên „ „	1662	康熙 K'ang Hsi (941)	玄燁	Hsüan Yeh
世宗憲皇帝 Shih Tsung Hsien Huang Ti . . .	1723	雍正 Yung Chêng (2577)	胤禛	Yün (*or* In) Chêng
高宗純皇帝 Kao Tsung Shun „ „ . . .	1736	乾隆 Ch'ien Lung (364)	弘歷	Hung Li
仁宗睿皇帝 Jên Tsung Jui „ „ . . .	1796	嘉慶 Chia Ch'ing (318)	顒琰	Yung Yen
宣宗成皇帝 Hsüan Tsung Ch'êng „ „ . . .	1821	道光 Tao Kuang (1889)	旻寧	Min Ning
文宗顯皇帝 Wên Tsung Hsien „ „ . . .	1851	咸豐 Hsien Fêng (747)	奕詝	Yi Chu
穆宗毅皇帝 Mu Tsung Yi „ „ . . .	1862	同治 T'ung Chih (2107)	載淳	Tsai Shun
德宗景皇帝 Tê Tsung Ching „ „ . . .	1875	光緒 Kuang Hsü (1010)	載湉	Tsai T'ien
(Deposed 1912; title not yet conferred)	1908	宣統 Hsüan T'ung	溥儀	Pu I

IV.—TOPOGRAPHICAL.

(*A*)—THE PROVINCES OF CHINA PROPER.

Provinces.		Literary Names.	Collective Titles.	Administrative Divisions.					Capital.
				Circuits.	Fu.	T'ing.	Chou.	Hsien.	
直隸	Chihli	燕雲 Yen-yün; 京畿 Ching-chi		7	11	4	23	122	Pao-ting
山東	Shantung	山左 Shan-tso; 東 Tung		3	10	—	11	96	Chi-nan
山西	Shansi	山右 Shan-yu; 晉 Chin		4	9	10	16	86	T'ai-yüan
河南	Honan	豫 Yü		4	9	3	9	97	K'ai-fêng
江蘇	Kiangsu	吳 Wu	兩江 Liang Kiang	5	8	4	6	62	Chiang-ning
安徽	Anhui	皖 Huan		3	8	1	8	52	An-ch'ing
江西	Kiangsi	豫章 Yü-chang		4	13	3	2	75	Nan-ch'ang
浙江	Chehkiang	淛 Chê; 越 Yüeh	閩浙 Min Cheh	4	11	3	1	75	Hangchow
福建	Fuhkien	閩 Min		4	9	3	2	58	Foochow
湖北	Hupeh	鄂 O; 楚 Ch'u	兩湖 Liang Hu *or*	4	10	3	8	60	Wu-ch'ang
湖南	Hunan	湘 Hsiang	湖廣 Hu Kuang	4	9	8	7	64	Ch'ang-sha
廣東	Kuangtung	粵東 Yüeh-tung	兩廣 Liang Kuang	5	9	11	11	77	Canton
廣西	Kuangsi	粵西 Yüeh-hsi		4	11	6	49	54	Kuei-lin
雲南	Yünnan	滇 Tien	雲貴 Yün Kuei	5	14	17	35	39	Yün-nan
貴州	Kueichou	黔 Ch'ien		3	12	14	14	33	Kuei-yang
四川	Ssŭch'uan	蜀 Shu		5	12	13	19	113	Ch'êng-tu
陝西	Shensi	關中 Kuan-chung; 秦 Ch'in; 隴 Lung	陝甘 Shen Kan	5	7	8	10	73	Hsi-an
甘肅	Kansuh[1]	—		11	10	21	16	59	Lan-chow
				84	182	132	247	1,306	

[1] Turkestan, or the New Dominion, is now included in Kansuh, under an Administrator, who is also Governor of Kansuh and resides at 迪化 Ti-hua Fu.

THE MANCHURIAN PROVINCES.

Provinces.		Alternative Names.		Capital.	Administrative Divisions.				
					Circuits.	Fu.	T'ing.	Chou.	Hsien.
盛京	Shingking	遼東	Liao-tung	Moukden	2	3	5	5	14
		關東	Kuan-tung	(奉天 Fêng-t'ien)					
吉林	Kirin	—	——	Kirin-ula	1	1	5	1	1
黑龍江	Heilungkiang	齊齊哈尔	Tsitsihar	Tsitsihar	(Still under military government.)				

(*B*)—THE PREFECTURES OF CHINA.

Name.		Province.	Name.		Province.	Name.		Province.
安慶	An-ch'ing	Anhui	建昌	Chien-ch'ang	Kiangsi	衡州	Hêng-chou	Hunan
安陸	An-lu	Hupeh	建寧	Chien-ning	Fuhkien	河間	Ho-chien	Chihli
安順	An-shun	Kueichou	池州	Ch'ih-chou	Anhui	河南	Ho-nan	Honan
彰德	Chang-tê	Honan	金華	Chin-hua	Chehkiang	西安	Hsi-an	Shensi
漳州	Chang-chou	Fuhkien	錦州	Chin-chou	Shingking	西寧	Hsi-ning	Kansuh
常州	Ch'ang-chou	Kiangsu	荆州	Ching-chou	Hupeh	襄陽	Hsiang-yang	Hupeh
常德	Ch'ang-tê	Hunan	慶陽	Ch'ing-yang	Kansuh	潯州	Hsin-chou	Kuangsi
長沙	Ch'ang-sha	,,	青遠	Ch'ing-yüan	Kuangsi	興安	Hsing-an	Shensi
昌圖	Ch'ang-t'u	Shingking	九州	Ch'ing-chou	Shantung	興化	Hsing-hua	Fuhkien
肇慶	Chao-ch'ing	Kuangtung	瓊江	Chiu-chiang	Kiangsi	興義	Hsing-i	Kueichou
昭通	Chao-t'ung	Yünnan	曲州	Ch'iung-chou	Kuangtung	徐州	Hsü-chou	Kiangsu
潮州	Ch'ao-chou	Kuangtung	衢州	Ch'ü-ching	Yünnan	叙州	Hsü-chou	Ssŭch'uan
鎮安	Chên-an	Kuangsi	處州	Ch'ü-chou	Chehkiang	宣化	Hsüan-hua	Chihli
鎮江	Chên-chiang	Kiangsu	楚雄	Ch'u-chou	,,	湖州	Hu-chou	Chehkiang
鎮遠	Chên-yüan	Kueichou	泉州	Ch'u-hsiung	Yünnan	淮安	Huai-an	Kiangsu
辰州	Ch'ên-chou	Hunan	重慶	Ch'üan-chou	Fuhkien	懷慶	Huai-ch'ing	Honan
陳州	Ch'ên-chou	Honan	汾州	Ch'ung-ch'ing	Ssŭch'uan	黃州	Huang-chou	Hupeh
正定	Chêng-ting	Chihli	鳳翔	Fên-chou	Shansi	惠州	Hui-chou	Kuangtung
承德	Ch'êng-tê	,,	奉天	Fêng-hsiang	Shensi	徽州	Hui-chou	Anhui
澂江	Ch'êng-tu	Ssŭch'uan	撫州	Fêng-yang	Anhui	宜昌	I-ch'ang	Hupeh
吉安	Ch'êng-chiang	Yünnan	福寧	Fêng-t'ien	Shingking	伊犁	I-li	Kansuh, Outer
濟南	Chi-an	Kiangsi	漢中	Fu-chou	Kiangsi	沂州	I-chou	Shantung
嘉興	Chi-lin	Kirin	杭州	Fu-ning	Fuhkien	饒州	Jao-chou	Kiangsi
嘉定	Chi-nan	Shantung		Han-chung	,,	寧州	Ju-ning	Honan
江寧	Chia-hsing	Chehkiang		Han-yang	Shensi	瑞州	Jui-chou	Kiangsi
	Chia-ting	Ssŭch'uan		Hang-chou	Hupeh	封化	K'ai-fêng	Honan
	Chiang-ning	Kiangsu			Chehkiang	開化	K'ai-hua	Yünnan

Name.		Province.
甘州	Kan-chou	Kansuh
贛州	Kan-chou	Kiangsi
高州	Kao-chou	Kuangtung
廣州	Kuang-chou	〃
廣信	Kuang-hsin	Kiangsi
廣南	Kuang-nan	Yünnan
廣平	Kuang-p'ing	Chihli
歸德	Kuei-tê	Honan
桂林	Kuei-lin	Kuangsi
貴陽	Kuei-yang	Kueichou
夔州	K'uei-chou	Ssŭch'uan
鞏昌	Kung-ch'ang	Kansuh
萊州	Lai-chou	Shantung
蘭州	Lan-chou	Kansuh
雷州	Lei-chou	Kuangtung
黎平	Li-p'ing	Kueichou
麗江	Li-chiang	Yünnan
涼州	Liang-chou	Kansuh
廉州	Lien-chou	Kuangtung
臨安	Lin-an	Yünnan
臨江	Lin-chiang	Kiangsi
柳州	Liu-chou	Kuangsi
潞安	Lu-an	Shansi
廬州	Lü-chou	Anhui
龍安	Lung-an	Ssŭch'uan
南安	Nan-an	Kiangsi
南昌	Nan-ch'ang	〃
南康	Nan-k'ang	〃
南寧	Nan-ning	Kuangsi
南陽	Nan-yang	Honan
寧夏	Ning-hsia	Kansuh
寧國	Ning-kuo	Anhui
寧波	Ning-po	Chehkiang
寧武	Ning-wu	Shansi
寧遠	Ning-yüan	Ssŭch'uan
保寧	Pao-ning	〃

Name.		Province.
保定	Pao-ting	Chihli
寶慶	Pao-ch'ing	Hunan
平樂	P'ing-lê	Kuangsi
平涼	P'ing-liang	Kansuh
平陽	P'ing-yang	Shansi
普洱	P'u-êrh	Yünnan
蒲州	P'u-chou	Shansi
紹興	Shao-hsing	Chehkiang
邵武	Shao-wu	Fuhkien
韶州	Shao-chou	Kuangtung
施南	Shih-nan	Hupeh
石阡	Shih-ch'ien	Kueichou
順慶	Shun-ch'ing	Ssŭch'uan
順寧	Shun-ning	Yünnan
順德	Shun-tê	Chihli
順天	Shun-t'ien	〃
朔平	So-p'ing	Shansi
泗城	Ssŭ-ch'êng	Kuangsi
思州	Ssŭ-chou	Kueichou
思恩	Ssŭ-ên	Kuangsi
思南	Ssŭ-nan	Kueichou
蘇州	Su-chou	Kiangsu
綏靖	Sui-ching	Kansuh, Outer
綏定	Sui-ting	Ssŭch'uan
松江	Sung-chiang	Kiangsu
大理	Ta-li	Yünnan
大名	Ta-ming	Chihli
大定	Ta-ting	Kueichou
大同	Ta-t'ung	Shansi
太平	T'ai-p'ing	Anhui
太平	T'ai-p'ing	Kuangsi
太原	T'ai-yüan	Shansi
泰安	T'ai-an	Shantung
台州	T'ai-chou	Chehkiang
德安	Tê-an	Hupeh
登州	Têng-chou	Shantung

Name.		Province.
迪化	Ti-hua	Kansuh, Outer
天津	T'ien-ching	Chihli
汀州	T'ing-chou	Fuhkien
曹州	Ts'ao-chou	Shantung
澤州	Tsê-chou	Shansi
遵義	Tsun-i	Kueichou
都勻	Tu-yün	〃
東昌	Tung-ch'ang	Shantung
東川	Tung-ch'uan	Yünnan
同州	T'ung-chou	Shensi
銅仁	T'ung-jên	Kueichou
潼川	T'ung-ch'uan	Ssŭch'uan
衛輝	Wei-hui	Honan
溫州	Wên-chou	Chehkiang
梧州	Wu-chou	Kuangsi
武昌	Wu-ch'ang	Hupeh
武定	Wu-ting	Shantung
雅州	Ya-chou	Ssŭch'uan
楊州	Yang-chou	Kiangsu
嚴州	Yen-chou	Chehkiang
延安	Yen-an	Shensi
延平	Yen-p'ing	Fuhkien
兗州	Yen-chou	Shantung
潁州	Ying-chou	Anhui
岳州	Yo-chou	Hunan
榆林	Yü-lin	Shensi
沅州	Yüan-chou	Hunan
袁州	Yüan-chou	Kiangsi
鄖陽	Yün-yang	Hupeh
雲南	Yün-nan	Yünnan
永昌	Yung-ch'ang	〃
永州	Yung-chou	Hunan
永平	Yung-p'ing	Chihli
永順	Yung-shun	Hunan

(*C*)—MONGOLIA. DIVISIONS AND DISTRIBUTION OF TRIBES.

Divisions.	Names of Leagues.		Names of Tribes.		Banners.
內蒙古 Inner Mongolia	哲里木	Cherim	科尔沁	Khorcin	6
			扎賚特	Jalait	1
			杜尔伯特	Durbet	1
			郭尔羅斯	Ghorlos	2
	卓索圖	Chosotu	喀尔喇沁	Kharacin	3
			土默特	Tumet	2
			敖漢 (or 罕)	Aokhan	1
			奈曼	Naiman	1
			巴林	Barin	2
	昭烏達	Chao Uda	扎魯特	Djarud	2
			阿嚕科尔沁	Aru Khorcin	2
			翁牛特	Ongniot	1
			克什克騰	Keshikteng	1
			喀尔喀	Khalkha (left wing)	1
			烏珠穆沁	Uchumucin	2
			浩齊特	Hoocit	2
	錫林郭勒	Silinghol	蘇尼特	Sunid	2
			阿巴噶	Abaga	2
			阿巴哈納尔	Abaganar	2
			四子部落	Durban Keuked	1
	烏蘭察布	Ulan Chap	茂明安	Mow Mingan	1
			烏喇特	Urad	3
			喀尔喀	Khalkha (right wing)	1
	伊克昭	Ikh Chao	鄂尔多斯	Ordos (Ortous)	7
外蒙古 Outer Mongolia	喀尔喀	Khalkas	土謝圖汗	T'ushét'u Khanate	20
			車臣汗	Tsetsen „	23
			扎薩克圖汗	Dzassakt'u „	18
			三音諾顏	Sain-noin	22
	西蒙古	Kalmucks	額魯特	Oelots (Eleuths)	2
			土尔扈特	Turgut	4
青海 Kokonor		Kalmucks	和碩特	Khoshoit	21
			綽羅斯	Choros	2
			輝特	Khoit	1
烏理雅蘇台 Uliasutai			明阿特	Mingad	
			扎哈沁	Djakcin	

V.—THE CALENDAR.

(*A*)—THE TWENTY-FOUR SOLAR TERMS.

Approximate Dates.		The Solar Terms.			Zodiacal position of Sun.
February	5	Li ch'un	立春	Spring begins	Aquarius
„	19	Yü shui	雨水	Rain water	Pisces
March	5	Ching chih	驚蟄	Excited insects	„
„	20	Ch'un fên	春分	Vernal equinox	Aries
April	5	Ch'ing ming	清明	Clear and bright	„
„	20	Ku yü	穀雨	Grain rains	Taurus
May	5	Li hsia	立夏	Summer begins	„
„	21	Hsiao man	小滿	Grain fills	Gemini
June	6	Mang chung	芒種	Grain in ear	„
„	21	Hsia chih	夏至	Summer solstice	Cancer
July	7	Hsiao shu	小暑	Slight heat	„
„	23	Ta shu	大暑	Great heat	Leo
August	7	Li ch'iu	立秋	Autumn begins	„
„	23	Ch'u shu	處暑	Limit of heat	Virgo
September	8	Pai lu	白露	White dew	„
„	23	Ch'iu fên	秋分	Autumnal equinox	Libra
October	8	Han lu	寒露	Cold dew	„
„	23	Shuang chiang	霜降	Hoar frost descends	Scorpio
November	7	Li tung	立冬	Winter begins	„
„	22	Hsiao hsüeh	小雪	Little snow	Sagittarius
December	7	Ta hsüeh	大雪	Heavy snow	„
„	22	Tung chih	冬至	Winter solstice	Capricorn
January	6	Hsiao han	小寒	Little cold	„
„	21	Ta han	大寒	Severe cold	Aquarius

(*B*)—THE CHINESE STELLAR DIVISIONS WITH THEIR CORRESPONDING ELEMENTS AND ANIMALS, AND THEIR DETERMINING ASTERISMS, WITH LONGITUDE IN A.D. 1800.

No.	Sign.		Element.	Animal.		Constellation.	Longitude.		
							°	′	″
1	角	chio	wood	蛟	Hornless Dragon	Spica; ζ, θ, ι Virgo	201	3	0
2	亢	k'ang	metal	龍	Dragon	ι, κ, λ, ρ Virgo	211	42	1
3	氐	ti	earth	貉	Badger	α, β, γ, ι Libra	222	17	35
4	房	fang	sun	兔	Hare	β, δ, π, ν Scorpio	240	8	48
5	心	hsin	moon	狐	Fox	Antares; σ, τ Scorpio	245	0	25
6	尾	wei	fire	虎	Tiger	ε, μ, ζ, η, θ, ι, κ, λ, ν Scorpio	253	27	15

No.	Sign.		Element.	Animal.		Constellation.	Longitude.		
							°	′	″
7	箕	chi	water	豹	Leopard	γ, δ, ε, β Sagittarius	268	28	15
8	斗	tou	wood	獬	Gryphon	μ, λ, ϕ, σ, τ, ζ Sagittarius	277	23	6
9	牛	niu	metal	牛	Ox	α, β, π Aries; ω, A, B Sagittarius	301	15	11
10	女	nü	earth	蝠	Bat	ε, μ, ν, 9 Aquarius	308	55	54
11	虛	hsü	sun	鼠	Rat	β Aquarius; α Equuleus	320	36	16
12	危	wei	moon	燕	Swallow	α Aquarius; ε, θ Pegasus	330	33	45
13	室	shih	fire	猪	Boar	α (Markab), β (Scheat) Pegasus	350	41	59
14	壁	pi	water	貐	Porcupine	γ (Algenib) Pegasus; α Andromeda	6	22	9
15	奎	k'uei	wood	狼	Wolf	β (Mirach), δ, ε, ζ, η, μ, ν, π Andromeda σ (2), τ, ν, φ, χ, ψ Pisces	17	48	12
16	婁	lou	metal	狗	Dog	α, β, γ Aries	31	10	39
17	胃	wei	earth	雉	Pheasant	Musca Borealis	44	8	47
18	昴	mao	sun	雞	Cock	Pleiades	57	12	1
19	畢	pi	moon	烏	Raven	Hyades; μ, ν Taurus	65	39	58
20	觜	tzŭ	fire	猴	Monkey	λ, φ (2) Orion	80	54	47
21	參	shên	water	猿	Ape	α, β, γ, δ, ε, ζ, η, κ Orion	79	34	6
22	井	ching	wood	豕	Tapir	Gemini	92	30	21
23	鬼	kuei	metal	羊	Sheep	γ, δ, η, θ Cancer	122	56	24
24	柳	liu	earth	獐	Muntjak	δ, ε, ζ, η, θ, ϱ, σ, ω Hydra	127	31	4
25	星	hsing	sun	馬	Horse	α, ι, τ (2), κ, ν (2) Hydra	144	29	44
26	張	chang	moon	鹿	Deer	κ, λ, μ, υ, φ Hydra	152	54	37
27	翼	i	fire	蛇	Serpent	22 stars in Crater and Hydra	170	56	9
28	軫	chên	water	蚓	Worm	β, γ, δ, ε Corvus	187	56	52

(C)—CHINESE NAMES FOR THE MONTHS.

No.	Ordinary Name.	LITERARY NAMES.						From the *Êrh Ya*.	
								Names.	Calendaric Signs.
1	正月	端月	Tuan yüeh	青陽	Ch'ing-yang	孟陽	Mêng-yang	*	*
		元月	Yüan „	三陽	San „	春王	Ch'un-wang	陬 Tsou	甲＝畢 Chia＝Pi
2	二月	杏月	Hsing „	中和	Chung-ho			如 Ju	乙＝橘 Yi＝Chü
		如月	Ju „	花朝	Hua-chao				
3	三月	桃月	T'ao „	上巳	Shang-ssŭ	寒食	Han-shih	宿 Su	丙＝修 Ping＝Hsiu
4	四月	槐月	Huai „	清和	Ch'ing-ho	麥秋	Mai-ch'iu	余 Yü	丁＝圉 Ting＝Yü
5	五月	蒲月	P'u „	天中	T'ien-chung	端陽	Tuan-yang	皐 Kao	戊＝厲 Mou＝Li
		榴月	Liu „	滿月	Man-yüeh				
6	六月	荷月	Ho „	伏日	Fu-jih	天貺	T'ien-huang	且 Chü	己＝則 Chi＝Tsê

* (Calendaric signs.) When the 1st moon falls under the sign 甲, for instance, it is designated 甲陬, by combining the characters given in the two columns above; and so on in recurring order.

No.	Ordinary Name.	LITERARY NAMES.						From the *Êrh Ya.*	
								Names.	Calendaric Signs.
								*	*
7	七月	桐月	T'ung yüeh	中元	Chung-yüan			相 Hsiang	庚＝窒 Kêng＝Chih
		巧月	Ch'iao „	蘭月	Lan-yüeh				
8	八月	桂月	Kuei „	中秋	Chung-ch'iu			壯 Chuang	辛＝塞 Hsin＝Sê
9	九月	菊月	Chü „	重陽	Ch'ung-yang	菊秋	Chü-ch'iu	玄 Hsüan	壬＝終 Jên＝Chung
10	十月	梅月	Mei „	陽春	Yang-ch'un	小陽春	Hsiao-yang-ch'un	陽 Yang	癸＝極 Kuei＝Chi
11	十一月	冬月	Tung „	長至	Ch'ang-chih			辜 Ku	
		仲冬月	Chung-tung yüeh	葭月	Chia-yüeh				
12	十二月	臘月	La yüeh	嘉平	Chia-p'ing	清祀	Ch'ing-ssŭ	涂 T'u	

(*D*)—THE TWELVE BRANCHES, OR HORARY CHARACTERS.

The Twelve Branches.		Symbolical Animals.	Zodiacal Signs.	Poetical Names.		Corresponding Hours.			Points of the Compass.
子	Tzŭ	Rat	Aries	困敦	K'un-tun	11–1 A.M.	三更	3rd watch	North
丑	Ch'ou	Ox	Taurus	赤奮若	Ch'ih-fên-jo	1–3	四更	4th „	NNE ¾ E
寅	Yin	Tiger	Gemini	攝提格	Shê-t'i-ko	3–5	五更	5th „	ENE ¾ N
卯	Mao	Hare	Cancer	單閼	Shan-o	5–7			East
				亶安	Tan-an				
辰	Ch'ên	Dragon	Leo	執徐	Chih-hsü	7–9			ESE ¾ S
巳	Ssŭ	Serpent	Virgo	大荒落	Ta-huang-lo	9–11	上午	Forenoon	SSE ¾ E
				大芒落	Ta-mang-lo				
午	Wu	Horse	Libra	敦牂	Tun-tsang	11–1 P.M.	正午	Noon	South
未	Wei	Sheep	Scorpio	協洽	Hsieh-hsia	1–3	下午	Afternoon	SSW ¾ W
				汁洽	Shih-hsia				
申	Shên	Monkey	Sagittarius	涒灘	T'un-t'an	3–5			WSW ¾ S
				芮漢	Jui-han				
酉	Yu	Cock	Capricornus	作噩	Tso-o	5–7			West
				作鄂	Tso-o				
戌	Hsü	Dog	Aquarius	閹茂	Yen-mou	7–9	初更	1st watch	WNW ¾ N
				淹茂	Yen-mou				
亥	Hai	Boar	Pisces	大淵獻	Ta-yüan-hsien	9–11	二更	2nd „	NNW ¾ W

(*E*)—NAMES AND AFFINITIES OF THE TEN CELESTIAL STEMS.

The Ten Stems.		Astrological Names.						Dual Combination.	Corresponding Elements.	Binary Exhibition.		Planets.
										Yang.	Yin.	
甲	Chia	關逢	O-fêng	焉逢	Yen-fêng			甲乙	Wood	Fir	Bamboo	Jupiter
乙	Yi	旃蒙	Chan-mêng	端蒙	Tuan-mêng							
丙	Ping	柔兆	Jou-chao	游兆	Yu-chao	游桃	Yu-t'ao	丙丁	Fire	Burning wood	Lamp flame	Mars
丁	Ting	彊圉	Ch'iang-yü	彊梧	Ch'iang-wu							

The Ten Stems.		Astrological Names.							Dual Combination.	Corresponding Elements.	Binary Exhibition.		Planets.
											Yang.	Yin.	
戊	Mou	著雍	Cho-yung	祝癰	Chu-yung	徒維	T'u-wei		戊己	Earth	Hill	Plain	Saturn
己	Chi	屠維	T'u-wei	祝犁	Chu-li								
庚	Kêng	上章	Shang-chang	商橫	Shang-hêng				庚辛	Metal	Weapons	Kettle	Venus
辛	Hsin	重光	Ch'ung-kuang	昭陽	Chao-yang								
壬	Jên	玄默	Hsüan-yi	橫艾	Hêng-ai				壬癸	Water	Waves	Brooks	Mercury
癸	Kuei	昭陽	Chao-yang	尚章	Shang-chang								

(*F*)—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE CHINESE CYCLES BEFORE THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

(Cycles 1 to 44).

Cyclical Character.	Cycle Commencing.					Cyclical Character	Cycle Commencing.					Cyclical Character.	Cycle Commencing.				
	B.C.	B.C.	B.C.	B.C.	B.C.		B.C.	B.C.	B.C.	B.C.	B.C.		B.C.	B.C.	B.C.	B.C.	B.C.
	57	117	177	237	297		57	117	177	237	297		57	117	177	237	297
	357	417	477	537	597		357	417	477	537	597		357	417	477	537	597
	657	717	777	837	897		657	717	777	837	897		657	717	777	837	897
	957	1017	1077	1137	1197		957	1017	1077	1137	1197		957	1017	1077	1137	1197
	1257	1317	1377	1437	1497		1257	1317	1377	1437	1497		1257	1317	1377	1437	1497
	1557	1617	1677	1737	1797		1557	1617	1677	1737	1797		1557	1617	1677	1737	1797
	1857	1917	1977	2037	2097		1857	1917	1977	2037	2097		1857	1917	1977	2037	2097
	2157	2217	2277	2337	2397		2157	2217	2277	2337	2397		2157	2217	2277	2337	2397
	2457	2517	2577	2637	—		2457	2517	2577	2637	—		2457	2517	2577	2637	—
甲子	57	17	77	37	97	甲申	37	97	57	17	77	甲辰	17	77	37	97	57
乙丑	56	16	76	36	96	乙酉	36	96	56	16	76	乙巳	16	76	36	96	56
丙寅	55	15	75	35	95	丙戌	35	95	55	15	75	丙午	15	75	35	95	55
丁卯	54	14	74	34	94	丁亥	34	94	54	14	74	丁未	14	74	34	94	54
戊辰	53	13	73	33	93	戊子	33	93	53	13	73	戊申	13	73	33	93	53
己巳	52	12	72	32	92	己丑	32	92	52	12	72	己酉	12	72	32	92	52
庚午	51	11	71	31	91	庚寅	31	91	51	11	71	庚戌	11	71	31	91	51
辛未	50	10	70	30	90	辛卯	30	90	50	10	70	辛亥	10	70	30	90	50
壬申	49	9	69	29	89	壬辰	29	89	49	9	69	壬子	9	69	29	89	49
癸酉	48	8	68	28	88	癸巳	28	88	48	8	68	癸丑	8	68	28	88	48
甲戌	47	7	67	27	87	甲午	27	87	47	7	67	甲寅	7	67	27	87	47
乙亥	46	6	66	26	86	乙未	26	86	46	6	66	乙卯	6	66	26	86	46
丙子	45	5	65	25	85	丙申	25	85	45	5	65	丙辰	5	65	25	85	45
丁丑	44	4	64	24	84	丁酉	24	84	44	4	64	丁巳	4	64	24	84	44
戊寅	43	3	63	23	83	戊戌	23	83	43	3	63	戊午	3	63	23	83	43
己卯	42	2	62	22	82	己亥	22	82	42	2	62	己未	2	62	22	82	42
庚辰	41	1	61	21	81	庚子	21	81	41	1	61	庚申	1	61	21	81	41
辛巳	40	00	60	20	80	辛丑	20	80	40	00	60	辛酉	00[1]	60	20	80	40
壬午	39	99	59	19	79	壬寅	19	79	39	99	59	壬戌	99[1]	59	19	79	39
癸未	38	98	58	18	78	癸卯	18	78	38	98	58	癸亥	98[1]	58	18	78	38

[1] In last Cycle for 00, 99, 98 read A.D. 1, 2, 3.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE CHINESE CYCLES AFTER THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

(Cycles 45 to 76).

Cyclical Character.	Cycle commencing. A.D.				
	4	64			
	304	364	124	184	244
	604	664	424	484	544
	904	964	724	784	844
	1204	1264	1024	1084	1144
	1504	1564	1324	1384	1444
	1804	1864	1624	1684	1744
甲子	04	64	24	84	44
乙丑	05	65	25	85	45
丙寅	06	66	26	86	46
丁卯	07	67	27	87	47
戊辰	08	68	28	88	48
己巳	09	69	29	89	49
庚午	10	70	30	90	50
辛未	11	71	31	91	51
壬申	12	72	32	92	52
癸酉	13	73	33	93	53
甲戌	14	74	34	94	54
乙亥	15	75	35	95	55
丙子	16	76	36	96	56
丁丑	17	77	37	97	57
戊寅	18	78	38	98	58
己卯	19	79	39	99	59
庚辰	20	80	40	00	60
辛巳	21	81	41	01	61
壬午	22	82	42	02	62
癸未	23	83	43	03	63

Cyclical Character.	Cycle commencing. A.D.				
	4	64			
	304	364	124	184	244
	604	664	424	484	544
	904	964	724	784	844
	1204	1264	1024	1084	1144
	1504	1564	1324	1384	1444
	1804	1864	1624	1684	1744
甲申	24	84	44	04	64
乙酉	25	85	45	05	65
丙戌	26	86	46	06	66
丁亥	27	87	47	07	67
戊子	28	88	48	08	68
己丑	29	89	49	09	69
庚寅	30	90	50	10	70
辛卯	31	91	51	11	71
壬辰	32	92	52	12	72
癸巳	33	93	53	13	73
甲午	34	94	54	14	74
乙未	35	95	55	15	75
丙申	36	96	56	16	76
丁酉	37	97	57	17	77
戊戌	38	98	58	18	78
己亥	39	99	59	19	79
庚子	40	00	60	20	80
辛丑	41	01	61	21	81
壬寅	42	02	62	22	82
癸卯	43	03	63	23	83

Cyclical Character.	Cycle commencing. A.D.				
	4	64			
	304	364	124	184	244
	604	664	424	484	544
	904	964	724	784	844
	1204	1264	1024	1084	1144
	1504	1564	1324	1384	1444
	1804	1864	1624	1684	1744
甲辰	44	04	64	24	84
乙巳	45	05	65	25	85
丙午	46	06	66	26	86
丁未	47	07	67	27	87
戊申	48	08	68	28	88
己酉	49	09	69	29	89
庚戌	50	10	70	30	90
辛亥	51	11	71	31	91
壬子	52	12	72	32	92
癸丑	53	13	73	33	93
甲寅	54	14	74	34	94
乙卯	55	15	75	35	95
丙辰	56	16	76	36	96
丁巳	57	17	77	37	97
戊午	58	18	78	38	98
己未	59	19	79	39	99
庚申	60	20	80	40	00
辛酉	61	21	81	41	01
壬戌	62	22	82	43	02
癸亥	63	23	83	43	03

(*G*)—TABLE OF FIRST YEARS OF EACH CYCLE OF NINETEEN YEARS.

B.C. 628—A.D. 2071.

B.C.			A.D.									
628	419	210	1	209	418	627	836	1045	1254	1463	1672	1881
609	400	191	19	228	437	646	855	1064	1273	1482	1691	1900
590	381	172	38	247	456	665	874	1083	1292	1501	1710	1919
571	362	153	57	266	475	684	893	1102	1311	1520	1729	1938
552	343	134	76	285	494	703	912	1121	1330	1539	1748	1957
533	324	115	95	304	513	722	931	1140	1349	1558	1767	1976
514	305	96	114	323	532	741	950	1159	1368	1577	1786	1995
495	286	77	133	342	551	760	969	1178	1387	1596	1805	2014
476	267	58	152	361	570	779	988	1197	1406	1615	1824	2033
457	248	39	171	380	589	798	1007	1216	1425	1634	1843	2052
438	229	20	190	399	608	817	1026	1235	1444	1653	1862	2071

(*H*)—TABLE OF FIRST DAYS OF EACH MOON FOR EVERY YEAR OF THE LUNAR CYCLE OF NINETEEN YEARS.

1	Jan. 23	Feb. 21	Mar. 23	Apr. 21	May 21	June 13	July 19	Aug. 17	Sep. 16	Oct. 15	Nov. 14	Dec. 13	
2	12	10	12	10	10	8	8	6	5	2	3	2	
3	1	Jan. 31	1	Mar. 31	Apr. 24	May 29	June 27	July 27	Aug. 25	Sep. 24	Oct. 23	Nov. 22	Dec. 21
4	20	Feb. 18	20	Apr. 18	18	June 16	July 16	Aug. 14	Sep. 13	Oct. 12	Nov. 11	Dec. 10	
5	9	7	9	7	7	5	5	3	2	2	Oct. 31	Nov. 30	Dec. 29
6	28	26	28	26	26	24	24	22	21	20	Nov. 19	Dec. 18	
7	17	15	17	15	15	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	
8	6	4	6	5	4	3	2	1	Aug. 30	Sep. 29	Oct. 28	Nov. 27	Dec. 26
9	25	23	25	23	23	21	21	19	Sep. 18	Oct. 17	Nov. 16	Dec. 18	
10	14	12	14	13	12	10	10	8	7	6	5	4	
11	3	2	3	2	1	May 31	June 29	July 29	Aug. 27	Sep. 26	Oct. 25	Nov. 24	Dec. 23
12	22	20	22	10	20	June 18	July 18	Aug. 16	Sep. 15	Oct. 14	Nov. 13	Dec. 12	
13	11	9	11	9	9	7	7	5	4	3	2	1	Dec. 31
14	30	28	30	8	28	26	26	24	23	22	21	20	
15	19	17	19	17	17	25	15	13	12	11	10	9	
16	5	6	8	6	6	4	4	2	1	1	Oct. 30	Nov. 29	Dec. 28
17	27	25	27	25	25	23	23	21	20	19	Nov. 18	Dec. 17	
18	16	14	16	14	14	12	12	10	9	8	7	6	
19	5	5	5	4	3	2	1	July 30	28	Sep. 29	Oct. 26	Nov. 25	Dec. 24

(*I*)—TABLE OF FIRST YEARS OF EACH PERIOD OF 80 YEARS.

B.C. 2561—A.D. 2240.

B.C.			A.D.		
2561	1681	881	81	720	1520
2401	1601	801	1	800	1600
2321	1521	721	80	880	1680
2241	1441	641	160	960	1760
2161	1361	561	240	1040	1840
2081	1281	481	320	1120	1920
2001	1201	401	400	1200	2000
1921	1121	321	480	1280	2080
1841	1041	241	560	1360	2160
1761	961	161	640	1440	2240

(*K*)—TABLE OF DAYS ON WHICH THE CYCLICAL CHARACTERS FOR 1st JANUARY RECUR.

Common Years.		Leap Years.	
March	2	March	1
May	1	April	30
June	30	June	29
August	29	August	28
October	28	October	27
December	27	December	26

(*J*)—TABLE FOR FINDING THE CYCLICAL CHARACTERS FOR 1st JANUARY IN ANY YEAR, B.C. OR A.D.

1.	丁丑	ting ch'ou	14	21.	壬戌	jên hsü	59	41.	丁未	ting wei	44	61.	壬辰	jên ch'ên	29
2.	壬午	jên wu	19	22.	丁卯	ting mao	4	42.	壬子	jên tzŭ	49	62.	丁酉	ting yu	34
3.	丁亥	ting hai	24	23.	壬申	jên shên	9	43.	丁巳	ting ssŭ	54	63.	壬寅	jên yin	39
4.	壬辰	jên ch'ên	29	24.	丁丑	ting ch'ou	14	44.	壬戌	jên hsü	59	64.	丁未	ting wei	44
5.	戊戌	mou hsü	35	25.	癸未	kuei wei	20	45.	戊辰	mou ch'ên	5	65.	癸丑	kuei ch'ou	50
6.	癸卯	kuei mao	40	26.	戊子	mou tzŭ	25	46.	癸酉	kuei yu	10	66.	戊午	mou wu	55
7.	戊申	mou shên	45	27.	癸巳	kuei ssŭ	30	47.	戊寅	mou yin	15	67.	癸亥	kuei hai	60
8.	癸丑	kuei ch'ou	50	28.	戊戌	mou hsü	35	48.	癸未	kuei wei	20	68.	戊辰	mou ch'ên	5
9.	己未	chi wei	56	29.	甲辰	chia ch'ên	41	49.	己丑	chi ch'ou	26	69.	甲戌	chia hsü	11
10.	甲子	chia tzŭ	1	30.	己酉	chi yu	46	50.	甲午	chia wu	31	70.	己卯	chi mao	16
11.	己巳	chi ssŭ	6	31.	甲寅	chia yin	51	51.	己亥	chi hai	36	71.	甲申	chia shên	21
12.	甲戌	chia hsü	11	32.	己未	chi wei	56	52.	甲辰	chia ch'ên	41	72.	己丑	chi ch'ou	26
13.	庚辰	kêng ch'ên	17	33.	乙丑	i ch'ou	2	53.	庚戌	kêng hsü	47	73.	乙未	i wei	32
14.	乙酉	i yu	22	34.	庚午	kêng wu	7	54.	乙卯	i mao	52	74.	庚子	kêng tzŭ	37
15.	庚寅	kêng yin	27	35.	乙亥	i hai	12	55.	庚申	kêng shên	57	75.	乙巳	i ssŭ	42
16.	乙未	i wei	32	36.	庚辰	kêng ch'ên	17	56.	乙丑	i ch'ou	2	76.	庚戌	kêng hsü	47
17.	辛丑	hsin ch'ou	38	37.	丙戌	ping hsü	23	57.	辛未	hsin wei	8	77.	丙辰	ping ch'ên	53
18.	丙午	ping wu	43	38.	辛卯	hsin mao	28	58.	丙子	ping tzŭ	13	78.	辛酉	hsin yu	58
19.	辛亥	hsin hai	48	39.	丙申	ping shên	33	59.	辛巳	hsin ssŭ	18	79.	丙寅	ping yin	3
20.	丙辰	ping ch'ên	53	40.	辛丑	hsin ch'ou	38	60.	丙戌	ping hsü	23	80.	辛未	hsin wei	8

The figures to the right in each column give the positions of the combinations in table L.

(*Z*)—TABLE OF SIXTY-YEAR CYCLE.

1.	甲子	11.	甲戌	21.	甲申	31.	甲午	41.	甲辰	51.	甲寅
2.	乙丑	12.	乙亥	22.	乙酉	32.	乙未	42.	乙巳	52.	乙卯
3.	丙寅	13.	丙子	23.	丙戌	33.	丙申	43.	丙午	53.	丙辰
4.	丁卯	14.	丁丑	24.	丁亥	34.	丁酉	44.	丁未	54.	丁巳
5.	戊辰	15.	戊寅	25.	戊子	35.	戊戌	45.	戊申	55.	戊午
6.	己巳	16.	己卯	26.	己丑	36.	己亥	46.	己酉	56.	己未
7.	庚午	17.	庚辰	27.	庚寅	37.	庚子	47.	庚戌	57.	庚申
8.	辛未	18.	辛巳	28.	辛卯	38.	辛丑	48.	辛亥	58.	辛酉
9.	壬申	19.	壬午	29.	壬辰	39.	壬寅	49.	壬子	59.	壬戌
10.	癸酉	20.	癸未	30.	癸巳	40.	癸卯	50.	癸丑	60.	癸亥

1.—The years B.C. or A.D. corresponding roughly with the Chinese rulers and year-titles will be found under The Dynasties, table III, *B*.

2.—The years B.C. 2637—A.D. 1923 corresponding roughly with Chinese cyclical years will be found under table *F*., above.

3.—*To convert* (when expressed by numerals) *a given Chinese day of a given moon in a given year*.—Refer to table *G*. for ordinal position of given year in lunar cycle of nineteen years. Apply the ordinal number obtained to table *H*., which gives the first days of each moon for every year of the lunar cycle. *E.g.* Wanted the 3rd day of the 2nd moon of the 4th year of 宣和 Hsüan Ho. The year required (*see* Dynasties) is A.D. 1122, which (*see G*.) is the 2nd year of the 19-year cycle, beginning 1121. In the 2nd year (*see H*.), the 1st day of the 1st moon falls on Feb. 10, and the 3rd day of the 2nd moon on 14th March. [N.B. The earliest day on which China New Year can fall lies between Jan. 21 (FRITSCHE) and Jan. 22 (J. WILLIAMS); and the latest, between Feb. 19 and Feb. 20. Therefore, when the 1st of the Chinese 1st moon falls before Jan. $\begin{cases} 21 \\ 22 \end{cases}$, the date given under the 2nd moon must be taken as the first day of the Chinese year, and so on.]

4.—*To convert a given Chinese day* (when expressed by cyclical characters) *of a given moon in a given year*.—Refer to table *I*., and subtract (if B.C.) the given year from the nearest possible number, or (if A.D.) subtract from the given year the nearest possible number. The number remaining will indicate in table *J*. the cyclical characters for the 1st Jan. of the given year. Then, find as above *G*. and *H*.) the date on which the moon in question begins. Refer to table *K*.; take the nearest preceding date on which the characters for Jan. 1 would recur, and giving this the cyclical characters found for Jan. 1, count on from that point in table *L*. until the cyclical combination required is reached. *E.g.* Wanted the 丁巳 *ting ssŭ* day of the 4th moon of the 3rd year of the period 乾元 Ch'ien Yüan of the Emperor 肅宗 Su Tsung of the T'ang dynasty. The year required (*see* Dynasties) is 760. Refer to table *I*., and subtract (because A.D.) 720 from 760 = 40, which in table *J*. gives 辛丑 *hsin ch'ou* as the 1st January for 760. [The 38 on the right shows its place in table *L*.] Then find as above (*G*. and *H*.) the date on which the 4th moon begins = Jan. 23. The nearest preceding date to this in table *K*. is (because a Leap Year) April 30. Make 辛丑 *hsin ch'ou* in table *L* (No. 38) stand for April 30, and count on until 丁巳 *ting ssŭ* (No. 54) is reached = May 16. Answer: May 16, A.D. 760.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(*A*)—THE CHINESE DIGITS.

	a	*b*	*c*	REMARKS.
1	一	〡	弌 *or* 壹	
2	二	〢	貳 *or* 弍	
3	三	〣	叁 *or* 弐	
4	四	〤	肆	
5	五	〥	伍	
6	六	〦	陸	
7	七	〧	柒	
8	八	〨	捌	
9	九	〩	玖	
0	零	〇	—	

a. Common form.

b. Commonly used for accounts. Are said to be of Graeco-Bactrian origin, but are known to the Chinese as 蘇州字 or 碼字 Soochow or business characters. When 1 and 2 or 3 come together, they are written alternately vertically and horizontally. Thus 12,332 would be written 〡二〢三〡.

c. Adopted for use on drafts, pawn-tickets, etc., as being less liable to fraudulent alteration. For lengthened forms of 10, 100 and 1,000 see next page.

(*B*)—THE CHINESE DECIMAL SYSTEM.

WHOLE NUMBERS.			FRACTIONS.		
ENGLISH.	CHINESE.	REMARKS.	ENGLISH.	CHINESE.	CONTRACTED FORM.
One	一 yi⁴*		—	—	—
Ten	十 shih²*	Lengthened form 拾	One tenth	錢 ch'ien²	𠂉 *or* 𠂢
One hundred	百 pai³*	„ „ 佰	One hundredth	分 fên¹	丿 *or* 卜
One thousand	千 ch'ien¹	„ „ 仟	One thousandth	釐 li²	厘 *or* 厄
Ten thousand	萬 wan⁴	Contracted „ 万	One ten-thousandth	毫 hao²	毛
One hundred thousand	億 yi⁴*		One hundred thousandth	絲 ssŭ¹	糸
One million	兆 chao⁴		One millionth	忽 hu¹*	—
Ten millions	經 *or* 京 ching¹		One ten-millionth	微 wei²	—
One hundred millions	垓 *or* 姟 kai¹	垓 and 秭 sometimes change places. See K'ang Hsi *sub* 秭.	One hundred-millionth	纖 hsien¹	僉
One thousand millions	補 pu³ *or* 秭 tzŭ³		One thousand-millionth	沙 sha¹	—
Ten thousand millions	壤 jang³		One ten-thousand-millionth	塵 ch'ên²	—
One hundred thousand millions	溝 kou¹	Also written 𡎴			
One billion	澗 chien⁴				
Ten billions	正 chêng⁴	[For continuation of these series, see *China Review*, XXII, 293; XXIV, 46.]			
One hundred billions	載 tsai⁴				

THE 214 RADICALS

WITH THEIR COLLOQUIAL DESIGNATIONS, AND THE NUMBERS UNDER WHICH THEY WILL BE FOUND.

1 STROKE.

1. 一(一 橫) 5342
2. 丨(一 竪) 6528
3. 丶(一 點) 2525
4. 丿(一 撇) 9170
5. 乙 5341
6. 亅 3248

2 STROKES.

7. 二(兩 橫) 3363
8. 亠 11,449
9. 人 5624
„ 亻(單 立 人) „
10. 儿 5622
11. 入 5690
12. 八 8504
13. 冂(三 道 框) 2352
14. 冖(禿 寶 蓋) 7844
15. 冫(兩 點 水) 9276
16. 几 837
17. 凵 5882
18. 刀 10,783
„ 刂(立 刀) „
19. 力 6980
20. 勹 8695
21. 匕 8941
22. 匚(三 道 框) 3458
23. 匸(三 道 框) 4175
24. 十 9959
25. 卜 9476
26. 卩(硬 耳 刀) 1548
„ 㔾 „
27. 厂(禿 偏 上) 3843
28. 厶 10,307
29. 又 13,428

3 STROKES.

30. 口 6174
31. 口(四 道 框) 5162
32. 土(土 堆) 12,099
„ 扌(提 土) „
33. 士 9992
34. 夂 1924
35. 夊 10,428
36. 夕 4110
37. 大 10,470
38. 女 8419
39 子 12,317
40. 宀(寶 蓋) 7907
41. 寸 11,965
42. 小 4294
43. 尢, 兀 12,519
„ 允 12,520
44. 尸 9898
45. 屮(半 草) 584
46. 山 9663
47. 川 2728
„ 巛(三 臥 人) „
„ 巜(兩 臥 人) „
48. 工 6553
49. 己 921
50. 巾(大 巾 旁) 2041
51. 干 5814
52. 幺 12,945
53. 广(偏 上) 13,148
54. 廴 13,285
55. 廾 6593
56. 弋 5343
57. 弓 6566
58. 彐(橫 山) 977
58. 彑, 旦 977
59. 彡(三 撇) 9686
60. 彳(雙 立 人) 2013

4 STROKES.

61. 心 4562
„ 忄(竪 心) „
„ 小 „
62. 戈 6061
63. 戶 4959
64. 手 10,011
„ 扌(提 手) „
65. 支 1873
66. 攴(反 文) 9486
„ 攵(反 文) „
67. 文 12,633
68. 斗 11,427
69. 斤 2019
70. 方 3435
71. 无 12,752
72. 日 5642
73. 曰 13,772
74. 月 13,768
75. 木 8077
76. 欠 1750
77. 止 1837
78. 歹, 歺 10,541
79. 殳 10,047
80. 毋 12,765
81. 比 8942
82. 毛 7679
83. 氏 9978
84. 气 1062
85. 水, 氺 10,128
„ 氵(三 點 水) „
86. 火 5326
„ 灬(四 點 火) „
87. 爪, 爫 484
88. 父 3736
89. 爻 12,928
90. 爿 1275
91. 片 9213
92. 牙 12,797
93. 牛(提 牛 旁) 8346
94. 犬 3192
„ 犭(反 犬 or 犬 猶) „

5 STROKES.

95. 玄 4790
96. 玉 12,630
„ 王(斜 玉) „
97. 瓜 6281
98. 瓦 13,420
99. 甘 5832
100. 生 9865
101. 用 13,449
102. 田 11,236
103. 疋 9086
104. 疒(病 字 旁) 8225
105. 癶 9403
106. 白 8556
107. 皮 9032
108. 皿(皿 堆) 7938
109. 目, 罒 8080
110. 矛 7688
111. 矢 9950
112. 石 9964
113. 示, 礻 9953
114. 内 5664
115. 禾(禾 木) 3943
116. 穴(穴 字 頭) 4840
117. 立 6954

6 STROKES.

118. 竹(竹 字 頭) 2616
119. 米 7802
120. 糸(絞 絲) 7841
121. 缶 3604
122. 网, 罔, 罒, 冗 12,511
„ 罒(扁 四) „
123. 羊 12,842
124. 羽 13,617
125. 老 6783
„ 耂 „
126. 而 3345
127. 耒 6847
128. 耳 3336
129. 聿 13,644
130. 肉 5665
„ 月, 月(肉 字 旁) „
131. 臣 648
132. 自 12,365
133. 至 1817
134. 臼 2286
135. 舌 9788
136. 舛, 牽 2746
137. 舟 2446
138. 艮 5972
139. 色 9602
140. 艸, 岁 11,631
„ 艹(草 字 頭) „
141. 虍 4919

142. 虫 2932
143. 血(血堆) 4847
144. 行 4624
145. 衣 5385
146. 襾(西字部) 4031

7 STROKES.

147. 見 1671
148. 角 2215
149. 言 13,025
150. 谷 6239
151. 豆 11,412
152. 豕 9981
153. 豸 245
154. 貝(貝邊) 8793
155. 赤 1967
156. 走 11,791
157. 足(足路) 11,840
158. 身 9813
159. 車 574
160. 辛 4564
161. 辰 652
162. 辵 2434
„ 辶(走之) „
163. 邑 5481
„ 阝(輭耳刀 or 右耳刀) „
164. 酉 13,398
165. 釆 9212
166. 里 6870

8 STROKES.

167. 金 2032
168. 長, 镸 450
169. 門 7751
170. 阜 3607
„ 阝(左耳刀) „
171. 隶 10,559
172. 隹 2795
173. 雨 13,623
173. 青(雨字頭) 13,623
174. 青 2184
175. 非 3459

9 STROKES.

176. 面 7886
177. 革 6073
178. 韋 12,527
179. 韭 2279
180. 音 13,209
181. 頁 12,978
182. 風 3554
183. 飛 3483
184. 食 9971
185. 首 10,014
186. 香 4256

10 STROKES.

187. 馬 7576
188. 骨 6234
189. 高 5927
190. 髟 9111
191. 鬥 11,421
192. 鬯 463
193. 鬲 6894
194. 鬼 6430

11 STROKES.

195. 魚 13,510
196. 鳥 8246
197. 鹵 7423
198. 鹿 7434
199. 麥 7602
200. 麻 7591

12 STROKES.

201. 黃 5124
202. 黍 10,070
203. 黑 3899
204. 黹 1891

13 STROKES.

205. 黽 7936
206. 鼎 11,268
207. 鼓 6241
208. 鼠 10,072

14 STROKES.

209. 鼻 8919
210. 齊 1074

15 STROKES.

211. 齒 1989

16 STROKES.

212. 龍 7479
213. 龜 6421

17 STROKES.

214. 龠 13,358

RADICAL INDEX.

N.B.—The figures to the *left* of each column of characters refer to the number of strokes in each character to be counted in addition to those of the Radical. Of the figures to the *right*, those in romans denote the place in the Dictionary where the character is treated, while those in italics mark the appearance of the same character under other sounds or forms. "S." stands for "surname;" any unusual reading being specially indicated.

1

一 5342
13202 S.
1 丆 1410
丁 11253 S.
七 1055 S.
2 丈 424
丌 S. *chi*¹, *ch'i*¹
下 4230 S.
三 *9522*
9552 S.
上 9729 S.
万 12484 S.
3 丐 5788
丏 7893
不 *3595*
9352
9449
9456
S. *fou*¹
与 13521
世 10007
丑 2518
4 丘 2310 S.
丕 8818
S. *p'ei*³
丙 9295
世 9969 S.
且 1555 S.
2971
丞 760
5 丙 11243
丢 11301
7 丩 9285
8 並 9282 S.
10 靣 11450

2

丨 6528
1 丩 2268
2 个 6077
丫 12827
3 中 2875 S.
2906
丰 3561
丯 1488
4 丹 5467
丱 6366
6 串 2752
7 丳 379
2751
8 丵 1125

3

丶 2525
2 丸 *5066*
12490
S. *huan*²
3 丹 10618 S.
4 主 2526 S.
井 S. *ching*³
之 1787 S.
4 乍 145
乏 3378
乎 4911
乐 12358
5 乑 8582
乩 12174
7 乖 6326
9 乘 770
9890
S. *ch'eng*⁴
*sheng*²
10 乘 2828
12 乿 12176

4

丿 9170
1 乂 5530
乃 8113
2 乇 11365
久 2273

5

乙 5341 S.
13157
乚 13267
1 九 2263 S.
也 *7092*
7871
S. *mieh*²
2 乞 1060 S.
也 12988 S.
4 乷 5449
5 乩 877
6 乱 *6747*
7462
7 乳 5691
10 乾 *1742*
5809
S. *ch'ien*²
12 亂 *6748*
7461

6

亅 3248
1 了 7073
3 子 13671
5 争 704
7 事 9990

7

二 3363
1 于 586
于 13537 S.
亏 13549
2 云 13805 S.
互 4972
开 1769
井 2151 S.
3 五 12698 S.
4 亙 6011
亘 4800 S.
5 些 4363
10201
亿 *5144*
6412
6 亞 12810
亟 858

8

亠 11449
1 亡 12502
2 亢 *3848*
5885
5917 S.
4 亥 3757 S.
交 1297
亦 5395 S.
13173
5 亨 3906
亮 7243
6 享 4286
京 2140 S.
7 亮 7035 S.
亭 11276
8 亳 9399
13 亹 10641 S.
19 亹 *7756*
12600

9

人 5624 S.
亻 5623
1 亼 907
2 仉 423 S.
仇 *2330*
2517
S. *ch'iu*²
*ch'ou*²
仆 3740
仁 5627 S.
仍 *5628*
5636 S.
介 1518 S.
今 2027
仏 S. *pa*¹
仂 7096
什 9960
仃 11254
仄 *242*
S. *jên*²
2686
11682
从 11986
3 仵 214
仐 596
仗 425
仞 2690
付 3666 S.
以 5462
仞 5598
令 7199 S.
仕 9993
仙 4449 S.
他 10508
11378
代 10547 S.
仝 12287 S.
仟 1726
仔 *11493*
12318
仉 12782
仡 13159
4 仏 2903
仲 2876 S.
2907
伐 3369 S.
份 3507
仿 3436
伏 3691 S.
休 4651 S.
伊 5337 S.
伙 5327
任 5615
S. *jên*²
伉 5918
伎 861
企 1114
份 1519
件 1677
伋 842
伹 3111
5 伎 7856
伙 9044
伀 9863
伍 10967
伂 11061
伋 12654
伍 12699 S.
作 12770 S.
仰 12885 S.
仔 13672
5 佔 268
伷 2462
住 2527 S.
佇 *2603*
2655
佛 3589 S.
3654
何 3941 S.
伽 1558
估 6189
伶 7200 S.
伭 4792
佉 3068*a*
S. *ch'ia*¹
倪 8195
伀 8212
你 8211
佞 8340
傚 8388
伴 8603
体 8855
佯 8873
伾 8923
伯 *8557*
9340
S. *po*²*
佈 9480
伸 9817 S.
佋 9772
佘 9780 S.
佗 4409
似 *9997*
10289
伺 *10251*
12399
但 10634 S.
低 10899
佃 11178
佗 11346 S.
佟 12296 S.
佐 11754
作 11741 S.
佖 12388
位 12612 S.
佣 *4981*
12768
佚 5533 S.
佑 13437

余 3356
13612 S.
6 侘 218
侑 2447
侶 S. *ho*^{4}*
侈 1936
侄 1818
侏 2545
侀 4619
侄 5086
侶 5322
依 5387 S.
俴 5398
俄 5747
侅 5770
侃 5875
佳 1174 S.
侳 1248
佼 1298 S.
佶 910
侐 2387
佮 6057 S.
供 6572 S.
侇 6317
侻 6456
來 6679 S.
例 7006
佬 6784
侖 7463
侔 8045
侏 7803
佩 8785
8832 S.
佰 9348
佴 3337
S. *nai*^{4}
佻 9830 S.
侍 9915 S.
使 9896
侚 4865
佩 10361
侐 4721

佻 11064
11072
12934
侘 11371
侗 12270
佺 3177
欥 12383
S. *tz'ŭ*^{4}
併 9285
侄 12499
佯 12843
侑 13174
侑 5534
侑 13377
7 侵 637
侙 551
侘 3644
侮 4049
侯 4006 S.
係 4062
俔 4534
侻 5250
俠 1446
S. *hsieh*^{2}*
侰 2116
俅 2316
侷 2956
侩 6266
侹 6410
俚 6871
俐 6886
侶 7521
俣 7508
俛 3732
7899
俄 8427
俪 8361
俶 S. *yu*^{2}
俞 S. *ch'ou*^{3}
保 8711 S.
便 9187
9227

S. *p'ien*^{1}
俜 9324
俱 9814
S. *shên*^{1}
侐 9864 S.
侶 10088
信 4587 S.
俗 4749
10313 S.
倧 10325
俟 1081
10281 S.
俹 10642
侃 10849
俶 11372
俏 1418
侵 2087 S.
俎 11832 S.
促 11870
俊 3277
11958
侮 4982
12766
侶 13169
俣 13605
俑 13451
8 倀 451
730
倡 428
值 1847
倬 2390
倕 2830
倣 3456
俯 3683
俸 3575
候 4021
倖 4593
倠 5218
倪 5429
S. *i*^{2}, *ni*^{2}
倚 5355 S.
倁 5808

俗 2293
個 6074
倞 7024
俱 3019 S.
倨 2988
倔 3229
倦 3147
倥 6596
倌 6342
倮 6628
倧 6680
倭 6860
倆 7009
7011
們 7752
倫 7464 S.
俺 48
8140
俳 8577
倗 8879 S.
俾 8760
倍 8787
倫 8803
倢 9115
併 9285
倣 10040
倏 10086
倏 10085
修 4661 S.
偕 10498
倓 10651
倘 10756
倒 10793
倜 10987
傛 12249
倉 11591 S.
借 1536
倢 1483
倰 1734
倩 1758
2193
倣 11749

倅 11834
11924
傳 12380
倭 12558
12681 S.
9 倚 1904
偵 699
742
倝 2855
倕 2881
偸 3744
偟 5107
傢 5391
偌 5590
S. *jo*^{4}*
假 1160
偕 1438
偈 967
1453
健 1593 S.
偶 1004
偶 3032
偭 7887
偶 8501 S.
偾 8398
偕 8775
偏 9215 S.
偪 8913 S.
偵 S. *su*^{4}*
偉 S. *hun*^{1}
偰 S. *hsieh*^{4}*
偍 9283
偲 10272
偷 11444
停 11277
傑 12077
偺 11467
11538
11587
側 227
11653
11696

倣 1413
做 11761
11814
11849
傯 12015
偎 12549
偉 12528 S.
偍 12738
S. *wo*^{4}*
傻 12890
僕 1541
12994
偃 13117 S.
修 13107
傻 13279
13344
10 倉 11592
偪 2670
傅 3632 S.
傒 4064
偺 4247
傚 4350
傢 1140
傑 1499
傻 1745
傔 1716
催 2226
2242
傀 6495
傑 6974
傌 7577
傍 8660
8676 S.
備 8804 S.
傘 9563
傻 10224
傷 9670
傑 10219
傃 10349
傷 10510
傝 10768
傷 11805

傻 903
傜 12911 S.
傒 13701
俗 5755
11 債 232
偉 391
僕 521
僬 532
傺 2004
傻 2782
傳 2703
2740
僅 2043
傾 2196
2358
6017
健 7110
僂 7513
僇 7443
僭 7600
僈 7627
傲 83
僄 9119
傻 9639
傷 9742 S.
僁 4852
僊 4460
傯 12014
僉 10690
僘 11550
僧 11606
僉 1713
催 11918
僞 13043
僵 13552
僱 13463
12 僵 2737
僎 2715
11957
僻 2748
僨 3535
僖 4074 S.

僩 4488
僦 1047
僥 1127
僑 1396 S.
僱 6253
僳 3114
僚 7037 S.
僯 7168
僬 9145
僾 9447
僕 9439
9473
9507
S. *pu*^{2}*
僧 9617
僵 9611
僣 9711
像 4288
僭 10263
僤 10601
僜 10859
僣 11158
僮 12300 S.
僬 1318
僕 S. *han*^{4}
僦 2284
僔 11946
僞 12522
儀 12852
僥 1329
13 僸 2663
儇 4787
5038
儀 5455 S.
價 1182
僵 1222
儌 1364
儉 1658 S.
儁 11964
儻 2034
儆 2145
儈 6467

僶 7937
僾 16
儂 *8187*
8409 S.
僻 *8789*
9017
僅 9538
儋 9604 S.
儃 9676
儇 10312
儗 10531
儋 10622 S.
儲 S. *cho*¹
儥 12072
儀 2482
儤 *1542*
12998
億 5368
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14儕 257
儔 2491
儗 5424
儒 5675
儜 8329
僵 66
儥 9234
儓 10578
儀 11486
儘 2058
儳 12659
儛 12761
15償 448
儤 S. *shu*³
儡 6832
儩 7103
儢 7528
儤 8725
儵 9105
儳 9191
優 13382 S.
儥 13697
16儹 *673*
11711
儲 2652 S.
儱 7480
儴 8255
儳 10891
儕 1676
17儷 *3591*
3753
儴 5564
儹 1654
儡 7166
儸 10087
18儽 *323*
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儷 3579
19儽 6912
儸 7292
儹 8368
儼 11194
儹 11524
20儻 10766
儼 13089
21儽 6844

10

儿 5622
1兀 12781 S.
2元 13744 S.
允 *5730*
13427
13844
3充 2924 S.
兄 4688
4兆 489
兕 4690
光 6389 S.
先 4440 S.
先 *9829a*
5克 2923
克 6115
免 7898 S.
兌 12170
6兒 3333
S. *ér*², *i*²
兕 *4109*
10298
免 12122
7兗 13115 S.
8党 10719 S.
9兜 11424
12兢 2173

11

入 *3359*
5690
1兦 12507
2內 *8098*
8177
3全 3175
4*夂* 9211
合 11520
全 3176 S.
6兩 7010
7*俞* 13567
S. *ch'ou*⁴, *yü*²

12

八 8504 S.
2兮 4084
公 6568 S.
六 7276 S.
7428
4共 6571
S. *kung*¹·³
5兵 9279
6其 1026 S.
具 3018
典 11177 S.
8兼 1630 S.
10*兓* 13375
14冀 937 S.

18

冂 2352
2冇 12764
冉 5555
3冏 5165
冊 *266*
11699
冉 5556 S.
冏 2353
4再 11494
5冏 2381
7冑 2466
冒 7699
8冕 4734
冓 6151
9冕 7903
覓 8029
20*靐* 6907

14

冖 7844
2冗 13418
冗 5763
6冢 7804
7冠 6373
S. *kuan*⁴
8冢 2897
冥 7951
冣 *3059*
4776
9冤 S. *ssŭ*¹
冤 13730
14冪 7848
16冪 2935

15

冫 9276
3冬 12246 S.
4冲 2908
决 3218
冴 4973
冰 9277
5*冹* 3697
冷 6869 S.
冲 8637
冶 12990 S.
6冽 7082
洛 7317
7*冾* 7728
8准 2849
凋 6205
6261
凉 7025
凌 *6861*
7228 S.
凄 7430
凇 10450
凋 11046
凈 2176
凄 982
清 2127
2185
凍 12250 S.
9減 1609
凜 11117
凑 11817
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凓 7121
凓 6975
11*凔* 7278
凓 8995
凓 11919
12*凓* 10264
13*凓* 2035
凜 7188
7238
凓 11318
14凝 8339
13333
15*凔* 12058

16

几 837
1凡 3399 S.
凡 3398
6凭 *9294*
9327
9凰 5108
10凱 5795
12*凳* 10874
凭 9329

17

凵 5882
2凶 4689
3凸 11142
12052
凹 *106*
12429
12897
13015
4出 2620
9143
6函 3809 S.
7*凾* 3812

18

刀 10783
刁 11038 S.
1刃 5597
2*刁* 2790
分 3506
刈 5531
切 *1057*
1552
3刊 5862
刊 5861
刋 11966
4刑 4621 S.
划 5011
判 1051
列 7081 S.
刈 9619
刋 9721
刑 10619
刊 12450
刱 S. *li*²
刎 12655
刖 13769
5初 2624 S.
刨 2902
刪 3655
刎 6136
刼 *1175*
1504
刖 6282
利 6885 S.
刖 7909
判 8638
8669
刨 8700
刨 9033
別 9155 S.
刪 9694
刮 11163
剎 213
6*刼* 6806
刱 2791
制 1910
刨 1192
刮 1465
刻 *5971*
6099
刳 6269
券 3159
刮 6287
刲 6501
刺 *1115*
12412
刮 7318
耐 3338
刷 10099
刲 4441
到 10792 S.
刱 11073
刹 11326
刼 1504
刼 *1175*
7*剄* 2118
刻 6116
刺 6653
削 4309
4643
4833
剃 10988
則 11652
12354
前 1737
剉 11778
8*剋* 376
捌 3460
剛 5895 S.
剞 799
契 1489
剮 1190
剋 2199
剖 9454
剴 9075
剎 9353
剔 11047
剔 10982
剟 11312
剮 11766
剚 12381
剜 *12432*
12466
剭 12811
剞 13053
剜 13070
9*副* 3705
剛 6301
剛 9216
剩 9891
剫 11306
剛 12137
剪 1618
剭 12739
10*剗* 197
剭 2418
創 2770
剿 5548

人 亻 9 儿 10 入 11 八 12 冂 13 冖 14 冫 15 几 16 凵 17 刀 刁 18

劀 5782
劇 1685
割 6055
剝 4831
11892
剮 10482
剔 10511
剫 12722
11 剭 361
剮 1986
剫 2783
剸 2704
剛 6169
劃 7336
劑 9120
劉 4846
劇 1360
22 劉 477
劃 *3975*
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劂 3199
劀 6315
劑 7169
勞 9161
發 9427
劇 9728
勦 10341
劊 11736
劍 1403
13 劍 1659
劇 905
S. *chi*²*
劊 6468
歲 6480
劉 7270 S.
劈 9018
劗 10765
14 劄 184
劗 *3925*
5300
劓 5541
剽 11824

劑 812
15 劗 1894
劘 6647
黎 6943
16 歷 6925
劉 13286
17 劌 1696
18 劘 324
劘 7747

19

力 6980 S.
3 加 1144
功 6554
4 劧 2020
劫 6446
劣 7101
5 助 2600
11825
劫 1504
劬 3105
努 8389
劭 9773
6 効 4344
劾 3963
勂 *911*
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勖 6401
7 勅 1943
勁 *2024*
2119
勉 7900
勉 7934
勃 9425
9470
S. *pu*¹
勇 13457 S.
8 勑 *1945*
6681
勉 3146*b*
勍 2200
務 12790 S.

9 勘 5858
勒 *6814*
6852
7100
7316 S.
動 7888
勗 4740
勛 4741
動 12256
10 勛 4905
勞 6793 S.
勝 9876
11 勦 1294
勤 2097
勠 7444
募 8059
勢 84
勳 9121
勢 9991
勱 1361
勳 829
12 勷 5529
勩 3200
勞 3214
13 勰 4393
勵 7618
14 勳 4855
15 勵 6967
勷 7529
17 勷 5565
18 勸 3189
21 勷 S. *wan*⁴

20

勹 8695
1 勻 9767
10165
2 勻 6135 S.
匆 2264
匀 8696
勿 12774 S.
匀 13821

3 匈 5779
包 8699 S.
匄 5769*a*
4 匈 4692
6 匍 3948
匊 2961
匐 10821
7 匍 9496
9 匏 8750
匐 9437
9505
10 匐 8485
匑 10483
14 匷 2970

21

匕 8941
2 化 5001
匕 8722
3 北 8771 S.
9398
9477
9 匙 *1954*
9941

22

匚 3458
3 匝 5444
匝 11460
4 匠 5919
匡 6400 S.
匠 1246 S.
5 匣 4213
匧 4832
7 匱 *1570*
4222
8 匪 3479
9 匭 13596 S.
匾 6452
匯 13568
11 匯 5189
匱 13190

12 匱 6465
S. *k'uei*⁴
匰 10602
14 匷 10379
15 匱 12059
20 匷 5849

23

匸 4175
2 匹 9029
5 匿 7358
医 5375
7 匽 13116
9 匾 9173
匿 8217
區 3088
S. *ou*¹

24

十 9959
1 千 1725
廿 5692
2 卅 9533
升 9879
午 12769
3 卉 5214
半 8602
4 卍 12485
卒 S. *p'ei*³
6 卓 2389 S.
協 *1508*
4385
8 卓 S. *cho*¹*
卓 8759 S.
卒 11833
7 南 8128 S.
9 博 9962
10 博 9372
11 博 10446

25

卜 9476 S.

2 卞 9202 S.
3 占 267
卟 970
卡 1188
5769
5 卧 465
卣 13440
卤 S. *ch'ih*³
6 卅 490
卦 6311
7 卼 5177
卤 11108
8 卤 13442

26

卩 1548
㔾 1549
2 卽 72
3 卯 71
卵 7693
卹 7692
4 印 13282 S.
危 12589
S. *wei*²
5 却 2230
2945
3255
3311
卵 7460
卻 9774
6 卷 3146
卺 2064
卸 4439
卹 *4722*
4848
7 卻 *2231*
2946
3256
3312
卽 878 S.
卼 12787
9 卿 2198 S.

27

厂 3843
2 厄 8470
4 厍 12798
5 厓 225
厎 10900
6 屋 1820
辰 5390
厓 *22*
12834
7 厚 4024 S.
厘 6872
厖 7660
厙 S. *shê*⁴
8 厩 3461
厝 11767
11871
11902
厪 12369
原 13700 S.
9 厤 6934
厠 *1993*
10296
11655
12414
10 厥 3198 S.
厦 4228
9643
11 厩 2290
厲 2044
12 廠 444
廚 2633
廑 6443
廝 10265
13 廞 13031
廦 9019
廣 6966 S.
廩 12628
17 廱 13041
28 廳 S. *yüan*²

28

厶 *8049*
10307
1 么 12944
2 玄 6582
厷 2331
3 去 3068
6107
6 參 9553
9 參 *9824*
11548
11704
11705
S. *shên*¹
10 叅 11549
12 覣 11971

29

又 13428
1 叉 186
2 叉 *503*
2601
2691
反 3413
及 841
3 友 8015
友 13429
3 支 3703
4 ㄨㄨ 5652
6 受 10016
叔 10039 S.
叔 10101
取 3118
7 叚 4194 S.
叛 *8609*
8643
8671
叙 4766
叟 10238
叟 10223
9 叟 S. *pao*⁴
11 叠 11137
14 叡 *5729*

12619
16 叢 12039
S. *ts'ung*²

30

口 6174 S.
2 召 464
S. *shao*¹
只 1863 S.
叱 1947
叱 S. *hua*¹
叶 *1506*
4402
叩 6175
叫 1377
召 2332
可 6078 S.
古 6188 S.
句 2947
另 6299
另 7240
叭 8505
叵 9433
史 9893 S.
司 10250 S.
台 10583
S. *t'ai*¹
叨 *10784*
10820
叼 11039
叮 11255
谷 13075
右 13436 S.
3 吒 215
后 4027 S.
向 4283 S.
合 3947 S.
6056
吁 4733
13538
叵 5263
吉 909 S.

吃 *873*
1061
1949
各 6026
吏 7004 S.
名 7940 S.
吖 9899
吊 11058
吐 12100
S. *t'u*³
同 12269 S.
吆 12946
4 吩 5547
呃 36
5780
6072
吵 507
呈 751 S.
吹 2825
5867
吨 2846
吩 3508
吠 3499
否 3596
8977
9073
咬 3737
舍 3818
吭 3849
吼 4022
吸 4124
吙 4851
吆 5273
咿 5336
告 5952 S.
吋 1376
君 3269 S.
呁 3291
吾 6643
吝 7194
呂 7520 S.
吪 8444

吶 8371
吧 8511
吥 9450
吲 9856
吸 11437
吞 12228
咘 11457
吣 2083
吮 *1667*
3274
吻 12657
吾 12700 S.
吽 5288
吳 12748 S.
呀 *6*
4206
12799
吠 12902
吟 13258 S.
听 13255
5 咋 146
11466
11742
周 2450 S.
咒 2476
咗 2528
咐 3667
咈 3656
咍 3774
S. *t'ai*¹
咽 4178
咖 1530
咙 4325
呵 3935
呼 4912 S.
响 4754
吆 5283
和 *3772*
3840
3945 S.
5297
咏 *3771*

3839
3944
咂 5524
咕 6189*a*
咭 3069
咎 2292
5946
S. *kao*¹
命 7962 S.
咏 *8094*
8158
8390
呢 8476
呢 8196
咻 8856
咆 8734
咳 8819
咥 8924
呻 9818
咽 2016
咀 10635
音 11451
咨 11452
咕 11148
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咂 11461
咀 2972
咎 12326
呱 *6214*
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12436
哏 12662
味 12607
咦 12861
呦 13394
咏 13505
6 哎 33
咤 219
哆 577
咪 2480
2546

咫 1868
咻 2618
哏 *3900*
5973
听 4028
哐 4159
11133
咸 4498
S. *chien*³
*hsien*²
咻 4652
哈 3754
3949
S. *sha*¹*
咺 4801
哄 5251
咿 5338
咳 *3758*
5901
6100
咼 6300
S. *kuo*¹
咾 6785
咧 7083
咯 *6027*
6118
7319
唓 6818
7108
咩 7870
哀 11 S.
哥 8453
品 9273 S.
咽 3346
哃 3339
哪 9534
哂 9855
咲 4357
哦 4736
咷 10806
咱 *139*
11468

11537
11589
哉 11482
垦 1090
咨 12344
哇 12422
咬 *103*
1299
12939
咽 *12981*
13028
哂 13804
7 哳 183
哲 553
哈 3819
哼 *3332*
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唏 4050
哮 *3867*
4335
13834
8 唶 176
唱 429 S.
啁 501
11048
啄 2400
12093
啅 2391
啜 2421
11313
11762
唪 3576
8869
唬 *4240*
4351
4921
啃 5980
6024
啟 1110
啓 1111 S.
唬 1266
啌 1268
啒 3297

喤 8260
唰 8508
唄 8566
哺 *3625*
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哱 9357
哨 *1419*
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喂 2082
喋 10032
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唆 10197
唐 10767 S.
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唁 13026
唧 13170
員 13733 S.
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啌 1268
啒 3297

喑 6343
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喨 6988
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唸 8379
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商 9738 S.
售 10020
喇 10100
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11925
啖 10645 S.
喈 10631
啕 10822
唸 11206
商 10919
唾 11394
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啍 12229
啄 11505
唼 1573
9647
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些 12338
間 12650
喨 12441
唯 12594
牾 12714
啞 12812
啀 12835
唆 12971
唫 13259
9 喳 131
194
嗦 259

喆 572
𠕋 2619
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喜 4073 S.
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喞 4552
喝 3930
喲 4757
喧 4806
喚 5079
喤 5109
喙 5216
10399
喏 3358
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喈 1439
喬 1395 S.
喫 *1054*
1948
喃 1005
喀 6122
喟 6516
喇 6654
喨 6782
喃 8129
喦 8293
喿 8359
喪 9565 S.
喵 9635
善 9710
S. *shan*³
單 *9699*
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S. *shan*³·⁴
噫 10566
啻 9996
啼 11013
喋 11118

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嗖 11307
嗜 11588
嗽 879
嗽 2250
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嗌 12550
嗄 12740
13353
嗳 12891
嗦 13108
嗆 13210
嗆 13569 S.
嗎 13500
10 嗒 209
嗅 644
嗄 352
嗤 1951
嗐 3769
嗷 4648
嗅 4685
嗑 3960
嗔 5272
嗥 5685
嗼 809
嗛 1717
嗝 6063
嗎 7578
單 8376
嗙 8676*a*
嗓 9567
喿 9588
嗇 9603
嗄 9645
嗖 10225
嗜 9957
嗍 *10098*
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嗉 10350
嗣 10258 S.
嗒 10484
嗾 *3996*

11033
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嗟 1464
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嗞 12347
嗡 12668
嗑 *6225*
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嗌 13162
嗢 12732
嗂 12912
嗳 13478
嗑 13494
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嘛 533
嘩 4914 S.
嘘 *4099*
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嘳 5192
嘅 5803
嘉 1158 S.
嘏 1166
嘎 *4*
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嘹 4328
嘓 6610
嘶 6812
嘍 7337
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嘆 7978
嗷 85
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嘩 8996
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嗾 10216
10245

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嘖 10691
嘆 10692
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嘖 11660
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嘍 3885
嘻 4075
嘺 4133
嘂 4687
嘩 5006
嘽 5333
嘵 4312
嘂 1124 S.
嘒 2100
嘛 3201
嘹 7038
嘪 7607
嘿 8020
嘺 8627
嘶 4100
嘯 4317
嘆 10442
嘬 10649
嘽 10684
嘖 12204
嘈 11463
嘈 11737
嘁 11854
嘴 11905
嘽 11947
嘪 12780
嘻 12980
嘺 13680
嘈 13692
嘵 1318*a*
嘻 5768*a*
13 嘱 2481
囂 2431

嘬 2664
嘪 4238
噫 5369
器 1123
噘 1331
噭 1365
噤 2036
噱 2227
噲 6338 S.
噪 6623
噱 7393
噯 17
噩 8465
噥 8410
噴 8853
噪 9589
噬 9949
噫 13132
噳 13609
噢 13648
噦 5210
13775
噰 13469
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噱 3875
噲 4507
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嚅 5676
嚀 8330
嚘 10539
嚏 10579
嚀 813
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嚥 10667
嚏 *10948*
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嚙 973
嚙 8296
嚚 13283
嚘 13383

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嚦 6926
嚧 7400
嚨 7481
嚥 *9250*
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嚥 13049
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嚷 5566
嚳 6268
嚾 6711
嚲 7334
嚱 1579
嚴 13088 S.
嚶 13319
18 嚼 *1357*
2219
2233
轉 2712
囂 *107*
4330
囁 8270
囃 11480
囅 13111
囈 325
19 囅 353
囈 5518
囉 7293
囊 8149 S.
囋 11464
21 囑 2578
囓 8296
23 囔 2514

81

口 5162
12526a
2 囚 8290
囚 2336
4665

四 10291 S.
3 回 5163 S.
囘 1686
囡 8291
囟 4634
因 13215 S.
4 囪 2774
囲 5164
囫 4924
囧 2382
困 6542
囮 12213
囩 12451
囮 13443
5 囷 *3092*
3307
固 6204 S.
囿 7201
6 囿 13378
7 圀 5245
圃 9458
圄 12702
13624
8 圈 *3148*
3162
S. *chüan*⁴
圇 3808
國 6609 S.
圇 7465
圊 2128
圉 13629 S.
9 圓 4246
圍 12529
10 圚 13201
圓 13734
園 13740
11 圖 12128
團 12155
鳥 13444
13 圛 13178
圜 5039
19 圞 7451

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土 *12042*
12099 S.
1 壬 11282
圵 12821
2 圣 6265
圩 11272
3 圯 5465
圭 6434
圮 9085
地 10956
在 11481 S.
圻 12717
圩 13539
4 址 1838
坂 3414
坋 3509
坌 3510
坊 3437 S.
坍 4248
坎 5870 S.
坑 6015 S.
坼 1011
坍 2104
均 3293
坳 8030
坦 8258
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坦 10703 S.
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型 4620
垓 *1511*
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垹 961
垵 6457
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垌 S. *t'ung*³
垛 11327
垛 11337
垟 12844
垠 13252
垔 13231
垣 13762 S.
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埳 12458
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埔 3236
埐 3126
埌 6757
埒 7094
埋 7603

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埲 8896
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堺 3149
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堫 6541
堊 8451
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堋 8861
培 8806
埤 9076
埠 3608
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埽 9573
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埭 10560
堂 10760 S.
埝 11207
埵 11341
堆 *11907*

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埜 13022 S.
掩 13054
場 5498
埃 13517
域 13662
9 場 459
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塭 3714
堠 4008
堭 5110
堰 5698
堪 5854 S.
恒 6013
堦 1441
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堷 54
堨 8487
堙 8164
堡 8712
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報 8731
堤 10914
11001
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堉 11385
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塿 11996 S.
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塌 4828

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塽 10351
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塔 10525 S.
塘 10769
塡 *11182*
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塗 *12053*
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墁 7628
塵 7746

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塾 10050
墝 10528
堛 11145
塾 11203
塹 1764
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墨 *7740*
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墣 9440
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墻 9712
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墩 12205
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墾 5987
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壎 6752
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壎 4830
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壽 10794
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壚 7401
壟 7482
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壜 12615
17 壞 5567 S.
18 壝 319
21 囂 1394
壩 8534
22 壜 8147

33

士 9992 S.
1 壬 5610
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壹 *5345*
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10 壺 6551

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12 壿 11973

34

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夆 3563

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6 夏 3713
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7 夏 4227 S.
夐 11786
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20 夔 6507 S.

36

夕 4110 S.
2 外 12442
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3 夙 *4747*
10360 S.
多 11302 S.
5 夜 12970 S.
8 夠 6150
9 夥 5802
11 夢 7779 S.
夢 7780
夤 13250
夥 *3967*
5328
5418

37

大 *2688*
10470
10546
S. *tai*¹
1 夫 3612 S.

夬 6327
太 10573 S.
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天 11208
夭 12901
2 夯 3866
夯 5955
失 9951
夵 10836
央 12860 S.
3 夷 5397 S.
夸 6316 S.
4 夾 1132 S.
5 奉 3574 S.
奇 *798*
992 S.
奘 1577
奈 8121
奈 8758
奄 13052
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奐 5078 S.
契 1053 S.
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奎 6502
奔 8838 S.
奏 11813
奕 5396
7 奘 2758
奚 4063 S.
奎 10839
8 奜 S. *fei*¹
奜 6504
奄 10384
9 奡 123
奢 9782
S. *shé*¹·²
奠 11205
奫 13346
10 奧 109
11 奩 7137
奪 11320

獎 1214
獑 13848
12 獘 8971
奭 10003 S.
13 奮 3549 S.
奇 807
15 奚 9010

38

女 8419 S.
13628
2 奶 8114
奴 8387 S.
3 奼 216
妁 10166 S.
妃 3482 S.
好 3889
S. *hao*⁴
如 5668 S.
奸 1628
妄 12503
奼 13204
妾 1384
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妨 3438
妦 3562
妤 3777
妊 5611
妓 862
妞 8348 S.
妗 2028
妙 7857 S.
妠 8099
妃 8512
妘 S. *yün*²
妣 8943
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妥 11344
妒 12083
妍 2152
妎 12452
妖 12903

好 13673
妠 13803
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妯 2464
2587
妇 3379
妁 4755
姑 6209 S.
妹 7730
妹 8000
姆 8068
妳 8118
妮 8198
姁 8438
姅 8604
妓 9384
姍 9695
始 9982
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妾 1572 S.
姊 12359
姊 12364
姕 12389
委 12557 S.
姓 4599 S.
姒 10290 S.
妲 10490
6 姹 220
姇 1937
姪 1819
姝 2625
姮 3918
姶 3950
S. *o*¹*
姿 4989
姨 5399
姪 5616
姘 13099
姤 6164
姬 876 S.

姜 1233 S.
姣 1300 S.
姦 1647
姞 912 S.
姱 6318
姥 *6786*
8071
姚 4577
娥 10465
娚 12263
姿 12339
娃 12423
威 12582
娓 12695
姚 12935 S.
姻 13216
娖 13379
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娙 4628
娶 925
娟 3127
娊 6422
娌 6874
娥 3315
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S. *o*²
娘 8241
娜 8363
娉 9325
娣 9815
娠 638
9833
娟 9748
娑 10195
娧 10198
婚 S. *pi*³
娣 10951
娗 11285
娶 11565
娖 11789
娕 11790
娩 *7901*

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娓 12602
娛 13606
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婥 2438
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婚 5223
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婪 6742
婁 7335 S.
7512
婦 7374
婩 64
婭 8441
S. *o*³
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婢 8761
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婐 9116
婆 9412
婕 1484
婧 2129
婀 3060
娶 3119
婐 12694
婭 12813
婣 13241
婉 13721
婬 13243
9 婄 2443
婧 *3593*
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婘 4009
媓 5111
婇 5230
媧 6302 S.
媚 7700

媒 7723
媚 7715
媌 7852
媅 55
媕 *8182*
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媛 9585
婿 4706
媟 4415
媞 11002
媒 10736
婷 11278
媜 11386
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媛 12892
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嫩 8252
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嫳 8617
嫕 9063
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嫉 919
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嫾 12913

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嫈 13299
嫄 13702
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嫕 5376
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嫘 S. *lei*²
嫽 6800 S.
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嫚 7629 S.
嫫 7980
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嫩 8183
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嫦 441
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嫡 10920
嫣 13044
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嫵 S. *jan*²
嫻 4489
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嬈 5578
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嬫 7040
嬳 9162
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嬿 12754
13 嬪 3434
嬗 346*a*
嬛 4788
嬖 8957
嬙 1285
嬭 S. *shên*¹

嬴 13328 S.
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嬭 8126
嬶 *8169*
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嬪 *9235*
9265
嬥 11071
嬰 13032
嬰 13318 S.
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嬇 12060
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17 孃 8242
孅 4475
孀 10121
19 孈 6913 S.
孌 7558
孍 11525
孿 1197
21 孇 2581

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子 12317 S.
孑 1505 S.
1 孔 6605 S.
2 孕 *5629*
13281
13846
3 存 11972
孖 12319
字 12324 S.
4 孚 3643
孝 4334 S.
孛 9356 S.
孜 12321
5 季 944 S.
孤 6222 S.
孟 7795 S.
孳 8391
6 孩 3759

7 孱 7902
孫 10431 S.
孬 12444
8 孰 10049
9 孱 2736
10 孺 8386
孳 12348
13 學 *4338*
4641
4839 S.
4910
14 孺 5678 S.
孻 6706
16 孽 13010
17 孽 8282
13012
孼 13320
19 孿 7452
10114

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宀 7907
2 宁 2602
冗 5764
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宅 11345
3 宂 2274
安 44 S.
守 10012 S.
宅 240
11669
宇 13540
4 宏 5275
宋 10462 S.
完 *5057*
12457 S.
宜 5544
5 宙 2465
宝 2529
宜 5353 S.
官 6341 S.
宓 *3724*

7833 S.
宕 10741
10777
定 11248
宗 11976 S.
寃 12421
宛 12465 S.
13720
6 宦 5085
客 6121 S.
室 9974 S.
宣 4805 S.
宋 932
宥 13380 S.
7 宬 764
宸 653
害 3768
家 1139 S.
宮 6580 S.
寘 6758
宵 4296
宰 11490 S.
宴 13125
容 5754 S.
13493
8 寄 803
寇 6180 S.
宧 2989
密 7835 S.
寎 7832
寧 8328 S.
宿 4671
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寀 11507
寠 11545
寂 931
寔 12814
寅 13246
寃 13729
9 富 3711 S.
寒 3825 S.

寋 1650 S.
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S. *ning*⁴
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寓 13557
10 寘 1853
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寨 10184 S.
寖 2079
11 察 200 S.
寨 247
康 5909
寠 3036
寡 6306
寥 7063
寞 7981
寧 8190
8327 S.
實 9947 S.
寪 11204
寢 2091
寤 12713
12 寬 6382 S.
寮 7041
審 9851 S.
寫 4404
寙 12523 S.
13 寰 5041
14 寮 5549
16 寵 2934 S.
17 寶 8720 S.
19 寶 11195

41

寸 11965 S.
3 寺 9914
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4 尋 7093
5 尌 9434

6 封 3582 S.
7 專 3631
尌 6117
射 5538
9793
9973
13018
8 專 2702
尊 S. *shou*³
將 1212 S.
5905
尉 12621 S.
13655
9 尋 4581
4885 S.
尊 11945 S.
尌 S. *shu*⁴
11 對 12165
13 導 10781

42

小 4294
1 少 9746
S. *shao*⁴
2 尒 3361 S.
尒 3360
3 示 8028
尖 1627
5 尙 9733 S.
7 尝 1120
9 察 7036
10 尠 4557
尠 4558
12 尠 11613
11645

43

尢 12519
允 12520
1 尤 13413 S.
3 尥 7077
4 尨 7659

尬 1520
尷 12494
5 尷 11755
7 尷 12196
8 尷 515
9 就 2283 S.
尷 2882
10 尷 1631
12 尷 12199
14 尷 1641

44

尸 9898 S.
1 尺 1992
尹 13270 S.
2 尻 5961
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3 尼 12082
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尿 8253
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屁 9046
尾 5473
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屇 1538
居 2987 S.
屋 2986
屈 3078 S.
屎 9011
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屜 11029
6 屍 9902
屎 9900
屎 11059
屋 12737 S.
7 展 293 S.
屑 4176
屐 864
屎 2317

屑 4369
8 屏 3463
屇 8442
屏 9291
9319
9 屬 11030
屠 12129 S.
11 屢 3037
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屣 4120
12 履 6952 S.
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層 11738
13 屧 4417
14 屨 3039
15 屧 7042
屬 1345
3245
18 屬 10061
21 屬 4177

45

屮 584
1 屯 2845
12232
S. *tun*¹
*t'un*²
3 前 8226

46

山 9663 S.
2 岁 6981
岂 10383
3 屹 1071
岊 12783
屹 13160
4 岔 212
岑 11708
S. *ts'én*²
岐 1103 S.
岌 843
岛 1550

岟 12453
岁 12775
5 岵 4968
岡 5894
岣 6139
岬 1168
岩 6080
岠 3004
岦 6955
岷 7910
岸 or 岸 63
岮 8199
岫 4682
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岨 2973
岩 13095
岳 12909
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峦 12110
峭 1420

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S. *hua*²
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崛 3230
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崚 6615
崑 6518
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崠 6683
崚 6862
崑 S. *hui*²
崙 7466
崩 8865 S.
崥 9077
崦 9262
崧 10451
崒 11867
崔 11917 S.
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崟 13260
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嵐 6749
崔 7549
嵎 7716

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嵒 13093
嵎 13558
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嵩 10458 S.
嵒 12111
嵯 11771
嵫 12349
嵬 12571
11 嵷 362
嶄 357
嶁 665
嶂 394
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嶁 7339
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嶜 4089
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嶔 2113
嶕 3099
嶽 3202
嶙 7170
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嶒 11739
嶕 1404
嶟 11949
嶢 12908
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嶬 5456
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嶼 10388
嶵 11911

嶧 5491
嶷 13009
14 嶷 5425
嶸 5287
嶺 7220
嶲 S. *an*²
嶼 4762
13523
嶬 13272
嶽 *12953*
13367
13634
13789
S. *yüeh*⁴*
17 嶽 4097
巖 6420
18 巉 326
巍 12568
19 巒 7453
巔 11196
巑 11526
20 巘 *8317*
13135
巖 13090

47

川 2728
巛 2727
3 州 2444 S.
邝 5097
4 巡 4883
巡 4884
巠 8286
巫 2115
8 巢 520 S.
12 巤 7102

48

工 6553
2 左 11753 S.
巧 1411
巨 3003 S.
4 巩 6563
巫 12735 S.
7 差 196
251
1934
12398

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己 921
S. *ch'i*³
已 5464
巳 10284
1 巴 8510 S.
4 巵 1858
6 巷 *3861*
4292
9 巽 *4900*
10441

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巾 2041
1 市 11456
2 布 9479 S.
市 9905
3 帆 3400
帟 9554
4 帆 485
帑 1885
帢 3511
希 4048 S.
帚 4960
帊 8543
5 帚 2470
帙 1881 S.
帔 3698
帘 7134
帨 *7731*
8001
帕 8538
帔 8813
帛 *8558*
9341 S.
帑 10549
帑 10776
帖 11149
6 帛 5550
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帑 5669
帢 1193
帑 3142
帢 6319
帧 9985
帥 10107 S.
帝 10942
帟 13175
7 帳 639
帶 3303
帼 6875
帮 8650
師 9909 S.
帨 10133
席 4130 S.
8 帳 409
帽 432
幀 5321
帡 8857
常 440 S.
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幏 10500
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帷 12595
9 幅 3706 S.
帽 7701
幕 7847
幫 8656
幣 1414
幃 12530
幄 12741
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幎 7846
幗 12725
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3 年 8301 S.
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18 廱 13480
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9 戩 5856
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10 截 1513

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11 戮 7445
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13 戲 4098 S.
14 戳 *2437*
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3 戽 9903
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4 房 3440 S.
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5 扃 6584
扈 S. *ho*²*
扁 9172 S.
9214
居 11164
6 扈 3844
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7 扈 4965 S.
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2 扔 5637
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抆 5868
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抴 147a
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摑 6425

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S. *fei*³
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斗 11427
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9 斟 624 S.
10 斡 6377
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12 斟 11443
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斤 2019
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5 斫 563 S.
7 斬 307
8 斮 558
斯 10262 S.
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9 新 4574 S.
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施 9934 S.

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S. *hun*⁴
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5 欯 3778
欭 4756
6 欯 4180
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欵 10033
10181
欲 13642
8 欴 2433
欶 2692
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4983
欷 5358
欴 5873
欺 1046
欽 2114 S.
款 6384
歁 12817
9 歇 1458
4361

歂 S. *ch'uan*[1]
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歂 5857
歈 1200
歐 9636
歙 13591
10 歂 4354
歜 4391
歉 1633
1720
歌 6046
歎 5
9646
歍 12728
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歠 6674
歐 8492 S.
歎 10693
歕 11662
12 歖 4078
歙 4134
9787
歔 4714
歕 8854
歔 4320
13 歜 2676
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14 歟 13525
15 歡 2432
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18 歡 5051

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2 此 12387
3 步 9485 S.
4 歧 1105
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5 歪 12443
9 歷 2883
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12 歷 6924
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4 歿 8056
歾 8088
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殉 4870
7 殍 9140
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殊 10301
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殤 8168*a*
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殞 13836
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殪 5348
殮 7046
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殫 10606
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14 殯 9237
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5 段 12140 S.
6 殼 6131
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8 殽 12931
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6105
9 毀 5196
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11 毅 5522 S.
毆 8493
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毋 12765 S.
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3 每 7704 S.
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4 毎 8110
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5 毒 12054 S.
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6 毬 5749
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9 毾 3931
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15 氌 7315
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1 氏 10898
民 7908 S.
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2 汁 1789
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忡 S. *hsü*[3]
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沍 4974
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沟 5717
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決 3219
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沄 13806*a*
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況 5146
S. *huang*[4]
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S. *shu*[2]
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洪 5252 S.
活 *3958*
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洄 5169
洢 5339

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S. *hsien*[3]
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洞 12266
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沱 12592
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洚 12720
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海 3767 S.
浩 3891 S.
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浣 5061
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涓 3130 S.
浪 6762 S.
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浴 13638
涌 13460
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涿 2403
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涪 3611
涕 3783
涵 3810
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淆 12932
淳 4596 S.
涸 3893
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涅 4964
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淮 5034 S.
涽 5226
混 5239
淦 5851
淇 1028
淶 6686
淚 6856
6992
涼 7030 S.
淋 7159
淩 7230 S.
淥 7375
淪 7469
S. *kuan*[4]
淅 8018
淼 7865
淖 8172 S.

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洴 9320
淜 8881
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淡 10646 S.
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添 11212
淟 11225
湩 *11395*
12132
淶 12253
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淺 1735
淨 2177
清 2188 S.
淬 11927
淙 *2781*
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淄 *1805*
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淒 12682
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淢 13665
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9 渣 134
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淔 701
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淘 5292
湲 5069
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潛 1443
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渻 1129
涛 6044
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渺 7863
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湣 7922
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淄 S. *hsing*[3]
溢 8851
溫 8916
渤 9426
9471
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溴 2522
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滀 2672
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溷 5249
澄 5470
滭 5686
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溝 6155
溪 1009
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溘 6112
漣 7122
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溜 7259
滅 7874
溟 7955
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滂 8687
溥 9498
滜 9577
潤 9708
溲 10228
漸 9910
溝 9924
墜 9937
溫 12733
漫 4192
溯 *10180*
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滕 10887 S.
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滇 11185
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源 13704 S.
溳 13837
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溶 5757
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逢 3571
漢 3836 S.
滹 4917 S.
滸 4958
滬 4966
瀙 5334
漪 5365
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滾 6533
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漓 6898
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漣 7113
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漊 7515
漉 7437
滿 7622 S.
漫 7633
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漩 4781
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溥 12153
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漸 1629
漆 1023 S.
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濯 11921
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漾 12855
演 13130
顩 13336
滶 13390
漁 13512 S.
漬 12366
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漱 580
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澍 2612
潺 2738
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潢 5125
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槃 4640
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瀘 6278

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潞 7366
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濛 7768
瀰 8235

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S. *pu*[2]*
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S. *chao*[1]
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炬 3008
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烨 9423*a*
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熅 *12647*
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熒 5744
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熥 7279
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禐 482
禡 7584
禜 13485
11 禡 6900
禷 S. *hsüan*¹
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禨 790
禪 348
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禫 10678
13 禬 6474
禮 6949 S.
禫 9679
14 禰 8236 S.
禱 10799
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16 禷 6697
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禴 *13361*
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6 禽 6895
8 禽 2099 S.
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2 秀 4675 S.
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3 秅 217
秧 5512
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秉 9305 S.
秈 4450
秎 11041
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4 种 2910 S.
秏 3882
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稊 10993
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8 稠 2502 S.
稛 6547
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稙 1850
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稞 12820
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穚 S. *shou*⁴
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17 穰 5573 S.
18 穱 2223
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6 章 390 S.

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竪 S. *wang*²·⁴
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8 竪 10079 S.
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9 竭 1459
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12 竰 11725
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S. *chai*³
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筋 2025
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筆 8979
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筧 1673
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筦 *5714*
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箴 9948
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杭 3857
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籐 10888
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*tsan*¹
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3 籺 5667
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S. *su*²*
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粗 9564
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糤 9560
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糰 12156
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6971
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S. *cho*²*
*t'ao*²
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19 糶 11106
S. *tiao*⁴
23 糶 7155

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3 糾 2472
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累 6820
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絆 8607
紳 9821
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純 9936
紲 4413
紿 10587
紆 11352
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6 絰 3917
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絞 1307 S.
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S. *p'o*²
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縴 7553
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縻 7820
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繅 9001
繅 9587
綃 9759
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S. *shu*⁴
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*yu*²
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繓 11751
繜 11952
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繹 4424
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17 纜 979
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21 纜 6739

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6 缾 9322
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9 鍇 195
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11 鏬 4241
鏧 2209
12 鐔 10679
鐏 11953
13 鑿 1128

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16 罏 7411
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罝 3247
6 罣 6309
7 罩 3648
罥 3135
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8 罩 495
置 1852
罹 9838
罪 11910
罵 13668
9 罰 3382
罱 6754
署 10066
罳 10275
10 罶 7263
罵 7585
罢 S. *huan*³
罷 8537
11 罹 6940
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罸 12624
12 罿 2917
罽 978
罽 4821

罾 11727
13 罽 3140
14 羅 7291 S.
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奎 10471
菱 13431 S.
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羖 6195
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羓 11353
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群 3305
羨 4546 S.
8 羹 301
羶 1271
9 羹 6008

羯 1460
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羭 13580
10 羵 13706
11 羲 4092 S.
12 羵 3389
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16 羶 6930

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翛 4342
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翟 241

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翹 1392
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翼 5045
翽 5211
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老 6783 S.
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耄 7682
5 耇 6144
耆 11168
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S. *ér h²*
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耒 6847
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耗 3883
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耘 13809
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耜 10287
7 耡 2631
8 耤 898
耦 12373
9 耦 8502 S.
耬 12001
10 耩 1243
耨 8381
耡 13840
11 耬 7348
12 耰 S. *chi¼** *tso²**
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15 耰 13385

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12974 S.
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耿 *2164*
6009 S.
耽 10615
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S. *tan¹*
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聍 10620*a*
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6 聒 6292
6624
7 聘 9326
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4778
聞 12651 S.
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肆 10300
肇 499
肇 500

130

肉 5665
5695
月 *5663*
5694
2 肌 839
肋 6851
7098
肓 5979
肊 9092
3 肘 2474
肚 *4148*
6051
肓 5095
肋 5602
肝 5822
肛 5889
肖 4295
肓 12096
肚 12044
肩 13731
肜 13509 S.
4 肢 1877
肫 *621*
2848
肪 3446
肥 3484 S.
肺 3497
肴 4332
12929
肸 4086 S.
肚 5612
肯 5979
6023
肵 1012
肩 1625 S.
肶 1752
股 6227 S.
肱 6583
肓 6478
肪 8600
肼 8690
肧 *8816*
9070
肭 12656
肰 13415
育 13659
5 胦 79
肰 S. *chü¹*
肫 603
胄 2463 S.
胐 1866
胝 1890
胚 693
胱 4484
胡 4930 S.
胛 1169
胍 6218
胎 6196
胊 3108 S.
胜 3072
腊 6273
脉 *7615*
8012
胳 8395
胺 8528
胖 8689
胞 8701
8743
背 8774
胚 *8825*
9072
胥 4704 S.
胥胎 10588
胆 10638
胖 11852
胂 12363
齿 12330
胥 12464
胃 12574
胤 13287 S.
6 脂 1792 S.
胵 1998
胥 719
胨 2552
胶 4347
脇 *1510*
4388
脊 *1509*
4389
胃 4695
胸 4696
胰 5405
胭 5420
胸 5735
胲 5774
胳 6031
胯 6321
胱 6392
脈 *7614*
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能 8184
S. *nai¼*
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胵 8693
胼 9199
胹 6755
胱 11080
胴 12267
脊 893
脆 11938
胭 11939
胾 12379
胭 13030
胆 13802
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脖 3908
脯 4590
脛 *2182*
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脁 11227
脞 712
脯 2134
脘 12473
脽 3
77
脓 *5510*
12973
脥 13601
9 脞 167
腸 458
腜 573
腠 2857
腫 2887
腹 3715 S.
腫 5233
腠 5658
腆 5705
腱 1780
腳 *1363*
2225
腡 7312
腴 7303
腜 7726
腩 8132
腦 8168
腤 58
腭 8457
腧 9179
腮 9547
腥 4607
腔 10713
腑 12224
腶 12145
腠 11819
腰 12893
腡 13560
10 腠 253
腆 592
腿 2804
腫 3977
腿 5220
膏 5936
膦 1721
膈 6066
膋 *2247*
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膂 7072
膂 7542
膀 8680
膍 9066
膊 9375
膘 9579
膝 10353
膇 12184
膠 12671
膃 12734
11 膹 2872
膺 2698
膚 3651
膠 1346 S.
腎 6479
膕 6613
膟 6707
膝 7554
膜 7993
膘 9129
膝 4140
膳 4659
膦 4664
膛 10761
膽 11641
12 膱 1815
膳 2699
膬 11942
膛 5349
膰 3391
膮 4315
膴 4986
膶 1238
膫 7054

肉月 130 臣 131 自 132 至 133 臼 134 舌 135 舛 136 舟 137 艮 138 色 139 艸艹 140

膩 8228
膨 8891
膳 9715
臢 10444
臙 10249
膲 1323
13 膞 S. *hsün*²
膼過 2683
膕鄉 4260
臄 3045
膇鼓 6245
膾 6475
臈 6676
臉廉 7125
臉 *1664*
7140
膿 *8189*
8413
臂 8790
臊 9592
膽 10629 S.
膻 10709
臀 12242
膦 11891
臆 5371
膺 13295
臏 13652
臃 13473
14 朦 7772
膿 8176
臏 9241
臍 1076
臄 11934
15 臀 4612
臘 6667
臙 6839
臕 9108
臏 12067
16 臚 3982
臚 7412
臟 13050
17 臟 7307

臟 4271
18 臘 3085
臟 11584
19 臠 7561
臠 8230
臢 *11465*
11531

131

臣 648 S.
1 臣 5419
2 臥 12691
8 臧 11582 S.
11 臨 7165 S.

132

自 12365
1 百 S. *shou*³
4 臬 8278
13008
臭 2521
3123
5 臯 5943
S. *kao*¹
6 臯 5944
10 臯 8281

133

至 1817
3 致 1832
6 臻 1688
8 臺 10577 S.
12 臻 612

134

臼 2286 S.
2 舀 4527
臾 13594
3 臿 203
舁 13616
4 臼 3381
舀 *12447*
12943
5 舂 2920
6 鳥 4188
7 舅 2288 S.
8 與 13522 S.
9 興 4611 S.
11 舉 3034 S.
舅 S. *kung*³
12 舊 2289 S.

135

舌 9788 S.
2 舍 9789
3 舐 9933
4 舒 2030
舐 9980
舐 10621
6 舒 10045 S.
8 舘 10006
舘 11214
9 舖 9503
10 舘 6354
舘 10519
13 舖 11222

136

舛 2746
6 舜 10155 S.
7 舝 4245
8 舞 12760 S.

137

舟 2446 S.
2 舠 10786
3 舣 190
舡 *2741*
4275
4 舫 512
舩 2742
舫 3447
舨 3731
航 3852
舵 8547
舨 8591
5 舳 2588
船 2742 S.
舷 4485
舸 6042
舲 7211
舶 9344
舲 11044
舵 11331
舵 11680
6 舽 8694
舸 12280
7 艄 9751
艇 11291
8 艙 7473
艋 7798
艙 8307
艙 11052
9 艎 5117
艑 9222
艏 10015
艓 11123
艘 12002
10 艖 199
艕 8665
艘 9584
10231
艙 11595
艗 5488
11 艛 7349
艩 94
艚 10599
艚 11642
艚 1217
12 艟 *2918*
12311
艤 *11087*
12938
13 艤 5458
艡 8899
艙 1287
艦 *942*
1535
14 艦 *1643*
4511
艨 7773
艩 1077
15 艫 7391
16 艫 7413
18 艭 10119

138

艮 5972 S.
1 艮 7017 S.
11 艱 1639

139

色 9602 S.
9657
9792
5 艴 3590
13 艷 13143

140

艸 11631
2 艿 5639
8116
艽 1351
艾 1380
艿 6813
艾 32 S.
艽 11107
3 艽 4992
艽 5068
艸 5213
芭 1069
芎 4698
芒 7655 S.
12505
艽 8906
芍 9770
10170
芏 12101
芊 1729 S.
芋 13546
4 芝 1788
芷 1841
芻 2643 S.
4154
芬 3529 S.
芳 3448 S.
芾 3498
3746
茉 3599
芙 3617
芛 4977
花 5002 S.
芮 5720 S.
芃 6173
芰 863
芺 1087
芥 1525
芡 1753
12386
芟 847
芑 1065
芩 2106
芹 2092
英 3223
芼 7683
芊 8347
芭 8520
芘 9054
芟 9722
芧 4770
茄 12778
芽 12804
芙 12906
芫 13747
芸 13810
5 苕 150
苗 141
2397
2689
3002
苧 2658
范 3426 S.
芝 3424
荷 3675 S.
莆 3663
S. *pi*⁴*
苛 3937
6084
S. *ho*², *k'o*¹
苜 5468
苡 5463
苒 5557
若 *5589*
5644 S.
12959
13374
甘 5837
苟 6145 S.
茄 *1150*
1559 S.
苺 7709
苘 2214
苽 6219
苦 6258
S. *k'u*³
苣 3012
苣 6959
苓 7212
茅 7689 S.
茆 7696
茂 7698
8052
S. *mou*⁴
苗 7851 S.
莧 7917
茉 8006
苜 8081
苪 8204
茶 8289
苞 8702
茫 9171
苽 8933
苹 9314
菱 9385
苦 271 S.
9706
茵 2337
苔 10589
菊 10997 S.
苕 11090
苓 12247
苴 *138*
2977 S.
莊 12395
英 13308 S.
苑 13718 S.
6 茶 208
莖 1826
茱 2553
10037
莞 2928
莽 2747
莅 3505
莩 3695
莪 3898
莒 6165
莒 *3911*
4625
S. *héng*³
萓 5074
荒 5098 S.
萭 5171
萓 5619
茹 5672 S.
莪 5752 S.
萉 5736
荄 5775
萇 5975
萶 1072
莊 1209
菱 1308
莜 1427
莽 1772
荊 2040

2157 S.
邛 2367
荅 6032
苗 3064
苦 6293
茎荔 6792
荔 6985
荔 6985 S.
荊 7087
茫 7654
茗 7942
茁 3349
茬 10005
S. *tzŭ*[1]
茂 10084
荀 4875 S.
荅 10481
黃 11021
茼 12281
莫 11634 S.
萊 11692
荐 1761
茜 1762
荃 3182
茲 12346 S.
12405
茨 12385 S.
茵 13219
萬 13603
7 悲 1920
菌 2000
莊 2760 S.
莖 *2123*
3921
莧 4541
荅 *3924*
4638
荷 3942
莢 1135 S.
莱 2323
蕱 3272
莒 3041 S.

莞 *5063*
6375 S.
莨 6769
莉 6891
S. *ch'ih*[2]
莅 6962
莓 7709
莫 7977 S.
8058
茵 7801
莽 7667 S.
荼 S. *shé*[2]
卷 S. *fou*[2]
莪 8433
蔗 *8185*
8407
S. *nung*[2]
萁 8798
荸 *3649*
9141
孳 *8920*
9424
莎 9517
莆 9489
莘 4565 S.
9836
萓 9752
莎 10194
菱 10393
萱 11417
莜 11094
萩 10931
莛 11292
莞 11376
茶 12114
S. *yeh*[2]
莖 11783
莛 13084
莠 *4678*
13433
萺 13403
8 萺 434

葉 454 S.
萌 2487
茆 1785
菲 3472 S.
萠 3689
菔 3729
菌 3811
華 5005 S.
雚 *2796*
5076
茵 5902
萁 856
1037
管 1626 S.
菱 S. *fu*[2]
董 2042
卷 3153
菌 3298
菰 6224
菇 6210
菊 2964
菓 6633
萊 6691 S.
莫 6994
蓀 7163
菱 7233
茶 7381
7545
萌 7792 S.
菴 51
菀 8209
菱 8531
蓽 8871
8904
莽 8910
萄 8710
萆 8766
8987
菔 8778
萍 9318
菠 9337
菩 *8581*

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菽 10042
薪 4046
菰 10453
萺 10632
茨 10655
萺 10742
萄 10827
荼 11215
萌 10979
菟 12124
菜 11513
菔 11795
妻 988
菁 2135
菹 2984
萃 11931
莉 12413
萺 *1804*
12374 S.
萊 12608
萎 12561
菸 13065
菀 12474
13691
13726
蒇 S. *chên*[1]
9 葉 260
著 *483*
543
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2566
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莳 3585
葫 4937
萱 4811
莊 5271
萇 5258
葷 *4861*
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萺 1163
萩 1202

姜 1234
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葵 *6454*
6491 S.
落 *6672*
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7329 S.
7364
雚 7551
莪 8040
蓼 8458
葩 8553
莢 S. *yang*[1]
葐 8852
葆 8715
萹 9180
葡 9497
萯 9829
葚 *5632*
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葱 4145
葙 4255
蒂 10946
葦 11281
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陵 12146
葬 11580
葺 1092
莪 2304
葵 12003
葱 12021
萬 12486 S.
葳 12584
葦 12536
葛 12689
蓺 12894
葉 *9798*
12997 S.
葯 *12900*
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萸 13602

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萬 13621
S. *chü*[3]
yü[2]
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蒸 718
蓣 2646
蔭 2642
蓄 4744
蒿 3871 S.
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蘺 5651
蘗 5688
蓋 5784 S.
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蕨 *2165*
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蒹 1635
蒟 2954
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蒯 6335 S.
蓋 6964
蓏 *6644*
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蓬 7810
莫 7957
蒙 7763 S.
蒳 8107
蓍 8681
蒐 *8767a*
蓓 8812
蒲 9499
蒲 9502 S.
蒐 10237
著 9958
蒔 9912
時 9925
純 10150
蓆 4131
蓑 10200
蒌 10196
蓀 10435

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藏 11176
蒼 11596 S.
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蒨 2261
蓌 11787
蓊 12672
蓉 5759
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蓬 2593
蔣 3804
蘚 4951
蓼 5003
蓺 5516
蔻 6182
蔑 954
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董 2051
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蓏 6286
蓑 6531
蓼 7067 S.
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蓁 7288
蓺 7517
蓂 7555
蔴 7595
蔑 7876
蔻 7837
蔦 8247
蓬 8902 S.
蓽 9002
蓌 9413
蔔 *8805*
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9438
9506

蒲 9504
部 9518
莆 S. *man*[4]
蓼 9827
蒿 9739
蒋 9760
設 9801
蔬 *10027*
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尊 10148
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蒜 4373
蔌 10336 S.
蓿 10339
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蓧 11097
淑 10980
蓯 12186
蓪 12295
蔡 11519 S.
蔣 1218 S.
蔟 11876
蓯 12032
蔓 *7635*
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S. *man*[4]
蔚 12625 S.
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蔦 13046
蔭 13229
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蕃 3392 S.
蕡 3543
富 3712
蕙 5201
蕘 5581
蕊 5723
蕤 10401
蓝 5722
蕘 1239
蕭 S. *ch'ao*[2]
蔡 S. *li*[2]

蕎 1399
蕑 1608
S. *chien*[1]
蕝 930
蕕 6262
蕖 3116
蕨 3207
蕢 6512 S.
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蕡 7610
蕤 8975
蕘 9586
蕣 9877
蕷 10156
蕭 4324 S.
蕩 4191
蕈 4580
蕊 10260
蕋 10717
蕑 10868
蕩 10740 S.
蕦 12051
蕫 12312
蕉 1324
蕝 3215
蕞 11909
蕩 12525 S.
蕪 12759
蕭 13406
蕓 13814
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蕚 3726
蕘 3896
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蕖 4261
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蕨 5259
蕭 5026
蕙 5372

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蕾 6828
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S. *sê*[4]*
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對 12167
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S. *chi*[2]*
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藥 S. *yeh*[4]*
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S. *yüeh*[4]*
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S. *yeh*[4]*

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虎必 S. *fu*[2]*
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蚤 11575
蚓 S. *jan*[2]
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蚰 13774

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蛾 9334
蛇 9786 S.
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蛔 5172
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蛟 1309
蛚 1773
蛄 1097
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蚕 2383
蛩 2372
蛤 6033
蛤 *3755*
6058

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蛞 6294
蛐 6539
蛑 8047
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蛙 12425
12446
蛘 12850
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蜇 556
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蜂 3567
蜆 4542
蜓 4630
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蛺 1450
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蜎 3136
S. *chüan*[1]
yüan[1]
蜋 7019
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跛 9335
跋 9386 S.
跚 9698
跌 11114
11489
跕 11141
11169
跎 11355
跐 11399
跙 *1557*
2979
11830
跐 *262*
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12396
6 跴 11517
跮 1828
跦 2557
跧 2725
3184
跩 5406
跟 5977
跲 1195
跰 1683
跫 2373
跨 6324
跪 6460
跬 6503
12426
路 7365 S.
跣 4447
跳 11083
跩 11303
跺 11329
跡 890
7 跴 2001
跽 926
跼 2959
踉 *6771*
7020
踜 8365
踁 8868
踕 9491
踕 12127
踆 3285
踆 11784
踊 13456
8 踔 2441
踟 1933
踝 5018
5036
踦 1000
踑 1040
踒 3023
踞 2997
11830
踡 3168
踘 2966
踙 7382
踑 7450
踏 10502
踧 10981
11856
踢 10985
踥 12098
踐 1587
踖 901
踤 11869
踃 3460
踪 11983
踒 12683
9 蹅 136
蹁 2697
蹖 2859
蹥 2889
蹂 5659
蹥 1598
蹍 3033
蹉 8367
蹁 9224
蹋 10746
蹝 11007
蹄 11016
蹀 11127
蹐 11309
蹝 13357
蹈 13588
10 蹊 4070
蹇 1653 S.
1691
蹩 8622
蹬 8623
蹧 8684
蹈 10488
蹋 10496
蹈 10801
蹺 11034
蹟 11189
蹌 1260
蹖 896
蹉 11776
蹤 12440
蹈 12921
11 躍 367

蹶 1915
蹖 2764
蹻 7068
蹣 7624
蹕 9003
蹜 *10082*
10190
蹤 4123
蹙 310
蹩 11144
蹟 10926
蹧 11610
蹡 1281
蹟 834
蹙 11843
蹤 11994
12 蹧 2892
蹯 3393
蹻 1401
蹺 1393
蹶 3210 S.
3253
蹻 3030
蹟 6750
蹤 8315
蹩 9169
蹼 9406
躃 4462
躊 *10489*
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躇 10538
躋 10869
躓 11740
躅 *11855*
11875
躑 *11974*
12212
13 躕 343
躇 2651
躅 2580
躃 8962
躂 10534

躉 12222
躁 11619
14 躊 2495
躋 824
躍 13371
13786
15 躔 338
躓 1896
躑 1862
躕 2636
躐 7105
躒 7001
躓 11885
16 躘 7500
躚 4463
躝 12544
17 躙 6724
躩 4850
躥 4401
18 躡 8274
19 躍 7299
躐 4186
躓 11881
20 躩 2229
躙 7193

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身 9813
3 躬 6567 S.
4 躭 9056
躬 10616
6 躰 11084
躲 11324
7 軀 6772
躶 6581
軀 9060
8 軀 14
躶 7309
闖 8224
躺 10758
9 軀 2890
軀 4200

10 體 3775
11 軀 5913
軀 3090
12 軀 1814
軀 11409
13 體 286
20 軀 13698

159

車 574 S.
3017
1 軋 12823 S.
2 軍 3276 S.
軌 6451
3 軒 4474 S.
4814
軔 5604
軑 10960
軌 13794
4 軟 5712
軠 1088
軜 8103
軛 8472
軋 4563
軟 10962
軑 10963
軸 12235
5 軫 606 S.
軹 1867
軸 2468
2589
軵 3678
5767
軥 2952
6147
軻 6085
軷 6199
S. *k'u*¹
軺 7252
軼 8529
輩 8772
軺 12963

軼 *11115*
13194
6 輈 2448
輊 1829
較 1311
輇 3056
輅 7371
輌 3350
載 9988
11485 S.
輇 3185
7 輒 *567* S.
9805
輔 3627 S.
輕 2183
輈 11246
輓 12482
8 輚 304
輒 566 S.
輖 2454
輟 2426
11685
輝 5154
輗 5433
輢 5360
輜 6352
輮 6635
輯 6523
輛 7013
輶 7033
輦 *7138*
8310
S. *lien*²
輘 7234
輪 7476
輩 8780
輣 *9200*
9230
輈 10759
輤 1757
輜 *1808*
12375

輞 12517
9 輴 2874
輻 3710
輹 3718
輮 5660
輸 5707
輵 6068
輸 10029
輳 11820
輯 943
輶 2305
輶 13404
10 轀 295
668
8313
轄 4211
轂 6232
轃 12922
轝 13533 S.
轅 13742 S.
11 轢 524
轉 *2694*
2711
轇 1348
轆 7441
12 轏 306
轍 *549*
581
轞 2768
轎 3394
轎 1341
轔 7180
轐 9445
9474
13 轘 5046
轗 5881
轕 6071
轤 10728
14 轤 4512
轚 10116
轟 5289
轤 13275

15 轢 7002
轡 8837
16 轣 6932
轤 7415

160

辛 4564 S.
5 辜 6200 S.
6 辟 *8955*
9016
S. *pi*⁴*
辠 11916
辞 *10277*
12403
7 辣 9206
辣 6659
8 辡 *10278*
12404
9 辦 8610
辦 9207 S.
12 辭 *10279*
12402
14 辯 *8612*
9209

161

辰 652
3 辱 5684 S.
6 農 *8186*
8408 S.

162

辵 2434
辶 2435
3 迄 4149
迆 5447
迅 *4586*
4896
迉 12102
迁 1730
迂 13547
4 迤 12236

返 3420
迈 3854
近 2021
迋 11459
迋 12498
迁 12773
迂 12806
迎 13291
5 迤 5450
迦 1153
迴 2380
4701
迫 9345
述 10054 S.
10369
迨 10564
迩 10841
迢 11091
迭 11116
迪 10940
迨 13078
6 追 2801
迥 4029
迴 5173
迻 5414
适 6295
迷 7809
迺 8120
逆 *5535*
8227
迸 8860
迥 4877
送 10463
逃 10809
退 12183
迹 891
7 這 *244*
564
588
11686
11703
逞 758

逐 2591
逢 3569 S.
8691
逕 2124
速 2328
逛 6396
連 7109 S.
退 8568
逋 9465
逝 9995
逍 4303
速 10330
逗 11418
S. *chu*¹
透 11448
逖 11032
途 12106
通 12294 S.
造 11624
11648
逄 S. *p'ang*²
逶 3286
逋 13441
8 週 2455
逭 5087
逵 6505
逐 7383 S.
逶 8840
逮 10562 S.
10966
逝 8860
逿 10986
進 2075
逶 12564
逸 5536
9 遄 2735
遐 4204
遑 5119
過 6622
S. *kuo*¹
遏 8488
遍 9183

逼 8918
遂 10402
邊 10747
達 10473 S.
道 10780 S.
遁 12225
遁 2342
4670
違 12539
遊 13423
逾 13587
13801
遇 13562 S.
運 13817
10 遘 6160
遺 1746
遛 7264
遡 10367
遜 4903
10436
遝 10507
遢 10521
遞 10964
遙 12923
遠 13743 S.
11 遮 539
遲 1988 S.
遷 7353
遨 97
適 10000
10927
遨 10337
遲 10971
遯 12241
遭 11611
12 遼 2937
遴 7181 S.
遺 5440 S.
12614
遶 5584
遼 7058
遹 8469

選 4822
遷 1711 S.
遵 11955
遹 13682 S.
13 遻 287
邂 4425
還 *3763*
3826
5047 S.
遽 3047
邁 7620
避 *8791*
8963
邀 12898
14 邈 7998
邃 10409
邇 3355
15 邋 6670
邊 9192 S.
19 邐 6917
邏 7300

163

邑 5481
13168
阝 *5480*
13167
2 邗 9961
3 邛 3790
邙 1073
邛 2356 S.
亡 7653
邦 13548 S.
邕 13477 S.
4 邡 3450
邢 4618 S.
那 8090
8112
8178
8360
S. *na*⁴
邦 8648 S.

邠 9261
邨 S. *shên*³
邪 4395
郵 11969
5 邯 3781
郤 S. *pao*¹
邱 2313 S.
邳 8827 S.
郛 S. *fu*¹*
北 8773
必 8935 S.
丙 9302
S. *ping*³·⁴
邵 9777 S.
台 10590
S. *t'ai*¹
邸 10912 S.
6 郅 1831
邶 2558
后 4030
S. *hou*³
合 3952 S.
郊 1312
郤 1130 S.
邽 6439 S.
郇 4878 S.
邢 9323
郝 9919
郁 13689 S.
7 郪 765
郭 3650
郗 4059
S. *ch'ih*¹
郝 3968
S. *hao*³
*ho*⁴*
*shih*⁴*
郜 5954 S.
郪 1136 S.
郤 1003 S.
郘 S. *k'uai*⁴
郢 2125

郡 3273
郎 6777 S.
郃 12710
延 13087
郢 13334
8 林 678 S.
郴 2931
郎 3334
S. *i*²
郭 6617 S.
郪 6693 S.
鄆 S. *p'ei*²
鄍 9080 S.
鄀 9323
部 9484
郯 10658 S.
鄅 11797 S.
鄭 989
鄄 13426 S.
9 鄢 4017
鄚 5648
鄞 3156
鄙 7719
鄂 *122*
8460 S.
鄒 10030
都 *11423*
12050 S.
鄙 13121
鄧 S. *ying*²
鄖 13622 S.
鄆 13818 S.
10 鄗 3869
鄘 S. *ch'u*⁴*
鄉 4258 S.
鄋 10233
息 4038
鄔 S. *ma*³
鄒 11811 S.
鄂 2074
鄔 12730 S.
鄖 13841 S.

11 鄲 403
鄟 2709
梟 S. *ch'iao*¹
鄗 3750
雩 4994
莫 S. *mo*⁴*
鄝 7069
鄙 8965
9084
鄶 12488
鄢 13047 S.
鄞 13284
鄘 13465 S.
12 鄭 724 S.
鄰 7182
貿 8054
鄱 9432
鄟 4888 S.
鄣 S. *t'ung*²
鄲 10610
鄧 10663
鄧 10870 S.
鄒 11731 S.
13 鄔 6333
S. *kuei*⁴
奧 S. *yü*⁴*
鄙 7794
梟 11647
鄴 12992 S.
14 鄹 11800
15 鄺 S. *kuang*³
鄾 13387
18 鄧 3581 S.
鄴 4172
19 鄺 6918 S.
鄸 11901
24 靈 7225

164

酉 13398 S.
2 酊 11262
酋 2257

4667
3 酎 2510
酌 *475*
544
2414
10171
酏 5448
酡 8836
酒 2260 S.
4 酗 4775
酢 7684
酰 631
10617
酘 *2869*
10151
酸 11438
酋 3433
酚 3432
酣 3780
酤 6201
酥 10314
酡 11356
酢 11746
6 酬 2508
酌 2509
酪 *6810*
7324
酩 7944
7 酲 759
酵 1353
酷 6267
酳 6709
6858
酶 7710
酺 9492
酸 10376
酴 12107
酳 13288
8 醆 305
醱 2427
醁 7384
醅 8810

醇 *2865*
10141
醄 10829
醋 11873
醉 11913
醃 13062
9 醐 4940
醑 4710
醒 4608
醓 10714
醍 *4750*
11008
醅 13214
10 醪 155
醜 2511 S.
醢 3766
醞 13829
醬 13488
11 醙 233
醨 667
醫 5380
醪 6801
醨 6905
醥 9131
醣 11612
醬 1220
12 醢 4113
醱 9429
醭 9475
醰 10683
醮 1325
13 醹 3095
醴 6950
醲 8414
醷 5373*a*
14 醻 2497
醺 4860
醹 5682
醼 4764
17 醾 7821
釀 *5576*
8244

18 釁 4589 S.
19 釂 1359
釅 9656
9956
20 釅 13092
24 釅 7226

165

釆 9212
采 11504 S.
5 釉 13411
13 釋 9983 S.

166

里 6870 S.
2 重 2880
2914
S. *ch'ung*²
4 野 12989 S.
5 量 7015
11 釐 6939
S. *hsi*¹
*li*²

167

金 2032 S.
2 針 616 S.
釗 476 S.
釜 3739
釘 11263
3 釵 256
釧 2730 S.
釬 3791
鈁 4988
釭 5892
釦 6179
釷 9689 S.
鈇 10961
鈞 *9771*
11042
鈇 13206
4 鈔 514 S.

鈁 3451
鈇 3621
鈎 6138
鈐 1700
鈑 2022
鈞 3294 S.
鈉 8104
鈚 8446
鈄 S. *t'ou*³
鈬 8473
鈕 8355 S.
鈀 *8523*
8550
鈚 8948
鈒 9526
鈍 12220
12237
鈃 12982
鈆 *1733*
13150
13767
5 鉊 471
鉦 695
鉎 2538
鉏 S. *tsu*¹*
鉏 2630 S.
鉉 4799
鉤 6148 S.
鉣 1503
鉗 1707 S.
鉆 6202
鉅 3015
3112
鈴 7215
鉋 *8703*
8746
鈹 9039
鉑 9346
鉢 9354
鈸 9387
鉎 4601
鉑 10310

鉄 *11161* S.
鈿 *11179*
11238
鉈 11357
鉞 13780
鉛 1732
13079
13766
鉓 13631
6 鉦 1830
銃 2929
銜 4506
銂 4623
鉸 1313
鉤 3295
鋁 2374
銘 7945
鉼 9287
銖 10038
S. *chu*¹
銛 4509 S.
銑 4448
銭 11162
銚 11085 S.
銅 12285
銓 3186 S.
銀 13253 S.
銬 5966*a*
7 鋥 732
銘 1923
鋸 2408
鋤 2632
鋒 3568
鋌 3802
鋭 4543
鋘 4987
鋭 5727 S.
12171
12617
鋏 1137
1451
4376

鋓 10997*a*
鋹 1681
鋍 2329
鋦 2960
銀 6773
鋕 6819
鋰 7658
鋤 7711
鋃 8654
鋪 9493
銷 4304 S.
鋳 4679
鋌 11294
鋘 2085
鋮 11785
鋑 *1689*
3287
鋙 12711
鋈 12794
鋓 12986
鋊 13640
鋈 13825
8 鋣 714
749
1283
鋐 2428
錐 2797
錘 2811
11396
鋼 3816
錡 5361 S.
鋼 5903
錒 857
錦 2068 S.
錮 6207
鋸 2998
錆 3154
錁 6095
錕 6524
錄 7386 S.
7546
鎗 8309

錛 8841
錫 4157 S.
錠 9287
錯 10503
錮 10830
錟 10660
錠 11252
錞 12179
錢 1736 S.
錯 11770 S.
11874
錙 *1807*
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鏊 599*a*
9 鍾 207
鍼 615 S.
鍾 2891 S.
鍧 3922
鍰 4018
鎑 S. *tsu*¹*
鍰 5070
鍠 5120
鍾 5708
鍇 1576
鍥 1563
鍵 1599
鍋 6621
鍊 7152
鏊 8041
鍔 8461
鍠 9946
鍠 4609
鍮 11445 S.
鍍 12092
鍜 12147
鏊 1417
鏤 12004
錨 7678
鍚 *10748*
12882
鏑 12996
鏌 13311

鎢 13563
10 鎃 377
鎮 593 S.
鏃 *389*
679
鎚 2805
鎬 3870
5937
鎧 4212
鎤 5142
鎧 5798
鎌 7127
鎏 7249
鎔 8382
鎊 8685
鎋 S. *ts'u*⁴
鎤 8954
鎛 9376
鎪 10234
鎩 9634
鎒 10215
鎍 10187
鎖 10204 S.
鎞 11035
鎗 1263
鎲 12351
鎰 5489
13164
鎔 5760
13498
11 鏟 368
鏸 5092
鏗 6020
鏡 2170 S.
鏤 7354 S.
7519
鏈 7118
鏐 7282
鏝 7638
鏌 7996
鏖 105
鏊 98

鏢 9132
鏽 4672
鏑 *10855*
10928
鏇 4785
鏜 10763
鏨 11544
鏘 1282
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鏃 1022
鏃 11847
鏦 12034
鏞 13466
12 鐘 2893
鏵 5009
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鐘 1241
鐲 1607
鐓 3211
鐃 3031
鐫 6387
鐨 6463
鐐 7059
鐃 8157
鐓 9430
鐍 9407
鐵 4520
鐔 4906
S. *hsin*²
*t'an*²
鏽 4681
鐩 10413
鐙 10871
鐓 12182
鐓 11732
鐮 1326
鐏 *11888*
11956
13 鐲 2410
鐶 5048
鐓 1372
鐻 3046

鐳 6830
鐮 7130
鐺 7368
鐸 8964
鐰 9594
鐺 *741*
10729
14 鑄 2613 S.
鑁 *3928*
5308
鑑 1644
鑒 1645
鑌 9243
鑐 4729
15 鑽 1897
鑛 6590
鑞 6671
鑢 7534 S.
鑼 7526
鑣 9110
鑠 10175
鑽 11886
16 鑰 185
鑪 7416
17 鑭 6725
鑮 9383
鑲 4272
鑞 1582
鑰 12961
13363
13800
18 鑴 4173
鑩 332
鑼 6364
鑸 6708
鑷 8275
19 鑼 7301

鑾 *6745*
7456
鑿 *11614*
11752
鑽 *11534*
11882
20 鑽 6640

168

長 *408*
450 S.
12 鐐 7060

169

門 7751 S.
1 閂 10115
2 閃 9707 S.
3 閈 3792
閉 8990
閂 13105 S.
4 閉 4208
閑 4494
閒 4487
閎 5281 S.
閨 5731 S.
開 5794 S.
閌 5926
間 1601
閔 7929 S.
5 閘 143
閆 385
閜 4237
閘 8170
閟 8936
閘 9316
6 閃 2678
閥 3373
閬 3845
閧 5255 S.
閣 6037 S.
閤 6059
閨 6408

閨 6440
閩 7932
閫 43
閑 9920
7 閫 6550
閗 6774
閭 7523 S.
閱 13777
8 閶 436
閹 4293
閣 5228
閼 8447 S.
閾 12652
閺 13063
閻 13153 S.
閾 13670
9 闇 3863
闋 3254
闐 3124
4183
闊 6125
6645
闌 6710
闇 60
闍 9783
闐 12653
闡 12540
闉 13236 S.
闕 13589
10 闖 672
2785
闔 3962
闓 5799
闕 3252 S.
關 6369
鬬 10522
鬮 11190
11233
鬫 8280
11 鬮 6368 S.
鬩 6494
12 鬮 351

9704
鬳 4137
鬻 5208
鬩 3806
4518
5877
S. k'an⁴
鬲 12526 S.
13 鬺 5049
鬪 9026
鬮 10730
鬮 10535

170

阜 3607
阝 3606
2 阢 7099
3 阤 1984
阡 1731 S.
4 阯 1844
阪 3421
防 3452 S.
阬 6016
S. k'ang¹
k'éng¹
阢 849
阨 8474
阱 11432
阱 2154
阮 5713 S.
13750
5 阽 681
阻 2599
2980
11804
11831
附 3690
阺 3074
阿 1, 3319
8440
12684
S. o¹

阮 8478
陂 8770
阫 9436
陀 11358 S.
陁 11383
阼 11747
11853
陷 13147
6 限 4553
陘 5296
陔 5778
降 1255
4282
陋 7359
陌 7612
8017 S.
陋 3351
陊 11304
11408
7 陣 643
陟 1855
除 2638
陝 4221
陘 4631 S.
陛 8952
陝 9709
陞 9881 S.
陡 11434
陏 1421
院 13752
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鵲 1388
2239
3259
鵙 13196
鵺 13197
鵺 13728
9 鶒 1946
鶲 2744
鶺 3934
鶘 4944
鶺 1445
鶏 3125
鷲 8085
鶉 3325
8463
鶘 11012
鷹 11311
鷲 2309
鷗 13123
鷺 13760
10 鷸 2648
鷯 4466
鶴 3888
3978
S. *ho*¹*
鶻 4998
鷇 6187
鷄 810
鶼 1637
鶴 6048
鶹 7268
鷦 *2851*
4583
4893
10163
鷹 11036
鷆 11234

鬯 192
鬲 193
鬼 894
魚 195
鳥 196

鶴 11599
鶉 897
鵝 12409
鵝 12926
鶸 13127
鸆 13198
鷁 5490
鶯 13304
11 鶉 406
鷓 538
鷙 1802
鷷 2765
鷺 5381
鷖 7284
鷹 7597
鷲 102
鷗 8499
鷽 9137
鸞 11848
爽鳥 10127
鷷 12966
12 鷹 447
鸛 4495
鸇 5351
鸇 1344
鸇 3117
鶏 7061
鸞 9153
鸞 4290
鶏 S. *nan*²
鸝 10347
鸞 10261
鸛 10873
鸛 12313
鷓 1328
鸞 2285
鷸 13685
13 鸇 292
鸞 4642
義鳥 5461
鸙 1010
贏 7306

鷺 7370
鸛 9028
鸚 10060
鸜 11668
鷹 13297
14 鸝 7778
鸛 10934
鸛 5311
鸚 13317
鸞 13368
鸞 13530
15 鸝 6841
16 鸝 7421
17 鸝 10124
鸚 13327
18 鸝 3087
鸛 5056
6365
19 鸝 6921
鸞 6746
7457

197

鹵 7423 S.
5 鹵 S. *t'an*²
7 鹹 1674
8 鹼 10647
9 鹹 4504
10 鹽 1638
鹽 6213
鹺 1935
11748
11777
12 鹼 1675
13 鹼 1663
鹽 13112 S.

198

鹿 7434 S.
2 麂 971
麀 13392
4 麃 8751
9104

麁 11865
5 塵 2541
麤 1155
麋 3296
麈 8707
8748
麆 11864
6 麛 972
麋 7826
麇 13223
7 麈 657
麐 7196
麞 13607
8 麤 5436
8232
麒 1044
麖 2141
麙 2294
麛 3299
麗 6911 S.
麓 7442
麉 12566
9 麝 4257
麤 4505
麆 1165
麝 7828
10 麝 9794
11 麠 407
12 麟 7186
22 麤 11866
24 麠 7227

199

麥 7602 S.
8025
3 麩 3987
麥毛 11370
麥弋 13207
4 麩 3623
麪 7895
麨 9057
5 麥束 8009

麴 11362
6 麵 3066 S.
麰 8048
7 麶 10205
8 麴 3110 S.
9 麷 531
麵 7892
10 麶 4646
4836
11 麷 7120
麶 1280
16 麹 8285

200

麻 7591 S.
3 麼 7599
7967
4 麾 5161
12 麋 7825
麻績 3548

201

黃 5124 S.
4 黈 6399
5 黃土 11453
10 黌 5135
13 黌 5262

202

黍 10070
3 黎 6942 S.
黏 8239
4 黏 8240
5 黐 8206
黏 8300
8 黎 8565
黍禾 6637
11 黍 1975
黍麻 7598

203

黑 3899
3991
S. *hei*¹, *ho*²*
3 黔 5826

黓 13208
4 黔 1701
S. *ch'in*²
默 8021 S.
黕 10576
5 黚 2622
黛 10553
點 11170
黝 13397
6 黠 4225
黕 5157
黟 5415
8 黧 2201 S.
黲 6941
黨 10731
S. *chang*³
黿 13023
9 黔 70
黮 9845
黯 13131
黷 12164
10 黫 595
黳 12353
11 黴 7745
黲 11557
12 黵 727
黷 11733
13 黶 1433
14 黶 13040
15 黶 10893
黷 12068

204

𪓛 1891
4 粉 3527
5 黻 3702
7 黼 3630

205

黽 7793
7936
S. *méng*²
4 黿 13751
5 鼉 526 S.

6 鼂 2559
鼃 12427
11 鼈 101
鼈 9154 S.
12 鼉 11397

206

鼎 11268 S.
鼒 11269
2 鼏 7849
鼐 8117
3 鼒 12355

207

鼓 6241
鼓 6243
5 鼕 12298
鼓付 3681
6 鼓 3533
鼓合 10480
鼕 10812
7 鼓甬 12293
8 鼛 5948
鼙 9083
鼓肩 13714
11 鼕 10764
12 鼓登 10896

208

鼠 10072
3 鼩 2415
4 鼢 3528
5 鼫 2896
鼠卯 7253
鼢 9391
鼬 9871
鼩 9968
鼦 11363
鼬 13412 S.
7 鼯 3290
鼷 12712
8 鼸 2800
9 鼱 5237
鼷 12081
10 鼳 7269

鼽 13124
鼷 4072
鼸 1724

209

鼻 8919
1 鼾 1430
2 鼽 2335
3 鼾 3795
4 鼾 4125
5 鼾 4004
鼾 2314
7 鼾 4060
弟鼻 11000
10 鼾 4686
鼾 12679
11 鼻 164
13 鼾 8417
16 鼻 10949
11027
22 鼾 8152

210

齊 236
1074 S.
3 齋 234
5 齊 12367
7 齎 835
9 齍 827

211

齒 1989 S.
2 齞 11715
3 齕 3988
4 齒 4437
齖 12809
齗 13256
5 齒 1959
齣 6086
齣 2626
齡 7218
齙 8708
8749
齲 2017

齠 11093
齟 2982
齒 12337
6 齦 5985
13254
齩 12940
齧 8295 S.
7 齪 2941
齬 13627
8 齮 S. *i*³
齒 5437
8233
9 齾 8464
齲 3122
齒 12693
齲 13566
10 齒 11192
齒 13165
11 齟 165
齒 8223
13 齒 2668
14 齊 828
20 齾 13002

212

龍 7479 S.
3 龐 8692 S.
6 龕 5866
龔 6579 S.
龍 7503

213

龜 6421
4 龤 1386

214

龠 13358
4 龡 2826
5 龢 3773
3841
3946
8 龕 430
9 龖 4399
龕 13364

List of characters (1) the Radicals of which are not easily picked out, and (2) of others which are written in abbreviated or unauthorised forms, arranged according to number of strokes. The figures without brackets refer to the numbers of characters in the body of the Dictionary. Those within brackets refer to the numbers of the Radicals under which such characters may be looked for in the *Radical Index* or in *K'ang Hsi*. The letter "f" means "used for".

2

七 1055 (1)
几 f. 786
不 1736
亡 7276
ソ 1208
之 2032 : 6566,=
刀 自 and 皀
2211
f. 2624

3

万 12,484 (1)
丈 424 „
个 6077 (2)
丫 12,827 „
丸 12,490 (3)
乃 8113 (4)
乞 1060 (5)
也 12,988 „
于 7073 (6)
亡 13,537 (7)
凡 12,502 (8)
刃 12,507 (11)
于 3399 (16)
又 11,038 (18)
才 1725 (24)
个 186 (29)
亏 11,496 (64)
刃 6074
也 687
乞 6939
or 乃 1736
亡 4230
不 5454
与 6484
丐 7010
丑 12,387
专 13,844
且 13,521

4

不 9456 (1)
丐 5788 „
丑 7893 „
专 2518 „
从 11,986 (2)
丹 10,618 (3)
之 1787 (4)
予 13,671 (6)
云 13,805 (7)
五 4972 „
井 12,698 „
今 2151 „
介 2027 (9)
允 1518 „
元 13,844 (10)
内 13,744 „
f. 13,734
公 8177 (11)
六 6568 (12)
兮 7276 „
有 4084 „
先 12,764 (13)
办 13,418 (14)
切 2790 (18)
分 1552 „
勿 3506 „
化 12,774 (20)
匹 5001 (21)
升 9029 (23)
午 9879 (24)
卞 12,769 „
印 9202 (25)
厄 72 (26)
及 8470 (27)
收 841 (29)
友 10,009 „
反 13,429 „
壬 3413 „
壬 11,282 (32)
天 5610 (33)
孔 12,901 (37)
少 6605 (39)
尹 9746 (42)
尺 13,270 (44)
屯 1992 „
巴 12,232 (45)
市 8510 (49)
廿 9905 (50)
弔 5693 (55)
引 11,060 (57)
不 13,265 „
尔 12,227 (75)
为 5395
乌 12,521
乐 12,753
9881 : 9883
8610
劝 3189
凤 3560
六 10,567
兰 11,833
双 10,118
云 f. 13,812
邓 10,870
予 9310
劳 1942
计 12,997
廿 6732
圣 6783
丰 f. 3578
专 2702
仆 f. 9507
去 450
龙 6939
厄 f. 8793
欠 6732
廿 6732

5

且 1555 (1)
丕 8818 „
世 9969 „
丘 2310 „
丙 9295 „
业 6366 (2)
丛 5467 „
东 2526 (3)
丝 12,358 (4)
丞 145 „
丢 4911 „
两 3378 „
丧 5449 (5)
丫 12,287 (9)
丧 7199 „
丝 5462 „
丢 4688 (10)
两 2924 „
丽 3175 (11)
丧 5556 (13)
丧 11,699 „
丝 12,246 (15)
丢 2660 (16)
丽 11,142 (17)
丧 12,429 „
丝 2620 „
丢 5779 (20)
丽 8771 (21)
丧 5214 (24)
丰 8602 (24)
占 267 (25)
卡 1188 „
卯 7693 (26)
去 3068 (28)
只 1863 (30)
Also, f. 1869
史 9893 (30)
右 13,436 „
叵 9433 „
司 10,250 „
回 5165 (31)
夯 3866 (34)
央 12,860 (37)
夯 10,836 „
失 9951 „
孕 13,846 (39)
尔 3361 (42)
尚 10,383 (46)
左 11,753 (48)
巨 3003 „
平 9310 (51)
弁 9197 (55)
弗 3653 (57)
必 8922 (61)
戉 13,778 (62)
戊 12,792 „
未 12,606 (75)
末 7999 „
本 8846 „
朮 10,052 „
正 687 (77)
毋 8067 (80)
民 7908 (83)
氷 9278 (85)
永 13,504 „
由 13,407 (102)
甲 1167 „
申 9816 „
礼 6946 (113)
对 12,165
归 6419
旧 2289
回 13,215
戓 489
册 11,699
东 12,248
处 6721
圣 8241
边 9892
匆 9192
肉 12,017
囚 5665
圣 4227
号 3884
亏 2620
亏 13,522
朱 416
迄 13,294
书 1477
朴 7157
老 2662
丰 8301
四 10,291
刘 7270
正 12,807
岂 1083
丹 11,494
处 f. 13,719
乍 12,753
乍 2757
壮 11,441
头 5455
仪 574
半 1026
头 63
乐 10,143
乐 10,009
乐 10,009
处 10,107
犬 5395
列 7270
乌 10,624 tan^4

6

丢 11,301 (1)
丞 760 „
争 703 (6)
亘 4800 (7)
亙 6011 „
亥 1297 (8)
亦 3757 „
企 5395 „
兆 1114 (9)
兜 489 (10)
先 4690 „
光 4440 „
全 6389 „
共 3176 (11)
再 6571 (12)
劣 11,494 (13)
卍 7101 (19)
危 12,485 (24)
吊 12,589 (26)
吊 11,058 (30)
合 3947 „
吏 7004 „
在 11,481 (32)
冬 1247 (34)
夙 10,320 (36)
夷 5397 (37)
字 12,324 (39)
存 11,972 „
安 44 (40)
寺 10,295 (41)
尖 1627 (42)
示 8028 „
州 2444 (47)
元 7243 „
年 8301 (51)
并 9289 „
戋 11,501 (62)
戊 4735 „
戌 10,083 „
成 762 „
曲 3062 (73)
曳 5475 „
有 13,376 (74)
朱 2544 (75)
束 12,410 „
此 12,387 (77)
死 10,280 (78)
求 2315 (85)
汞 12,245 „
灰 5155 (86)
牟 8044 (93)
百 8560 (106)
考 5966 (125)
臾 13,594 (134)
西 4031 (146)
尽 2055
再 2900
戟 11,482
爷 12,977
当 10,721
灯 10,864
杀 9632
朴 9509
伏 3589
执 1795
叔 1212
凤 3554
佛 12,885
生 12,509
圩 4713
合 f. 3836
陀 13,224
仿 9742
迈 7620
夷 3757
争 9563
氢 1064
圭 f. 811
会 5184
岁 10,382
广 7967
后 f. 4025
定 11,248
异 5505
岂 12,128
吴 5505
足 11,840
宦 6341
关 5474
伙 f. 5328
坏 5031
妇 3749
戎 3483
杂 11,454
扫 9574
亩 1846
怀 5032
孕 13,533
朱 416
岑 10,382
旨 11,791
旨 1790
旨 „
夹 1132
达 10,473
汗 f. 3836
壮 2757
耒 6679
两 7010
过 6622
风 5108
欢 5051
妆 2755
优 13,382
字 f. 13,557
贷 5329
吏 13,594
师 9909
孙 10,431
刘 11,652

7

串些況享余克兌免兎兵初掷卣卵君含吳冏吾告坐壳壯爰夾安孕孛孝爭彤爹巫流巫卮弄弟我攸攻更呆束每汞災灾牢甫甬男阜皃矣秀系竿肩肯臣艮声辜来

2752	(2)
4363	(7)
6412	〃
4286	(8)
9780	(9)
6115	(10)
12,170	〃
7898	〃
12,122	〃
9279	(12)
2624	(18)
2791	〃
13,440	(25)
7460	(26)
3269	(30)
3818	〃
12,748	〃
2381	〃
12,700	〃
5952	〃
11,756	(32)
6103	(33)
2757	〃
3309	(35)
1132	(37)
11,344	(38)
3643	(39)
9356	〃
4334	〃
7093	(41)
f. 7479	(43)
8286	(47)
2115	〃
7243	〃
12,735	(48)
1858	(49)
8418	(55)
10,950	(57)
12,680	(62)
13,388	(66)
6555	〃
5990	(73)
10,545	(75)
10,031	〃
7704	(80)
5266	(85)
11,488	(86)
11,487	〃
6806	(93)
3624	(100)
13,450	(101)
8139	(102)
11,604	(106)
7674	〃
5474	(111)
4675	(115)
4061	(120)
3787	(122)
13,834	(130)
4295	〃
5419	(131)
7017	(138)
9883	
3034	
6679	

录吴听体两远劬迳报抢穷呀劳国孛禽还怀柜荃苏届坟庐酉邹犹弃芦县麦妹或帖乱玉烨岁品应艰恔医固条佪秉亩陆宜臾笛善即直拓拟亜陕陵迺苍坛坛这时寿

7222	
12,748	
11,299	
11,025	
7010	
13,743	
12,256	
7109	
8731	
1258	
2362	
10,211	
6793	
6609	
4839	
7962	
5047	
5032	
6464	
2662	
10,320	
4920	
or 坟 3536	
7535	
5013	
11,811	
13,405	
1116	
7414	
4545	
7602	
10,039	
5316	
409	
3118	
3483	
8569	
13,382	
9273	
13,294	
1639	
7930	
5380	
12,155	
11,095	
6074	
8418	
3707	
7432	
5353	
4611	
7254	
1538	
878	
1846	
f. 10,495	
5426	
12,810	
9709	
7182	
f. 13,291	
5002	
9677	
10,705	
564	
9921	
10,019	

谷岩宙卧抄邦亡云

f. 6229	
13,090	
10,387	
12,691	
9963	
12,992	
4790	

8

並弗乖事亞亟享京命來兒兎兕兩其典函刻券卑卒卓卸卹卷卺取叔受周命垂垔夜奇奈奉妻妾季宝尚廷岡岸幸所於承斧昂昏昌明昏易昔

9282	(1)
2751	(2)
6326	(4)
9990	(6)
12,810	(7)
858	〃
4286	(8)
2140	〃
7463	(9)
6679	〃
3333	(10)
12,122	〃
10,298	〃
7010	(11)
1026	(12)
11,177	〃
3809	(17)
1504	(18)
3159	〃
8759	(24)
11,833	〃
2389	〃
4439	(26)
4722	〃
3146	〃
2064	〃
3118	(29)
10,039	〃
10,016	〃
2450	(30)
7962	〃
7429	(32)
2829	〃
12,970	(36)
992	(37)
8121	〃
3574	〃
981	(38)
1572	〃
944	(39)
8720	(40)
9733	(42)
12,494	(43)
5894	(46)
63	〃
4592	(51)
10,211	(63)
13,515	(64)
761	〃
3738	(69)
75	(72)
3234	〃
427	〃
7946	〃
5222	〃
5497	〃
4105	〃

服東李果武步毒瞗狀画畀直隶罔羌羊肩肯育臾舍表豕采衷迭坐為壶苛券俾負勢劳侭蛇豉亲欢籴余弥兢茉捐郑是覗弥环迹局妦杭曹妈炊茨苤常裔罗斉叁圀臾変

3727	(74)
12,248	(75)
6884	〃
6627	〃
12,744	(77)
9485	〃
42	(80)
8110	〃
2756	(94)
5013	(102)
8981	〃
1846	(109)
9305	(115)
12,512	(122)
1264	(123)
7829	〃
1625	(130)
5979	〃
13,659	〃
13,594	(134)
9789	(135)
9114	(145)
2594	(152)
11,504	(165)
11,623	
f. 11,138	
10,760	
13,042	
5345	
10,877	
12,856	
4288	
13,733	
9991	
6793	
2058	
9786	
13,522	
2081 : 610	
6385	
7016	
12,651	
9823	
786	
10,320	
12,876	
724	
9940	
6363	
7812	
5043	
3355	
10,061	
12,346	
6737	
2854	
8241	
9285	
5124	
2662	
4920	
3947 + 12,269	
7291	
1074	
235	
12,128	
4611	
9210	

炉拗叅参尭奎挡昔荤真庠单剌实接怜殀垦录瓷贵丽侄亩畚秋学栢原拟领尧独蚁

7403	
3044	
11,549	
〃	
5551	
13,224	
3735	
9511	
13,298	
4513	
589	
6279	
10,600	
6099	
9947	
3735	
7156	
3376	
5987	
f. 7379	
12,677	
6461	
6911	
f. 1819	
7886	
12,943	
5517	
4839	
6464	
13,700	
559	
7219	
12,907	
12,073	
5459	

9

亭亮俎兗俞冑冒冠函前南卤觔郎叛段咫咸哀哉契爹奕姜威甚帝

11,276	(8)
7035	〃
11,832	(9)
13,115	(10)
13,567	(11)
2463	(13)
7699	〃
6373	(14)
3812	(17)
1737	(18)
8128	(24)
11,108	(25)
12,787	(26)
878	〃
8643	(29)
4194	〃
1868	(30)
4498	〃
11	〃
11,482	〃
1053	(37)
166	〃
5396	〃
1233	(38)
12,582	〃
4292	(49)
10,942	(50)

幽拜昶春昜是曷柔柰某柴歪泉爰甚乩畏盍相省眉看禹禺采奇美羌者耆胄背胡胤胄酉舜軍酋重庶訊崔剑畢從莢剤恼尝举逆守总牺择娄难点展祆赵赵盅琢婬冉

13,391	(52)
8569	(64)
462	(72)
2854	〃
12,874	〃
9940	〃
3929	(73)
5652	(75)
8122	〃
8031	〃
12,993	〃
12,443	(77)
3187	(85)
13,753	(87)
9839	(99)
8051	(102)
12,548	〃
3997	(108)
4249	(109)
9887	〃
7714	〃
5852	〃
13,618	(114)
13,556	〃
10,430	(115)
991	(117)
7727	(123)
13,431	〃
542	(125)
6144	〃
2466	(130)
8774	〃
4930	〃
13,287	〃
4704	〃
203	(134)
5213	(140)
3276	(159)
2257	(164)
2880	(166)
7434	
792	
f. 3888	
1659	
8994	
12,028	
5517	
812	
8165	
449	
3034	
12,028	
803	
12,012	
984	
11,665	
7335	
8135	
11,170	
11,202	
111	
506	
506	
f. 2891	
599	
1334	
1244	

奚没春郑栈烝将邊挹炟荣厥遞罢响毡标真亂娇战侯陵烛胂為奐荐鄉督恳值舩麥观浅送奏哥竿昇犀耑滉傘恢

3532	
10,626	
2920	
724	
5790	
1064	
1212	
9192	
9806	
13,029	
5740	
11,300	
10,964	
8537	
4263	
283	
7191	
589	
5809	
1334	
314	
4006	
7235	
2579	
6667	
12,521	
13,510	
1680	
2198	
1111	
5988	
1847	
11,595	
12,477	
6363	
1735	
8227	
11,574	
4885	
6045	
10,378	
13,533	
4128	
f. 2702	
9328	
9563	
4386	

10

亳倉党兼蒋尋冢冥契務叟哥哿哭員唐

9399	(8)
11,591	(9)
10,719	(10)
1630	(12)
6151	(13)
4734	〃
2897	(14)
7951	〃
1489	(18)
12,790	(19)
10,223	(29)
6045	(30)
6087	〃
6263	〃
13,733	〃
10,767	〃

3808	(31)	
11,786	(35)	
4227	〃	
10,839	(37)	
1577	〃	
4063	〃	
12,444	(39)	
3631	(41)	
9793	〃	
8161	(46)	
10,790	〃	
196	(48)	
4130	(50)	
9909	〃	
5650	(57)	
13,663	(59)	
6574	(61)	
3161	(64)	
1184	(68)	
2070	(73)	
2069	〃	
10,024	〃	
11,095	(75)	
12,054	(80)	
10,596	(85)	
12,721	(86)	
8595	(96)	
2669	(102)	
8849	〃	
589	(109)	
〃	〃	
10,424	(113)	
2093	(115)	
7511	(117)	
10,348	(120)	
10,183	〃	
5940	(123)	
1265	〃	
11,136	(125)	
4695	(130)	
8184	〃	
2521	(132)	
12,943	(134)	
2643	(140)	
2157	〃	
10,305	(141)	
4353	〃	
6529	(145)	
2879	〃	
13,739	〃	
1083	(151)	
13,477	(163)	
3739	(167)	
3976	(172)	
f. 12,434		
6421		
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8135		
7504		
10,176		
4138		
3836		
4523		
6917		
11,701		
f. 3026		
f. 6906		

310		
8537		
786		
1212		
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8184		
5304		
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6795		
8269		
10,072		
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11,299		
9233		
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12,779		
9654		
5460		
11,691		
5649		
2216		
6622		
1892		
734		
985		
1398		
12,128		
10,842		
1813		
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4855		
414		
5852		
298		
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205		
8375		
9565		
10,964		
10,461		

11

11,450	(1)	
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5108	(16)	
4740	(19)	
4741	〃	
8750	(20)	
8164	(21)	
9941	〃	
2198	(26)	
11,549	(28)	
9738	(30)	
10,919	〃	
10,020	〃	
12,714	〃	
1110	〃	
1795	(32)	
10,760	〃	
8451	〃	
2042	〃	
6150	(36)	
7335	(38)	
10,049	(39)	

6180	(40)	
1212	(41)	
9262	(46)	
520	(47)	
440	(50)	
10,554	〃	
12,160	(58)	
9112	(59)	
1352	(66)	
3637	(70)	
949	(71)	
11,636	(73)	
2475	〃	
12,509	(74)	
11,914	(75)	
1024	〃	
7021	〃	
4329	〃	
3403	〃	
3873	(82)	
13,042	(86)	
6348	(87)	
10,125	(89)	
1702	(93)	
4128	〃	
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390	(117)	
4658	(123)	
7062	(124)	
2871	(130)	
4662	〃	
2920	(134)	
6532	(145)	
7830	(147)	
1387	(172)	
11,558	(184)	
4822		
13,704		
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2660		
10,343		
10,118		
4434		
9365		
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10,396		
2891		
593		
9365		
7705		
f. 8562		
13,529		
13,276		
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6419		
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f. 3044		
5313		
2662		

5313		
6348		
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10,731		

12

9563	(9)	
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7903	(13)	
5795	(16)	
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4740	〃	
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2619	〃	
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1909	(58)	
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1185	(68)	
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2143	〃	
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11,908	〃	
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5013	(102)	
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9883		
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3721		
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8022		
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2647		
884		

13

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10,641	(8)	
5189	(22)	
10,258	(30)	
9541	(32)	
11,579	〃	
6551	(33)	
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6167	(57)	
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13,816	(72)	
5184	(73)	
2662	(75)	
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10,382	(77)	
12,977	(88)	
10,125	(89)	
4530	(94)	
439	(99)	
2384	(109)	
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7782	〃	
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2099	(114)	
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5454	〃	
9892	(128)	
5540	(129)	
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11,580	(140)	
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10,057	(142)	
211	(149)	
6945	(151)	
f. 3578		
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3056	(159)	
12,403	(160)	
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13,468	(172)	
11,559	(184)	
810		
966		
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9236		
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9983		
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7495		
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10,019		

12,165		
9806		
11,454		
7331		
3077		
1638		

14

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1158	(30)	
1166	〃	
449	〃	
10,019	(33)	
4703	(35)	
7779	(36)	
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5328	〃	
1690	(64)	
461	(72)	
1456	(73)	
12,510	(74)	
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13,693	(80)	
3354	(89)	
5423	(103)	
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5728	(109)	
7171	(119)	
10,343	(129)	
500	〃	
5936	(130)	
11,582	(131)	
10,577	(133)	
13,522	(134)	
12,760	(136)	
4245	〃	
7763	(140)	
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7456		
6008		
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1736		
9886		
6358		
917		
4404		
6735		
7165		
1676		
2578		
3120		
6368		

15

4393	(19)	
11,948	(33)	
10,003	(37)	
8063	(61)	

麼曼裘樊頰擷韓冕縣甑膚與鋪號廣輝辭魯黎廡終獸聰瀑聯雷穆熱戲
2211 (61)
13,381 〃
8724 (72)
3408 (75)
6594 (86)
13,401 〃
5884 (109)
2385 〃
7885 (120)
12,462 (124)
3651 (130)
4611 (134)
9503 (135)
6626 (141)
6002 (154)
5154 (159)
12,404 (160)
7388 (195)
6942 (202)
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12,036
9328
7135
8533
8082
5649
4096

雕經
6906
339

16

冀盥敵奮綺贏學嵩憲整運暨戴臺燕御裏頰縣義龍舉
937 (12)
8465 (30)
1331 〃
3549 (37)
807 〃
13,328 (38)
4839 (39)
10,388 (46)
4547 (61)
696 (66)
4479 (72)
956 〃
12,038 (75)
11,404 〃
13,048 (86)
13,646 (113)
13,338 (115)
4545 (120)
4092 (123)
8281 (132)
3034 (134)

館疏膳鎂豫顓賴隸曦賣鍛鹹票額麥幕
6354 (135)
8732 (141)
10,883 (142)
2065 (151)
13,678 (152)
3419 (154)
6699 〃
7005 (171)
5566
823
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4504
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13,316

17

徽應鼈冀廢絲稠
5160 (60)
13,294 (61)
322 (81)
3551 (119)
7818 〃
13,424 (120)
2872 (130)

舉謄豳臏蹟興隸錢瓷蓄鬪闇簽
3034 (134)
10,884 (149)
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13,345 (154)
11,664 〃
13,533 (159)
7005 (171)
1695 (179)
7457
10,320
11,420
2295
f. 1698

18

叢蠓斃歸瞿骰腐舊號瘝
12,039 (29)
5443 (58)
8976 (66)
6419 (77)
3081 (109)
11,816 〃
3503 (114)
2289 (134)
4179 (141)
5159 (170)

膿藿舊辭
5309 (172)
6355 〃
4168 〃
12,402

19

壓鄉繭贏羹薹體
13,041 (27)
4265 (30)
1665 (120)
6846 (123)
6008 〃
7785 (140)
11,025

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彈譽嚴競辦蘆綱
7334 (30)
6268 〃
13,088 〃
2171 (117)
9208 (120)
12,222 (157)
1553

21

亹囂類亹臟廠
12,600 (8)
4330 (30)
6855 (120)
7307 (130)
13,514 (195)

22

驗震談羅聽響
353 (30)
8149 〃
5352 (61)
10,935 (119)
11,299 (128)
8837 (159)

23

夔蒙綱變亹臟徽
6507 (35)
10,876 (140)
3141 (142)
9210 (149)
7305 (187)
7745 (203)

24

贛靈贛鑠鹽
2675 (109)
969 (143)
6562 (154)
10,561 (173)
13,112 (197)

25

耀靈聾驗
11,106 (119)
12,056 (120)
4589 (164)
21 (173)

26

獻毉
13,142 (151)
11,614 (167)

27

13,535 (192)

A

CHINESE-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

PART II

A
CHINESE-ENGLISH
DICTIONARY

A.

阿 1

R. 歌
C. *o*, *a*
H. *o*
F. *oa* v. *ak*ɔ̃, *c*ʰ*i*
W. *o*, *a*, *u*
N. *ou*, *a*, v. *ah*ɔ
P. *o*, *a*
M. *o*, *a*
Y. *ou*, *yaah*
Sz. *o*, *a*
K. J. A. *a*
Even Upper.

A prefix to names and designations of people. Used to represent the sound *a* or *ah* in foreign words. An initial particle. Used with 12,810.

阿香 name of a fairy who assists **雷公** the God of Thunder by pushing his car.

阿嬌 baby name of the beautiful wife of **武帝** of the Han Dynasty. *See* 1334.

阿娘 a mother. Read *o*¹ *niang* by Manchus as meaning "a mother," if the lady is a **妻** wife and not a concubine. Manchu: *eniye*.

阿姐 an elder sister. Also used by the Manchus for "mother," if the lady is a **妾** concubine.

阿哥 a son of an Emperor of the present dynasty (from the Manchu word *agé*ʰ); an elder brother.

阿公子 the eldest son of a nobleman.

阿恕迦 or **阿育** Asoka, the great Indian King who favoured Buddhism. B.C. 319.

阿勒台軍台 the military postroad from the Great Wall to the Altai Mountains.

阿迷州 a Department in the south-east of Yünnan.

阿羅漢 an Arhat, or Lo-han, *i.e.* one of the 500 disciples of Buddha. *See* 7291.

阿魏 asafœtida.

阿嚏 to sneeze.

阿 1

家中有阿誰 who is that in the house? *See* 10,130.

唯之與阿相去幾何 between answering *wei* or *ah*, what a little difference there is! —and yet what a great one.

阿骨打 (*téng*) Agutêng, founder of the Golden Dynasty. *See* **金** 2032.

阿勾齊 Akouch'i, the 2nd or Mongol grade of Baturu.

阿婆 an old woman; a mother-in-law, —used by the son's wife.

阿婆湯 old woman's (hair) soup; —because when cold it takes shapes like their coiffures.

阿妹 my sister.

阿元 *see* **亞元** 12,810.

阿難 Ananda, —the cousin and faithful attendant of Gautama Buddha.

阿脩羅 the goblins of Buddhism, said to cause eclipses by defeating in battle the gods of light.

阿迦尼天 a great height in the air, —referring to Akanishta, the highest of the Buddhist worlds of visible form.

阿鼻 the last and worst of the eight hells of Buddhism.

阿毗曇 Abhidharma, —the philosophical division of the Buddhist canon.

阿浮達摩 Adbhuta dharma and **阿波陀那** Avadana, —two of the twelve divisions of the Buddhist Scriptures. *See* 4661.

阿僧祇 or **阿僧企耶** the highest possible number; innumerable. Sanskrit: *Asan'khya*.

阿 1

阿濕摩揭波 Sanskrit term for amber.

阿物兒 a superfine article, something better than others of its kind.

阿丹 Aden.

阿薑鴉 or **阿蘭** the skylark. Also, the crested lark.

大阿 the name of a magic sword.

Read a^1. Used for 2.

是阿 it is so indeed; yes, yes!

Read a^3. An interjection, mostly of surprise.

你阿甚麼 what are you *ah-ing* at?

阿一聲 to utter an *ah!* —of astonishment.

Read o^1. A river bank; a mountain slope. Leaning towards; to assent; to flatter. *See* 3945.

阿丘 or **山之阿** a slope or hill-side.

宿於崑崙之阿 to sleep upon the slope of the K'un-lun Mt.

無阿私 no partialities.

皇天無私阿兮 thou God, who art impartial!

性直諒不阿 of a straightforward disposition.

阿媚奉承 to toady and flatter.

未嘗阿附取悅 he did not flatter in order to curry favour.

阿[4] 1

阿比 servile; ready to join in evil actions.

汚 *wa*[1] **不至阿其所好** (*hao*[4]) though low, not low enough to flatter their favourite.

勿有親戚兄弟之所阿 let there be no nepotism.

阿斗 the son and successor of **劉備** Liu Pei. His house ruled over the **蜀** division of the Three Kingdoms. Used to express a blockhead, a useless fellow.

阿黎耶 the owl. Sanskrit *ulúka*.

阿房宮 name of a famous Pleasaunce, built by **始皇帝** B.C. 212, and greatly added to by his successor.

阿衡 the name or title of **伊尹** I Yin.

阿彌陀佛 Amida Buddha. *See* 3589.

阿卜 or **阿不** an *obo* or stone-heap marking a frontier post or boundary of a pasture district in Mongolia; used by the Chinese in the sense of "cairn" for religious purposes.

阿里吉 the Volga.

啊[1] 2
R. **箇歌** F. *oaɔ̄*
See **阿** A. *a, kʻwa* Even & Sinking Upper.

A final particle, used generally with interrogations.

你好啊 are you well? how d'ye do?

喝茶啊 will you take some tea?

你用心聽啊 listen attentively.

腌[1] 3
R. **緝**
See **邑** P. v. *ʿang*
cf. **齷** Entering Upper.

Dirty, as heard in the combination **腌臢** *a*[1] *tsa*[1] or *ang*[1] *tsang*[1]. *See* 81 and 11,531.

Read *yehˀ*[4]. To salt; to pickle.

噯 4

See 9645.

歹矣 5

Same as 9645.

呀 6

唉[1] 7
R. **灰**
C. } *ai*
H. }
F. *oui, ai*
W. *e*
N. *e*
P. }
M. } *ai*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *ae*
J. *ai* v. *oui*
A. *ai*
Even Upper.

See 12,799.

AI.

An interjection of regret; of displeasure; of repletion. A tone of negation. Also read *ai*[3].

唉的一聲 heaved a sigh.

唉可憐 oh, how sad!

唉歎 to sigh.

唉怎麼樣 come now, what do you mean?

唉飽 sound of belching.

唉唉 hushaby!

以備訊唉 so as to prepare the way for interrogations, —referring to a drum which the Great Yü set up in his court, to be struck when necessary to call the sovereign's attention to important matters.

埃[2] 8
R. **灰**
C. *ʿoi*
H. *ʿai, ʿyai*
F. *ʿai* v. *ʂngai*
W. *ʂa*
N. *ʿe*
P. *ʂai, ʂyai*
M. *ʂngai*
Y. *ae, yae*
K. *ae*
J. } *ʿai*
A. }
Even Irregular.

Dust; dirt. Dead. *See* 3130.

塵埃 dust; used by Buddhists for the defilements of this world.

埃垢 dirt.

塵埃封了 dust has covered it.

埃埃滾滾 very dusty.

埃的 dusty; dead.

趨埃塵 to hasten to the grave.

欸 9

See 7.

挨[1] 10
R. **隹蟹**
C. *ʿái*
H. *ʿai*
F. *ʿae*
W. }
N. } *ʿa*
P. }
M. } *ʿai, ʿai*
Sz. }
Y. *ae, yae*
K. *e*
J. *ai, ye*
A. *ʂai*
Even and Rising Upper.

Side by side. To lean on; to trust to. To delay. To force. To strike on the back; to suffer (*ai*[2]); *see* 12,837.

相挨 next to one another; to rely on.

挨背 back to back.

挨肩 shoulder to shoulder.

挨着 side by side; in succession; one after another; close to.

挨[1] 10

挨着邊兒 alongside of one another; side by side.

一程一程挨 following stage for stage.

挨村 neighbouring villages.

挨肩立足的 in crowds.

挨肩弟兄 brothers near of an age.

挨次 in order.

挨晚 near evening.

挨門挨戶 from door to door (as a beggar).

有大山挨靠 he has a great hill (powerful friend) to rely upon.

挨了一年 I have waited a year.

挨得服滿 delayed until the period of mourning had expired.

挨延過日 to procrastinate until the opportunity has passed.

挨不住 unable to stand the pain.

挨不進去 unable to get in —for the crowd.

一步一步挨到裏頭 step by step edged himself in.

挨擠 to press; to crowd.

挨擠不開 unable to make one's way through, —a crowd.

挨打 to be beaten.

挨了打 to have had a beating.

挨餓 to be hungry; to come to want.

挨人罵 to be cursed by people.

挨保 to be surety for candidates at the examination for *hsiu-tsʻai*. It is merely formal, as the candidates are quite unknown to this surety, their real surety being the one who **認保** acts as such from personal acquaintance.

寧願世上挨不願土裏埋 better linger on earth than lie in it.

挨上前 to force one's way to...

挨查 to examine consecutively.

挨及國 Egypt.

哀[1]

11

R. 灰
C. H. oi
F. ai
W. N. e
P. M. ai
Y. ae, yae
Sz. ai
K. e
J. A. ai
Even Upper.

To grieve for. To pity. To sympathise with. To wail. Alas! The minor key.

哀憐 or 哀矜 or 哀惜 to commiserate.
可哀 or 哀慘 pitiable.
哀泣 or 哀哭 to weep.
哀號 to wail loudly.
哀求 or 哀懇 or 哀請 to implore.
悲哀 to sorrow.
哀慟 to feel grief.
哀極 or 哀甚 extreme grief.
哀告 to entreat; to importune; to make a piteous report.
哀衣 mourning clothes.
母死兒爲哀子 a child whose mother is dead is called *ai tzŭ*. *See* 孤 6222. [In use since the T'ang dynasty.]
哀辭 elegies written upon the death of friends.
舉起哀來 began to wail (as at a funeral).
哀哉 alas!
哀哀痛哭 wailing and weeping.
哀哀上告 with grief this petition is handed up.
哀召 an edict announcing the death of an Emperor.
哀樂 grief and joy.
哀面不傷 mournful, yet not distressing (of music).
其音哀其節寡 in a minor key, and slow time.
今此下民亦孔之哀 henceforth the working classes will also deeply grieve.

呆

12

See 10,545.

矮[3]

13

R. 蟹
C. H. ai
F. ae
W. a
N. e, a

Short in stature. Low in height. To lower.

矮子 or 矮人 or 矮仔 a dwarf.
身量矮 or 矮矮的身量 short in stature.

矮[3]

13

P. M. ai
Y. ae, yae
Sz. ai
K. wae
J. ai, ye
A. wai, nui
Rising Upper.

矮胖子 a short fat man.
矮得狠 very low in height.
矮墩墩的 too low; squat; dumpy.
矮屋子 a low room.
矮橙子 a low stool.
矮樹 a low tree.
矮臺 a low stage.
嚇得矮了 was frightened out of his wits.
當着矬人別說矮話 don't talk small to a dwarf. [Don't talk of ropes in the family of a man who was hanged.]
矮提繫的 (the class) with low or short loops at the top of the hat where the button is inserted,—*i.e.* persons without any claim to rank.
矮樂子 *Phyllanthus puberus*.

矮

14

Same as 13.

愛[4]

15

R. 隊
C. H. oi
F. ai, oai, oui
W. e
N. e
P. M. Sz. ai, ngai
Y. ae, yae
K. e
J. ai
A. ai
Sinking Upper.

To love. To like. To covet. To be sparing of; to grudge.

愛人如已 to love others as oneself.
可愛 lovable.
溺愛 steeped in love; devotedly attached to.
親愛 to love and cherish (as parents).
蒙你過愛 you are too kind.
見愛於母而見惡於父 to be loved by one's mother but hated by one's father.
禽犢之愛 the love of dumb animals for their offspring,—extending only to physical welfare. Opposed to 有教禮方 care for children's moral welfare.
愛民如子 to love the people as children (said of mandarins).
愛媚 to caress.
愛意 willing; inclined.
令愛 polite term for "your daughter."

愛[4]

15

愛情 amorous.
男有悅愛於女者 any man who fell in love with any girl,—would communicate with her parents.
愛酒 to like wine.
不愛要 not to like.
你愛吃甚麼菜 what food do you like eating?
愛甚麼 what do you want?
你愛得多 you want too much.
愛擡槓 fond of argument. *See* 5893.
愛財 fond of money; covetous. *See* 10,689.
你愛學好 you should learn to be good.
愛惜 to like; to be economical of.
愛惜日子 sparing of time.
天不愛道,地不愛寶 heaven does not love truth, earth does not love gems,—so as to keep these all for themselves. 愛 here equals 愛惜, and may be translated by "grudge."
靡愛斯牲 I have not grudged one of my sacrificial cattle.
奈何與人鄰國愛一馬乎 how can I grudge a horse to a neighbouring State?
我常愛病 I am often ill.
愛說愛笑 to like to have one's joke.
愛小 to be avaricious even of trifles.
愛育堂 a charitable society in aid of the sick.
愛悅 to like.
不愛理人 not to mind about other people.

僾[4]

16

R. 隊
F. ai?
See 曖
Sinking Upper.

Like; similar. To pant; out of breath.

僾然如見 precisely as if one saw the thing itself.
如彼遡風亦孔之僾 like going against the wind, which makes one pant very much.

噯 1,3 — 17 — R. 泰 — See 藹 Sinking Upper.

To belch. A genial temperature. Tone of disapproval.

噯呀 Ai-yah!—an exclamation of surprise.

曖 4 — 18 — R. 隊 — C. ᶜoi — F. ᶜai, ai⁵ — W. ᶜe — See 愛 Sinking Upper.

The sun hidden by clouds; obscure.

曖曖 obscured,—as the moon behind clouds.

曖昧 dark; stupid.

瞹 4 — 19 — R. 泰 — See 藹 Sinking Upper.

Dull; obscure; hidden.

曖瞹 dim, as the clouded moon; not fully acquainted with.

薆 4 — 20 — R. 愛 — See 僾 Sinking Upper.

Luxuriant, as plants. Hidden by thick growth.

薆障 hidden; concealed.

晻薆 fragrant growth.

玉薆 a fig, common in Formosa and the south. It grows on a creeper *(Ficus stipulata)*.

草木薆蔪 the grass and trees are very thick.

薆薆 hidden; not to be seen.

鬆 4 — 21 — R. 賄隊 — Rising & Sinking Upper.

A cloudy sky; obscure.

鬆靆 dull and cloudy. Applied to spectacles which relieve cloudiness of sight. Said to be the name for spectacles, which were brought from Malacca under the Mings.

厓 — 22

Same as 12,836.

崖 — 23

See 12,836.

涯 — 24

See 12,838.

睚 4 — 25 — R. 佳 卦 — W. *nga* — C. ˋngái, ˋngái — P. *ya*⁵, *yai*⁵, *ai*⁵ — See 涯 — A. *ñyaiˏ* — Even & Sinking Lower.

The corner or canthus of the eye. To stare. *See* 12,328.

睚目 to look at fixedly.

睚眥 (*ts'ai*) to glance at angrily.

睚眥 (*ts'ai*) 之怨必報 I will certainly pay him out for his angry looks.

靄 2 — 26 — R. 灰 — See 獃 呆 Even Lower.

Able to regulate or administer.

隤靄 T'ui Ai, the second of eight brothers of the Emperor 高陽 Kao-yang, or Chuan Hsü, all of whom were statesmen.

See 10,544.

獃 — 27

Whiteness.

霜雪皚皚兮 how glittering white is the hoar frost and snow!

皚 2 — 28 — R. 灰 — See 獃 Even Lower.

靄 4 — 29 — R. 卦 曷 — N. *e*⁵ — P. ᶜai, *ye*⁵ — K. *ae*, *al* — J. *ai*, *yei* — A. *hat*, *at*, *ke*, — Sinking & Entering Upper.

Cooked rice which has turned sour. Mouldy.

食至于靄 when the food has become sour.

食饐而靄 the food was sour and mouldy.

藹 3 — 30 — R. 賄 泰 — P. ᶜai — F. ᶜai — See 曖 — K. *ae* — Rising & Sinking Upper.

Luxuriant vegetation. Shady. Grand. Beautiful.

藹藹王多吉士 the prince has many accomplished officers.

幽藹 shady groves.

和藹 dignified and courteous.

翠藹 a rich emerald colour, as of a lawn.

藹然 pleasantly.

靄 3 — 31 — R. 賄 泰 — See 藹 — Rising & Sinking Upper.

The heavens covered with clouds. A cloudy but bright sky.

在杳靄中 up in the air.

掩靄之 shaded it.

祥雲靄靄 auspicious clouds are scattered about.

靄氣 silken-looking clouds which make pictures.

嵐靄 mountain-peak clouds.

艾 4 — 32 — R. 隊 泰 — C. *ngái* — H. *ngioi* — F. *ngie*⁵, *ngai*⁵ — W. N. P. M. *nge* — Y. *ae*, *yae* — Sz. *ai*, *ngai* — K. *ye*, *ae* — J. *gai* — A. *ngai* — Sinking Lower

Mugwort, artemisia, or any plant from which moxa is obtained. A general name for labiate plants, like mint. Fifty years old, from the hair turning grey, like moxa. To quiet. To finish. *See* 1099.

艾子 or 艾蒿 *Artemisia vulgaris.*

艾絨 moxa punk, used for cauterisation, and also with castor-oil to make red-ink paste for seals.

艾把 mugwort, steamed for use as a pain-killer.

先期求艾 to lay up a store of mugwort for future use.

艾炷 a torch.

老艾 an old man.

耆艾 a man between 50 and 60 years of age. *See* 猳 1164.

天下艾安 the empire is at peace.

保艾爾後 I will protect and care for your posterity.

夜未艾 the night is not over.

未有艾 has no end or limit.

少艾 a beautiful young girl.

艾符 an artemisia charm hung over the door on the 5th of the 5th moon. *See* 7602.

艾旗招福 the mugwort banner brings good luck,—a phrase used at the Dragon-boat festival. *See* 7602.

朕未有艾 WE are not yet able to carry them out,—of plans.

言之不從是謂不艾 when words are not in accord with what is wanted, it is called *pu ai*.

Read *i*⁴. To reap. *See* 銍 1830. To be orderly.

或肅或艾 some grave, some orderly.

有私淑艾者 there are some who privately cultivate and correct themselves.

哎[4] 33 Vulgar. P. v. *ʿai* Even Upper.

An interjection of surprise, regret, etc.

哎呀 Ai-yah! Hullo! Dear me!

哎喲我錯了 oh dear! I have made a mistake.

餲[4] 34 R. 泰 See 艾哈 Sinking Lower & Upper

Food which has been spoilt by keeping.

暑物餲壞 in hot weather things spoil.

鴲[4] 35 R. 泰 See 艾 Sinking Lower

The hen of the 桃蟲鶲 or tailor-bird.

呃[4] 36 R. 卦 C. *ɛ, ɛk₅, ŏk₅* H. *ak₂, et₅* F. *hah₅, aöh₅* W. *kōs* N. *ah₅, ih₅* P. *ê, ʾkê* M. *ngê₂, ʿkê, kê₅* K. *e* J. *ai, ye* A. *ai* Sinking Irregular.

A stuttering tone of voice. To chirp; to cackle. To hiccough.

呃喔 the cackle of a hen.

碍[4] 37 R. 隊 C. H. *ngoi* F. *ngai* W. N. *nge* P. M. *ai, ngai* Y. *ae* Sz. *ai, ngai* K. *ae* J. *gai, kai* A. *ngai* Sinking Lower

To hinder; to obstruct; to stop progress; to injure; to matter to.

碍石 a stone in the way; a stumbling-block.

不碍 it is not in the way; it does not matter.

沒妨碍 there is no objection.

碍碍 there is a difficulty in the way; it is impossible to.....

碍着風俗 interfering with local customs.

碍着情面 interfering with friendly feelings.

碍着臉面 prevented by one's honour.

碍不着 *chao²* 你 it doesn't interfere with you.

碍[4] 37

有碍於人 it is objectionable to people.

碍你何干 how does it matter to you?

碍眼 unpleasant to the eye; an undesirable spectator.

碍口 unpleasant to the mouth, *i.e.* something one would rather not say.

碍道 to obstruct a road.

碍事 to obstruct a scheme.

不碍事 it is no matter. Also used of a sickness, in the sense of "not serious."

不碍我的事 it does not interfere with my business.

不碍於此, 只碍於彼 it does not matter in this, but only in that.

碍諸以禮樂 restrained them by ceremonies and music.

四無碍智 four kinds of limitless knowledge, possessed by every 阿羅漢 Arhat or disciple of Buddha, viz.—every meaning, every law, every argument, and every pleasant discourse.

礙 38

Same as 37.

隘 39

See 12,841.

壒[3] 40 R. 泰 See 藹 Sinking Upper.

Dust in the air. Obscured as in a dust-storm.

不壒水 clear water.

泥化輕壒 the mud became light dust.

軼埃壒之混濁 to get beyond the defilements of this dusty world,—as when becoming a priest.

嬡[4] 41 R. 卦 See 艾 Sinking Lower

Sparing; niggardly.

毒[3] 42 R. 貝 See 愛 Rising Upper.

Unprincipled; given up to lust. [To be distinguished from 毒 poisonous 12,054.]

閡[4] 43 R. 隊 See 碍 Sinking Lower

To shut a door to keep others out. Obstructed; hindered.

阻閡 prevented.

傷閡 hindered by an injury.

止閡 deterred; restrained.

進則閡山 if we go on, we shall be stopped by the hills.

文意頗閡 the meaning is somewhat obscure.

AN.

安[1] 44 R. 寒 C. H. *on* F. *ang*, v. *eing* W. *yüe* N. *eiñ* P. M. Sz. *an, ngan* Y. *aa, yaa* K. J. *an* A. *an, yen* Even Upper.

Still; quiet; rest; peace; at ease. To tranquillise; to make easy. To place; to lay down. To mend. An interrogative; where?

平安 a state of peace.

安樂 joy; content; comfort.

安樂公 a man of pleasure From 阿斗, the son of 劉備, who took it easy when he lost his throne.

偷安 to steal repose; to shirk work.

安靖 or 安祥 peace and quiet.

安眠 to sleep peaceably.

安居樂業 to live peacefully and happily.

安享太平 to enjoy the blessings of peace.

安閒 repose and leisure.

安康 hearty; robust.

安妥 or 安穩 steady; secure.

安心 to put one's mind at rest.

安心作 to act intentionally.

你安心罷 put your mind at rest.

老者安之 the aged, he soothed them.

安慰 to console.

安[1] 44

安民 to quiet the people.
安歇 to rest; to lodge at.
安放 or 安置 to place; to arrange; to provide for.
安席 to arrange guests at table.
安分 to do one's duty in that state of life etc.
安命 to accept one's destiny.
安息 to rest peacefully.
安固 securely.
安燕 in comfort; easy.
安設 to set out; to arrange; to place; to lay out or down.
安業 peaceful pursuits.
安富 rich and pleasure-loving.
安泰 tranquil.
安身 to settle, or settle down.
安線 to lay a clue.
安抵 to arrive safely.
安生 comfort.
安謐 peaceful; quiet; in repose.
安椅 to set chairs.
安居 to live in peace; (Buddh.) to keep Lent, *i.e.* by remaining within a monastery for three months during the rainy season. *See* 4227.
問安 or 請安 to enquire after a person's health.
朕安 WE (the Emperor) are well.
欠安 to be unwell.
安然無事 all going well.
吾輩則安然 then we shall be at peace.
竟得安然 after all he lives in peace and happiness.
安營 to pitch a camp.
托他安好了 ask him to fix it properly (of anything loose).
安不上 it cannot be fixed.
安上 to fix on, —of something which has been cut or broken off.
又問安之 also asked where he was going.
主人安在 where is the master?
如今安在 where are they now? (as the days of one's youth.)

安[1] 44

安是安非 which is right and which wrong?
安有 how can...? how is there...?
安敢 how dare you...?
安肯 how can I be willing to...?
安能如此 how can I act (or, how can it be) thus?
安人 title of wives of officials of the sixth grade; a husband's mother.
安童 servant boys.
安家 to set up a household; to marry; funds left behind or sent for the use of the family; an allotment from wages.
安神 to calm oneself, as when trying to go to sleep.
安神主牌 to set up an ancestral tablet and dot the character 王 (making it 主), as is done for dead relatives.
安本 an *Amban* or high Manchu official, a term applied to *(e.g.)* the Imperial Resident at Lhassa.
安息日 the Jewish Sabbath; the Christian Sunday.
安息國 Parthia; Persia; *see* 7258.
安息香 gum benjamin, or benzoin.
安南國 Annam or Cochin-China.
安桂 Annam cinnamon.
安徽 Anhui, one of the provinces of China.
安敦 [Marcus Aurelius] *Antoninus*, who is mentioned in connection with an embassy or trading mission to China in A. D. 166.

按[4] 45
R. 翰
See 案
Sinking Upper.

To press down. To stop; to prevent moving. To hold; to grasp. To examine. As; according to; consecutively. *See* 酒 2260.

按下 to press down; not to mention.
以手按物 to press a thing down with the hand.
按落雲頭 to cause a cloud to descend, —of a magician.
按摩 to shampoo.

按[4] 45

那裡按納得住 how could he (*i.e.* he was unable to) repress (his emotion)?
按轡 to rein in a horse.
按止 to cause to stop.
按兵 to stop the advance of troops.
按兵不動 an armistice. Also in *San Kuo Chih* to keep in one's entrenchments.
被按閣不得入 [his petition] was stopped and he could not get it presented.
手按心頭 to lay the hand on the heart.
按劍而立 he grasped his sword and stood ready.
按察 to examine.
按察使 (or 司) a Provincial Judge.
按院 the *yamén* of a Provincial Judge; the Judge himself.
按律 or 按法 or 按例 according to law
按着 or 按照 according to...
按本分 according to one's lot; to mind one's business.
按月支銀 to pay monthly.
取扇按拍 took a fan to beat time with.
按板眼 keeping proper time (in music. 板 refers to the instruments that are beaten, 眼 to flutes, etc. which have "eyes").
按紅牙 to press the red teeth, —to touch the stops (usually made of red wood) of a musical instrument.
按樂 to play music.
按迹循踪 following in the track of; true to life.
按捺 to hold down; to repress.
按節 the sequence of verses.
按期 according to the periods.
按址 according as the place may require.
按揭 to borrow on security.
按值 *ad valorem*.

按[4] 45

按鷹 to hold a hawk on the wrist.
按點 to reckon up one by one.
按額 according to the number; proportionately.
按臨 the arrival of the Literary Chancellor at the Prefecture or Department.

Read *o*[4]. To repress.

以按徂族 in order to repress the hostile clans.

案[4] 46
R. 翰
C. } *on*
H. }
F. *ang*
W. *yüe*
N. *eiñ*
P. } *an, ngan*
M. }
Y. *aa, yaa*
Sz. *an, ngan*
K. *an*
J. *gan*
A. *an*
Sinking Upper.

A table; a judge's desk. A case or action at law.

案子 or **案桌** a table. The first also means guilt, crime.
書案 a study table.
公案 a magistrate's table; hence, a case in court.
把公案推倒了 pushed over the magistrate's table.
登案 got upon the table.
拍案 to strike the table (as an impatient magistrate).
喚到案前 called him up to the magisterial desk.
案件 cases; trials.
一件案 a case.
立案 *see* 6954.
案情 or **案由** the circumstances of a case.
命案 a case of murder or homicide.
刑名案件 criminal cases.
傳案 to summon to trial.
審案 to hear a case.
定案 to decide a case; to give judgment.
案房 the record office.
案卷 or **案文** records of cases.
翻案 to revise a case.
案查 it appears from the records that...
反案 to reverse a decision.
案仍冰架 the case is still an ice frame, —unsettled.
無頭公案 a criminal case in which there is no clue to the offender.

案[4] 46

在案 is on record; has been laid before the court.
在案提質 to bring up for examination all connected with the case.
並非案中之話 these remarks are not relevant to the case.
結案 to wind up a case.
案結 the conclusion of a case.
和案 to settle a case amicably.
調 *tiao*[4] **案** a superior sending for the record of a case.
以清案牘 in order to clear off outstanding cases.
長案 or **正案** or **總案** the list of successful candidates issued after the Magistrate's examination.
案首 first on the list of **童生** students at the Magistrate's examination.
紅案 the list of successful B.A.'s.
一副香案 a set of altar furniture.
案目 collectors of theatre debts.
案內 with regard to the case of...
案照 it is on record that; as it appears.
案因 the case is owing to...
案下 to (your) court.
案奉 it is on record that he has received.
案例 legal cases.
案酒之物 things to be eaten with the wine.
案據 established precedents; recorded cases or decisions.
頂案 to take the place of the accused.

Read *wan*[3]. A bowl. [Properly written 椀 and said to be an old form of 椀 12,470.]

舉案齊眉 to lift the bowl up to a level with her eyebrows,— as did the ugly wife of **梁鴻** Liang Hung of the Han dynasty, every time she brought in his food, to hide her face. Used of the respectful obedience of a wife.

鞍[1] 47
R. 寒
See **安**
Even Upper.

A saddle.

鞍子 a saddle.
揭鞍子 or **把鞍子給馬備上** saddle the horse.
鞍韉舖 a saddler's shop.
把鞍子卸下來 take off the saddle.
鞍韉 saddle-flaps.
鞍心子 the seat of a saddle.
鞍橋 the "bridge" of a saddle, which keeps the horse's backbone from being galled.
馬鞍橋 a bridge with an arch like a saddle.
把鞍上馬 hold the saddle and get on the horse.
攀鞍上馬 to climb into the saddle.
鞍前馬後 now before the saddle, now behind the horse, *i.e.* officious.
一鞍一馬 one saddle, one horse, *i.e.* no second husband.
據鞍 to grasp the saddle.

俺[3] 48
R. 豔
See **庵**
P. *can*, *can*
M. *can*
Sinking Upper.

The personal pronoun *I*.

俺的 mine.
俺們 we.

唵[1] 49
R. 感
See **庵**
Rising Upper.

To feed oneself with the hand, like the Hindoos, who never use the left hand for this purpose. To hold in the mouth.

唵嘛呢叭彌吽 *Om Mani Padme Hum* "Oh the jewel in the lotus! Amen!" or according to Professor Wilson "Glory to Manipadme!" A magic formula or prayer much used in Mongolia and Tibet as a charm against evil influences.

庵[1] 50
R. 覃
C. *om*
H. *am*
F. *ang*

A hut; a cottage; a chalet. A nunnery, or a monastery, always Buddhist.

庵廬 soldiers' huts.
山庵 a summer retreat.

庵[1] 50
W. *ö*
N. *eiñ*
P. M. *an*
Y. *yaa*
Sz. *an*
K. *am*
J. *an*
A. *am*
Even Upper.

庵堂 a Buddhist shrine.
尼姑庵 a nunnery.
入庵 to become a nun.
庵羅菓 the *amra* or mango (*Mangifera Indica*).

菴 51

Same as 50.

鶕[1] 52
R. 覃
C. *êm*, *om*
H. *am*, *em*, v. *ʂwo*
F. v. *ngiang*
See 庵
Even Upper.

A name applied to several species of *Coturnix*.
鶕鶉 a quail. *See* 10,142.
鬬鶕鶉 to fight quails. [The beaten birds are called 籠鶕, and are eaten.]

蝻[3] 53
R. 覃
See 南
Even Lower.

Immature locusts, whose wings have not fully grown, are so called in Kuangtung.
蝻子 or 蝗蝻 unfledged locusts.

墔[1] 54
R. 感
See 暗
Rising Upper.

A burying-place on a moor, such as is granted to the poor for free interment.

嫡[1] 55
R. 覃
See 諳
Even Upper.

An impure woman. Dirty.
嫡臟 filthy. Or as under 58.

揜[3] 56
R. 感
C. *êm*, *om*
H. *ʿem*
cf. 掩
See 暗
Rising Upper.

To cover with the hand. To hide. To press on, or tap. To extinguish.
把手揜住 put your hand over it.
揜以試之 to hide a thing and make people guess.
揜密鑼鼓 to muffle the gongs and drums.
揜脈 to feel the pulse.
揜風琴 to play upon the melodion.
揜滅 to extinguish.

暗[4] 57
R. 勘
C. *om*
H. *am*
F. *ang*
W. *ö*, *a*
N. *eiñ*
P. *an*, *ngan*
M. *an*, *ngan*
Y. *yaa*
Sz. *an*, *ngan*
K. *am*
J. *an*
A. *am*
Sinking Upper.

The sun obscured by clouds; dark; gloomy. Invisible, as opposed to 明 7946. Opaque, as opposed to 亮 7035. Secret.
天色暗 a dark day.
黑暗 dark, as a room, or night.
暗間 in the dark.
暗洞裏 in a dark cave.
暗昧 obscure.
鳥暗 the dusk which sends birds to roost.
一時鳥暗起來 all at once it began to get dusk.
暗中 in secret.
暗訪 to secretly enquire.
暗害 to secretly injure; to stab a man in the back.
暗箭傷人 to wound with a secret arrow.
暗號 a secret sign; a pass word; holding up the fingers to denote a number.
暗地 a secret place; behind one's back.
暗想 to reflect within oneself.
暗笑 to laugh in one's sleeve.
明鎗易當，暗箭難防 the visible spear is easily met, but the secret arrow is difficult to guard against.
暗碼 secret figures; cipher.
暗含着 silently keeping to himself.
暗算 to secretly plot against a man.
暗藏 to conceal.
暗藍 lapis lazuli.
暗投 to desert secretly to the enemy.
暗處 a dark spot; a secret place.
暗寫 to hint at in writing; to imply.
暗泣 to weep in secret.
暗用 or 暗寓 a covert allusion; an innuendo.
暗源水看花暗用桃源事 "looking at flowers in the fountain" contains a covert allusion to the "Peach-blossom Fountain" by T'ao Ch'ien.
暗道 a covert way.
暗記 a covert allusion.
暗友 a member of the same secret society.

腤[1] 58
R. 覃
See 暗腌
Even Upper.

To boil flesh. To make soup.
腤臢 filthy. Or as under 55.

諳[1,4] 59
R. 覃 勘
C. *ɕom*, *ʿom*
See 暗
Even & Sinking Upper.

Skilled in; fully acquainted with. To recite.
諳習 or 諳練 or 諳識 or 諳*an*[3]達 well versed in.
不諳世事 ignorant of the ways of the world.
諳識書理 he is well acquainted with the principles of the books, *i.e.* of Confucianism.
深諳兵法 he is very skilled in the art of war.

闇[4] 60
R. 覃 感 勘
See 暗
Even Rising and Sinking Upper.

To shut the door. To retire. Dark; dim. Private.
闇門謝客 to close the door and refuse visitors.
闇昏時 the dark time; night.
闇然而日彰 dark, but daily growing clearer (in intelligence).
漢成帝悅闇行 the Emp. Ch'êng Ti of the Han, liked going about in the dark.
闇弱 ignorant and irresolute.
使人闇行若有嚴刑在其側 to cause people to behave in private as though the penalty were at hand,—is good government.

陪[4] 61
R. 感
See 暗
Rising Upper.

Similar to 57.
陪然 dark; gloomy.

颺[4] 62
R. 勘
See 暗
Sinking Upper.

A squall; a hurricane.

颺暗颭榮海若霹靂 a squall burst over the sea like a clap of thunder.

岸[4] 63
R. 嶺
C. *ngon*
H. *ngan*
F. *ngang, ngiang*
W. *yüe*
N. *ngeiñ*
P. M. *an, ngan*
Y. *aa, yaa*
Sz. *an, ngan*
K. *an*
J. *gan*
A. *ngan*
Sinking Lower.

A shore, beach, or river-bank. A high cliff. End of a journey; the goal. A high forehead. A private lock-up.

岸上 on the bank.
上岸 to go ashore.
下岸 *see* 4230.
我親上岸探望 I will myself go ashore and make enquiries.
無涯無岸 boundless and shoreless.
上岸思財 when he gets safe ashore, he will think of his money,—as a man rescued from drowning.
攏岸 to go close to the shore.
隔岸 on opposite banks; separated by water.
兩面駁岸 both sides are banked up.
回頭是岸 the shore is just behind you, *i.e.* you can easily reform.
到了道岸 reached the shore of wisdom (or learning,—as if emerging from the waters of ignorance).
到彼岸 to reach that shore, *i.e.* Nirvana,—by crossing the Sansara.
彼岸 the next world; hereafter.
岸路 a riverside road; a bund.
岸然 loftily.
爲人氣岸嶙峋 of a very angular disposition,—crotchety, quarrelsome.
魁岸 a noble fellow; a hero.
岸幘 with forehead bare and kerchief over head,— in undress.
宜岸宜獄 either lock-up, or gaol.

媏[4] 64
R. 翰
See 岸
Sinking Lower.

A well-dressed, elegant woman.

諺 65

See 13,109.

傲[1] 66
R. 厂
J. *gan, gon*
A. *ʿkam*
Even Lower.

Devoid of intelligence; not at ease. Foolish gibes, jokes, raillery.

讌 67

Same as 66.

嬐[4] 68
R. 感
J. *gan, gon*
A. *ham, ʿyem*
Rising Lower.

To restrain one's anger. Large cheeks. A bad temper. A woman who is partial to one.

盒[1] 69
R. 厂合
P. *ǒ*
See 暗
J. *an, ō*
Even & Entering Upper.

A cover of a dish, or tripod.

夾虬盒 a cover with intertwined dragons carved on it.

黯[4] 70
R. 感琰
See 暗奄
Rising Upper.

Turned black, as ripe mulberries or spoiled olives. Sudden; quick.

黯然而雷擊之 in a moment the thunder had struck him.

ANG.

卬[2] 71
R. 陽
See 昂
Even Lower.

High; high-priced. To raise the head; self-possessed. Used as the pronoun *I*, and with 75.

卬貴 high in price; dear.
物價低卬 the cheapness or dearness of goods.
意慷慨而自卬 full of noble ideas and enthusiastic.

卬[2] 71

不卬自恤 I do not pity myself.
人涉卬否 others cross, but I do not.
卬卬 majestic-looking. Fleet; swift.

卭 72

Same as 71.

枊[2] 73
R. 陽
See 昂
Even Lower.

A post. Hard; strong.

馬枊 a horse-post.

駠[2] 74
R. 陽
See 昂
Even Lower.

An angry or startled horse.

駠駠 like a fretful horse.

Read *liu*[2]. A horse with a white belly.

駠駠千里駒 a swift courser that can cover a thousand *li* in one day.

昂[2] 75
R. 陽
C. *ngong*
H. *ʿngong*
F. *ngoung*
W. *ngoa*
N. *oñg*
P. *ang, ngang*
M. *ʿang*
Y. Sz. *ʿang*
K. *ang*
J. *gō*
A. *ngang*
Even Lower.

To rise higher and higher. Lofty; imposing; pompous; bold; *see* 71.

昂首 to carry the head high.
昂貴 rising in price.
高昂 tall; imposing.
志氣昂昂 full of confidence; resolute.
昂昂氣像 a pompous manner.
昂然而入 he entered in a dignified manner.
昂然曰 boldly said.

棖[2] 76
R. 陽
See 昂
Even Lower.

The turned-up eaves of a Chinese roof.

飛棖 flying, *i.e.* turned-up, eaves.

腌 77

See 3.

盎[4]
78
R. 漾
C. H. *ong*
F. *yong*
W. *oa, a*
N. *oñg*
P. *ang*^{2}
M. *ngang*
Y. Sz. *ang*^{2}
K. *ang*
J. *ō*
A. *öng, an*
Sinking Upper.

A basin; a tureen. Sleek. Abundant. Well-flavoured. An instrument of music, which yields an earthy *timbre* when struck.

盎盂 a bowl.
湯盎 a soup-tureen; a water-cooler.
瓦盎 a delf basin.
盎於背 sleek in the back, as a fat man.
盎盎 abundant, as the brightness of spring.
盎齊 the third of five kinds of wine mentioned in the Chou Ritual.
盎盂相敲 basin and bowl colliding,—disagreement between husband and wife.

肮[4]
79
R. 江陽
See 盎秧
A. *öng*
Even Upper.

The navel.

脖肮 the navel, which the Chinese regard as a kind of valve, or vent.
脖肮風疼 pain from wind on the stomach.

豻[2]
80
R. 陽
See 秧
Even Upper.

A small animal.

豻猘 a badger.

骯[3]
81
R. 養
See 杭康
Rising Lower & Upper.

Fat. Stiff; straight.

骯髒 fat. Also, dirty; filthy. *See* 3.

AO.

敖[2]
82
R. 豪
See 熬
Even Lower.

To saunter; to ramble. Tall. Proud. A term applied by the people of 楚 to any of their rulers who were slain or deposed and therefore not canonised; *e.g.* 堵敖. A stage for plays. Name of a region near 開封府 in which there was a noted hill. Used for 83.

敖遊 to travel.
高敖敖 very tall.
彼交匪敖 in their intercourse they were not proud.
敖之鬼 the manes of families which have been exterminated or have died out.
敖淡 in straitened circumstances.

傲[4]
83
R. 號
See 熬
A. *nau, ngau*
Sinking Lower.

Proud; arrogant; scornful; rude. *See* 1342, 6234.

高傲 haughty.
傲氣 pride.
傲性 of a proud disposition.
傲慢 to treat with scorn.
傲容 a haughty bearing.
怠傲 rude.
傲虐 tyrannical.
傲口說 to mouth out; to speak with an effort.
傲着作 to obstinately persist in doing.
傲骨嶙嶙 a proud and lonely nature.
傲霜 to stand frost, as flowers.

勢[2]
84
R. 豪
See 豪
Even Lower.

Strong; brave.

勢力 great prowess.

嗷[1]
85
R. 豪
See 熬
Even Lower.

Buzz of voices. Noise of people clamouring.

嗷嘈 a hubbub; a great noise; confused in mind.
衆口嗷嗷 everybody talking at once.
家口嗷 children crying for food.
嗷嗷待哺 (the people) crying for food.
哀鳴嗷嗷 the mournful scream,—of wild geese overhead.

廒[2]
86
R. 豪
See 熬
Even Lower.

A granary; a storehouse for grain.

倉廒 a grain establishment.

慠
87

Same as 83.

撬[2]
88
R. 號
See 熬
Sinking Lower.

To shake; to rattle. To smite. [Commonly written as below.]

撬鐘子 to ring a bell.
撬椿 to shake a post.
撬骰子 to throw dice.
撬簽 to shake up the divining lots.

熬[1]
89
R. 豪
C. *ngou*, v. *ngáu*
H. *ngau*
F. *ngoa*
W. *ngöe*
N. *ngoa*
P. M. Sz. *au, ngau*
Y. *oa, orh*
K. *o*
J. *gō*
A. *ngau*
Even Lower.

To boil; to decoct; to simmer. To distil; *see* 8168. To endure; to watch. To disturb.

熬菜 to boil food.
心裏熬了 to be in trouble.
Read *ao*^{2}.
熬湯 to make soup.
熬酒 to distil spirits.
熬藥 to decoct drugs.
熬爛 to boil to rags.
熬粥 to make congee.
熬糕 to boil skimmercakes.
熬煎 to boil and fry; to prepare, as a lotion; harassed; worried.
熬膏 to boil down, or prepare, opium.
熬茶 boiled tea,—huge cauldrons of which are kept going in all yamêns.
熬夜 or 打熬 to keep watch by a sick bed; to work at night. The first may be used of any pursuit at night; *e.g.* of gambling.
熬不過 unable to endure,—as a drunkard, going without drink.
熬刑不過 could not stand the torture.
衆庶熬熬 the people loudly mourned him.

獒 2 90
R. 豪
See 熬
Even Lower.

A large dog, described as four feet high, and fierce but tractable. Probably the mastiff of Tibetan shepherds. *See* 7541.

璈 2 91
R. 豪
See 熬
Even Lower.

A stringed musical instrument.

彈八琅之璈 to play on the eight-gem instrument. [Eight-gem probably means ornamented with eight gems or pieces of jade.]

磝 2 92
R. 豪 肴
See 熬
Even Lower.

A stony surface; shingle.

山磝磝其相軋 the rocky mountains squeeze one another.

聱 2 93
R. 豪 肴
See 熬
Even Lower.

Refusing to hear.

聱牙 (or 齗) disinclined to listen to; indifferent to; cacophonous; harsh to the ear,—of style.

聱吼 noisy cries of a multitude.

艕 2 94
R. 豪
See 熬
Even Lower.

The stem or cut-water of a vessel. The keel or false keel.

螯 2 95
R. 豪
See 熬
Even Lower.

The nippers or large claws of a crab.

車螯 a shell like the *Spondylus*. An immense bivalve, under which fishermen are fabled to build a fire to open the shell and obtain the flesh. Probably the great *Chama*. Also, a clam (same as 656) eaten with wine.

謷 2 96
R. 豪 肴
See 熬
Even Lower.

A worthless fellow. Sounds of weeping. The appearance of being great.

謷謷然 the cry of weeping and sobbing.

謷乎大哉，獨成其天 infinitely great is that which makes them divine!

遨 2 97
R. 豪 號
H. *ngau*, *ngau*
See 熬
Even & Sinking Lower.

To ramble; to travel for pleasure. To divert oneself.

四海遨遊 to roam over the Four Seas,—the world.

遨戲 to go to shows and theatrical entertainments.

笑遨風月 to revel in the breezy moonlight.

鏊 4 98
R. 豪 號
See 熬
Even & Sinking Lower.

A round iron cooking utensil, flat and shallow.

餅鏊 a griddle; a waffle-iron.

鏊燒 to fry.

驁 2 99
R. 豪 號
See 熬
Even & Sinking Lower.

A vicious, also spirited, horse. Indomitable; stubborn.

桀驁 resolute; determined; proudly obstinate.

驁然不顧 stubborn, without regard to consequences.

鰲 2 100
R. 號 豪
See 熬
Even Lower.

A common form of 101, *q.v.*

鰲魚 a species of scorpæna *(Pterois)*.

石鰲魚 an orange-coloured species of scorpæna *(Sebastes platycephalus)*.

獨占鰲頭 occupying alone the Leviathan's head, *i.e.* to be 狀元 first at the final Han-lin examination.

鰲頭 a gargoyle shaped like a fish's head.

莫名鰲戴 I shall ever be in your debt,—*i.e.* bearing a weight (of gratitude) like the *ao*.[2]

入水能擒海中鰲 he can go into the water and catch the sea-serpent,—his energy is indomitable.

安排香餌釣鰲魚 how do you expect to catch a leviathan with a cake?

鼇 2 101
R. 號 豪
See 熬
Even Lower.

A huge turtle, represented, like Atlas, as supporting the weight of the earth. It is also said to bear on its back the 蓬萊 P'êng-lai islands, or fairy-land, in the eastern sea. Its legs were used by 女媧氏 Nü-wa for the four 極 supports of the earth. *See* 100.

金鼇奠海 the golden turtle supports the sea.

鷙 2 102
R. 號
See 熬
Sinking Lower.

A bird of ill omen, whose presence indicates ruin to the State. It has a white body and red mouth.

咬 103

See 12,939.

爓 1 104
R. 豪
C. *ou*
P. *au*
See 鏖
Apparently in part synonymous with 熬
J. *ō*
A. *au*
Even Upper.

To boil; to stew.

爓齋 to boil vegetables.

爓熟 to stew thoroughly.

爓夜 to watch by a sick bed. *See* 89.

鏖 1 105
R. 豪
C. *hou*, *ou*
H. *au*
F. *oa*, *ngoa*
W. *öe*
N. *oa*
P. M. *au*
Y. *soa*, *orh*
Sz. *au*
K. *o*
J. *ō*
A. *au*
Even Irregular.

To fight; to slaughter; to give no quarter. To deceive.

鏖兵 to fight.

鏖場大戰 a bloody field of battle.

鏖戰 a bloody battle.

鏖騙 to impose on a person.

凹 106

See 12,429.

囂 107

See 4330.

翱[2] 108
R. 豪
See 熬
K. *o.* v. *ko*
A. *ɕkau*
Even Lower.

To fly like the common hawk-kite; to soar. To roam about. *See* 4278.

翱翔 to wheel around in the air; to move about unconcernedly.
河上乎翱翔 they roam about the Ho.
雲路翱翔 to saunter along the cloud way,—of official life.

奧[4] 109
R. 號 屋
C. *ou, yuk*
H. *au, yuk*
F. *oa, öük*
W. *öe, yuʔ*
N. *oa*
P. *au, yüʔ*
M. *au, you*
Y. *oa, orh*
Sz. *au, yu*
K. *o*
J. *o, iku, oku*
A. *au*
Sinking & Entering Upper.

The south-west corner, where the *lares* used to be placed. Quiet; retired. Mysterious; obscure. Warm. *See* 115.

祭奧 to worship the *lares*.
奧主 a popular idol; a leader,—as occupying the place of honour.
奧妙 mysterious; marvellous.
深奧 obscure; difficult to understand,—as a text, or doctrine.
昔我往矣日月方奧 formerly, when I started, the sun and moon (*i.e.* the weather) had just begun to get warm.

墺[4] 110
R. 號
Sinking Upper.

A building-plot; a flat open space. A shore. To go into winter quarters. Interchanged with 114.

墺隩 the headlands and bays along a coast.
厥民墺 those people are hibernating, *i.e.* they keep to their houses.
四墺既宅 the grounds along the waters were everywhere made habitable,—referring to the draining labours of the Great Yü.

懊[4] 111
R. 皓
F. *ɕoa*, v. *ɕoa*
W. *öeʔ*
P. } *auʔ*
M. }
See 襖
Rising Upper Irregular.

Vexed; angry; to regret.

懊恨 to hate.
懊惱 irritated; vexed.
氣怒懊鬱 to brood angrily over anything; to cherish hatred.
懊悔 to regret; to reproach oneself for any act.
懊悶 distressed; regretful.
懊淐 sad; sorrowful.

擙[4] 112
R. 號
C. v. *ɕou*
See 奧
Sinking Upper.

To grind.

曖 113

See 13,649.

澳[4] 114
R. 號
See 奧
Sinking Upper.

A bank, or high shore. A bay, or cove. A dock for ships.

南澳 Namoa Island, below Amoy.
崎澳 Keeow Island, north of Macao.
澳門 Macao.
澳門話 pidgin-English.
香山澳 original name of Macao.
澳中人 men of the bay,—Macaoese or Portuguese.
船澳 a dock.
澳甲 or 澳長 a maritime headman, or headman of a fishing-station, corresponding to the *ti-pao* on shore.

燠 115

Same as 13,649.

襖[3] 116
R. 皓
C. *ou*
H. *au*
F. *oa*
W. *öe*
N. *oa*
P. *au*, v. *nau*
M. *au*
Y. *oa, orh*
Sz. *au*
K. *o*
J. *ō*
A. *au*
Rising Upper.

An outer garment; a coat; a jacket. Its cuffs are not turned back in the "horse's hoof" style; neither does it open in front like the 袍.

襖兒 or 襖子 a coat, usually quilted.
長夾襖 a long, lined coat.
綿襖 a coat wadded with cotton-wool.
皮襖 a fur-lined coat.
皮襖錢 a sum of money given at the beginning of winter to the headmen of local beggars, and to the street watch.
黃綿襖 the yellow wadded coat,—the rays of the sun which keep one warm.

隩 117
R. 號
See 奧
Sinking Upper.

See 110.

鰲[4] 118
R. 號
C. *ɕou*
See 奧
Sinking Upper.

A large and coarse kind of perch *(Sciæna)* brought to Macao in winter, weighing sometimes a hundred pounds. Also, a kind of eel.

媼 119

See 12,642.

坳[1] 120
R. 肴
See 凹拗
Even Upper.

A hollow in the ground; a cavity. Undulating, as hilly ground.

山坳 a dip in the hills; a ravine; a gorge.
覆杯水於坳堂之上 to upset a cup of water into a hole in a room, *i.e.* into a depression in the mud floor.

拗 121

See 12,947.

鄡 122

See 8460.

驁[4] 123
R. 號
C. *ngou*
H. *ngau*
F. *ngoa*
W. *ngöe*
N. *ngoa*
P. } *ngau*
M. }
Sz. }
Y. *oa, orh*
K. *o*
J. *gō*
A. *nau*
Sinking Lower.

Haughty; proud. Name of a man in the Hsia dynasty (son of 寒浞 Han Tsu, who usurped the throne of China on slaying 羿 in B.C. 2139), who was so strong that he could 盪舟 propel a boat over land. He and his father were killed in B.C. 2079.

驁[2] 124
R. 肴
F. *ngaiu*
See 傲
Sinking Lower.

To gallop wildly.

CHA.

扎 1* 125
R. 黠
C. *chat°*
H. *tsap, tsat*
F. *chak*
W. *tsa*
N. *tsah*
P. *ʦcha, ʂcha, ʿcha*
M. *tsa*
Y. *tsaa*
Sz. *cha*
K. *ch'al*
J. *atsz, uchi*
A. *trat*
Entering Upper.

To pull up. To cut out paper images. To prick; to pierce. Interchanged with 劄 142.

扎得慌 cold to the touch (character doubtful).
扎起兩袖 pulled up his two sleeves.
扎着胆子 screw up your courage.
扎掙 to make an effort. *See* 707.
扎掙不住 I cannot make the effort.
紙扎 paper images, such as horses, houses, servants, etc., which are burnt in order to supply the dead with these necessaries of ordinary life.
扎實 solid; conclusive.
扎得像 cut out to the life.
扎花 to embroider flowers.
扎傷 to stab.
扎死了 stabbed to death.
刀扎 to stick with a knife.
扎破了 pricked a hole in.
扎住 to stick into.
扎猪 to stick a pig.
扎寨 or 扎營 to make a stockade.
扎薩克 or 扎撒 originally, a *ukase;* a Dzassak, or chieftain of a Mongol tribe, or of a Lamasery.
扎賚特 and 扎噜特 Djalaid and Djarud, names of Mongol tribes.

札 2* 127

lence." Interchanged with 劄 142. Numerative of 甲 1167.

簡札 writing tablets, used before the invention of paper.
凡問答並以筆札 all the conversation was carried on by writing.
札文 a despatch from a superior to a subordinate; instructions. *See* 142.
來札 orders under acknowledgment; your orders.
札委 orders to undertake some particular work; to commission.
札開 instructions stating.....
札發 to despatch with orders.
札催 to write urging.....
札行 to send instructions to.
札飭 to direct.
札司 to direct the Three (Provincial) Commissioners.
華札 your flowery instructions, *i.e.* your valued favour; your letter.
雁札 goose document, *i.e.* your letter, from a story of a letter once conveyed by a goose. *See* 雁 13,137.
射穿七札 the arrow pierced the seven layers of his armour.
民不夭札 the people do not die untimely deaths.

紮 1* 128
R. 黠
P. *ʦsa, ʂcha*
See 札 Entering Upper.

To bind up; to tie in a bundle; to fasten.

紮綁 or 紮縛 to bind together; to tie up.
一紮花 a nosegay.
紮脚 to bind the feet of girls. *See* 6638.
紮帶子 to tighten the girdle.
紮緊 to bind up tight.
紮帳 to hook back the curtains.
紮束 to attach to; to bind on.
紮裹 to bind round; to envelop; to wrap; to dress.

蚻 2* 129
R. 黠
P. *ʦcha, ʿcha*
See 札 Entering Upper.

A small species of cicada, with striped wings.

麥蚻 the wheat locust.
螞蚻 a kind of truxalis, or green grasshopper, which chirps incessantly. The term is applied to a woman with a long tongue.

鴷 2* 130
R. 黠
P. *ʿcha*
See 札 Entering. Upper.

A water bird, with a long bill and plumage of a lark, common in Chehkiang.

水鴷 a grebe. Also, small waterfowl; snipe.
鵪鶉鴷 the common snipe.

喳 1 131
R. vulgar.
Even Upper.

The sound of indistinct utterances. To answer to a call = Yes, Sir. [Should be 嘖 533 in the last sense.]

喳喳亂叫 [the sparrows] are twittering to each other.
喊喊喳喳 the sound of whispering.
喳得一聲 he called out *cha* (in reply to a summons).
Read *ch'a*[1].
打喳喳 to whisper.

揸 132

See 157.

楂 133

Same as 159. Also used for 槎 a raft, 198.

渣 1 134
R. 麻
P. *cha*, v. *ʿcha*
See 楂 Even Upper.

Sediment; dregs; what is left after expressing the juice of anything.

渣滓 or 渣兒 leavings; siftings; grounds.
藥渣 the refuse left after decocting drugs.
八角渣 broken star-aniseed.
紫梗渣 shell-lac.

丸 126

札 2* 127
R. 黠
See 扎
J. *satsz, sachi*
Entering Upper.

A thin wooden tablet, anciently used for writing; a layer. A document sent from a superior to a subordinate. Polite term for a letter. To die prematurely; the 字詁 says "a pesti-

渣[1] 134

渣草 river weeds.
渣子 the refuse of anything.
荳腐渣子 refuse beancake.

Read *cha*[4]. Name of a stream in the south of Shensi.

皵 135

Same as 161.

蹅[3] 136
R. vulgar.
P. *ch'a*
Even Upper.

To tread on; to walk through.
蹅一脚泥 I got up to my ankles in mud.
蹅雨 to walk through rain.

柤[1] 137
R. 麻
See 檀
Even Upper.

To obstruct the passage. To lie near to. Name of a place.

苴 138

See 2977.

咱 139

See 11,468.

痂 140

See 1147.

茁[2*] 141
R. 質屑黠
C. *chat*。
H. *chot*, *k'iut*
F. *chiok*, *chwok*
W. *chüe*
N. *tsah*
P. *ch'a*, *chwa*^{2}, *chwo*^{2}
M. *tsa*, *chüe*
Y. *tsouh*
K. *kul*, *ch'ul*, *ch'wal*, *chöl*
J. *setsz*, *satsz*
A. *chüet*, *trat*
Entering Upper.

Sprouts appearing above the ground. To sprout. To increase.
蘭茁其芽 the epidendrum puts forth its shoots.
俄茁茁俄亭亭 now it sprouts, now it shoots up straight,—alluding to the rapid growth of flowers.
牛羊茁壯長 the oxen and sheep grow fine and large. *See* 2397.
萬物茁 all things are produced. *See* 12,823.

箚[2*] 142
R. 合
C. *chap*°

To prick; to stab. A document; a contract; to contract. To hold a post. A form of Memorial to the Throne, used under the T'ang dynasty 唐人用以奏事. To "instruct" subordinates. [To be distinguished from 剳 10,482.]

箚子 or 箚文 or 紙箚 or 一道箚子 instructions from a superior to an inferior.
箚請 to move; to request to...
箚詢 to write enquiring.
箚開 instructions stating that...
箚送 to send back,—by a superior.
箚知 to communicate with an inferior.
箚飭 to give orders to.
箚行 to give written orders.
箚復 to reply to the "petition" of an inferior officer.
監箚 a diploma purchased by a 監生.
箚單 a contract for goods.
箚貨 to buy goods to arrive. *See* 9048.
箚價錢 to fix upon the price.
住箚 stationed at—(of a government official's post).
箚噶拉 to stick in the corner,—said of a donkey which is obstinate and will not go on in the straight road.

閘[2*] 143
R. 洽
C. *chap*
H. *ap*$_{5}$
F. *chak*
W. *za*
N. *zah*, v. *c'i*
P. *ch'a*
M. *tsa*
Y. *tsaa*
Sz. *cha*
K. *chap*
J. *sō*
A. *ap*$_{5}$
Entering Lower.

A water-gate; a lock in a canal; a weir. Any kind of barrier. A stockade.

水閘 a sluice; a weir.
閘河 the lock river, a name given to the Grand Canal from the number of locks in it.
閘口 entrance to a lock; a lock.
閘門 or 閘板 a lock gate.
閘上水 to dam up water.
閘官 the official in charge of the lock.
閘卡 or 關閘 a Customs' barrier; a pass.
看守閘門 to keep guard at the passes.

閘[2*] 143

街閘 or 閘欄 street gates, common in Chinese cities. They divide off the wards; are shut at night, except to known and respectable persons; and are of some protection against mobs and rioters.
虎頭閘 an animal-shaped instrument for cutting the bodies of criminals in two at the waist. In use under the Sung dynasty.

柵[2*] 144
R. 陌
C. *ch'ak*。
H. v. *ts'ak*$_{5}$
F. v. *sah*$_{5}$, *chak*$_{5}$
W. v. *c'sa*
N. v. *sah*^{5}
P. *cha*^{5}, *sha*^{5}
M. *tsa*^{5}
Y. v. *c'saa*
See 册
Entering Upper.

A palisade; a railing of posts; window-bars; movable upright posts to serve as a door.
柵欄 or 柵欞 or 柵闌 gates in the streets of a Chinese city. *See* 143.
籬柵 a fence.
柵棧 an enclosure of posts, as a corral.
門柵 movable posts at an entrance.
連營立柵 raised a stockade all around the camp.
看柵 on guard at a gate.
暮飽眠深柵慙愧主人恩 with a belly full at night, and a large enclosure to sleep in, [the deer] might feel ashamed at their keeper's kindness.

乍[4] 145
R. 禸
C. *cha*^{2}, *cha*$_{2}$
H. *tsa*^{2}
F. *cha*^{2}, *cha*$_{2}$, *chia*^{3}
W. N. *dzo*
P. *cha*
M. Y. *tsa*
Sz. *cha*
K. J. *sa*
A. *hsa*
Sinking Upper & Lower.

At first; for the first time. Suddenly; unexpectedly.
乍見 or 乍會 to meet for the first time; to come upon suddenly.
我跟他乍見 I just know him,—of a slight acquaintance.
乍來 a first visit.
乍富 sudden wealth.
乍然 suddenly; abruptly.
乍兒的 only just; for the first time.
乍到 to arrive unexpectedly.
乍進 to enter abruptly.
乍聞 to hear suddenly, for the first time.
乍凉乍熱 now cold, now hot,—of changeable weather.

咋[4] 146
R. 禸 陌
See 蚱 窄 乍
Sinking & Entering. Lower & Upper.

A loud noise. Nervously; hesitatingly.

咋舌 to put out the tongue, as the Chinese do when very much astonished.
你別咋 don't wrangle, or quarrel.
山咋 a tremendous hubbub.

怍 147

Read *tsê*. To gnaw.[1]

See 11,743.

拃[3] 147*a*

A span; to span.

一拃 a span.
拃一拃 to measure by span.
長下一拃 a span in length.

炸 148

Same as 182.

痄[4] 149
R. 廣
See 茶
Even Lower.

A running sore.

痄腮 scrofulous sores on the cheeks.

茬[3] 150
R. 禸
See 鮓 詐
SinkingUpper.

A water plant, called ground hemp. Name of a district in the north of Chehkiang.

蚱[3] 151
R. 陌
F. *cha*², v. *t'a*²
W. *tso*², v. *tsiae*²
N. *tso*², v. *koh*, *kah*
P. *'cha*, *tsê*²
M. *tsa*, *tsê*
K. *ch'ek*
J. *saku*, *shaku*
A. *trik*
See also 鮓 Entering Upper.

A species of locust.

蚱蜢 the edible locust.
蚱蟬 a small cicada which comes in September.

詐[4] 152
R. 禸
C. *cha*

To deceive; to impose upon; artful; false; fraudulent.

奸詐 deceitful; treacherous.

詐[4] 152
H. *tsa*
F. *cha*
W. *tso*, *dzo*
N. *tso*
P. *cha*
M. }
Y. } *tsa*
Sz. *cha*
K. *sa*, *cha*
J. *sa*, *sha*
A. *tra*
SinkingUpper.

詐僞 false; counterfeit.
騙詐 to cheat.
訛詐 to cheat out of; to extort.
勒詐 to extort; to "squeeze."
變詐 Protean; changeable; fickle.
詐老實 to feign to be honest.
詐敗 to feign defeat.
詐睡 to feign sleep.
巧詐 clever at imposing on people.
知者詐愚 the knowing impose upon the dull.
詐慝 deceit and wickedness.
詐次 to pretend to halt.
詐言 falsehoods.
詐稱 under false pretences; to sail under false colours.
詐來 to get hold of by dishonest means.
詐冒 counterfeiting.
詐呆 to pretend to be an idiot. *See* 10,514.
詐善 to pretend to goodness; hypocrisy.
詐術 to delude; to mislead.
詐贓 goods obtained under false pretences.

鮓[3] 153
R. 馬
C. *'cha*
F. *cha*², v. *t'a*²
W. *zzo*
See 詐
K. *cha*
A. *sa*², *sa*ɔ
Rising & Sinking Irregular.

A condiment prepared from fish by mincing finely and hashing with rice and salt, and allowing this to ferment.

鮓魚 a species of edible Acalepha, or perhaps a Medusa. It is described as red like coagulated blood, and draws crabs after it.
鮓答 a general term for biliary and other calculi. Bezoar stones found in animals, used by Mongol magicians for producing rain.

榨[4] 154
R. 禸
See 酢
Sinking Upper.

A press for extracting oil or sugar; a press for spirits. To squeeze; to express, as the juice from sugar-cane.

榨房 a house or shed where there is an oil or similar press.

榨[4] 154

油榨 an oil-press.
酒榨 a wine-press.

醡 155

Same as 154.

眨[3] 156
R. 冶
C. *chap*, v. *'cham*
H. v. *ngiap*
F. v. *siak*, *t'iak*
W. v. *'tsiu*
N. v. *'sah*
P. *'cha*, v. *'chan*
M. *tsa*
K. *chap*
J. *sō*
A. *fap*ɔ
Entering Upper Irregular.

To wink.

眨眼 or 眨目 or 眨目眼兒 to wink.
一眨眼的工夫 in the twinkling of an eye.
不開口，眨眼會意 not to speak, but to intimate by a wink that one has understood.

摣[1] 157
R. 麻
See 查
Even Upper.

To take up with the fingers; a handful. To seize; to hold fast. To squeeze. A span; *see* 8121.

摣一大摣 grab a big handful.
摣緊 hold it tight.
摣着印柄 holding the seal, *i.e.* the authority.
摣得穩 holds it safe, or steady.
無拏摣 nothing to hold on by; no security. Used as a nickname for a Buddhist priest in allusion to his shaven head and his general slipperiness of character.
有摣手 there is security.
摣風箱 or 摣火筒 to blow the bellows, as at a forge.
摣水猪肉 pork into which water has been injected to increase the selling weight.
摣爛 to crush to pieces.
摣拳頭 to double up the fist.

戧[1] 158
R. 麻
See 查
Even Upper.

To place the finger on anything for the purpose of choosing it. To take; to press down; to feel.

樝[1] 159
R. 麻
C. *cha*
H. *tsa*
F. *cha*
W. } *tso*
N. }
P. *cha*
M. } *tsa*
Y. }
Sz. *cha*
K. *ch'a*, *sa*
J. *sa*
A. *tza*
Even Upper.

A sour red fruit of the size of a cherry; a species of hawthorn *(Crataegus cuneata* or *C. pinnatifida)*.

山樝 the hill haw, alluding to the wild growth of the above fruit. [Known as 紅菓子 and 山裡紅 at Peking.]

山樝糕 a cheese or jelly made from the hill haw.

樝樝 the cry of magpies.

瘡[1] 160
R. 麻
See 查
Even Upper.

The scab on a healing sore.

痂瘡 a cicatrix; a scar.

瘡屋之下不可坐也 don't sit down under a rotten roof.

皻[1] 161
R. 麻
See 查
Even Upper.

Discolourations on the skin; pimples; blotches.

皻皻 a blotchy or pimply skin.

酒皻鼻 a grog-blossom nose; a drunkard's nose.

饒酒鼻成皻 much wine brings grog-blossoms.

穭[1] 162
R. 麻
See 查
Even Upper.

Red upland rice, called 赤穭 by some authors.

謯[3] 163
R. 麻
See 查
Even Upper.

An exclamation of regret and surprise. To chant or sing.

Read *chü*[4]. To curse or scold at.

齇 164

Same as 161.

齺[1] 165
R. 麻
See 查
Even Upper.

Irregular, uneven teeth.

參[1] 166
R. 麻
cf. 酢
K. *ch'a*
J. *ta*
A. *hsa*
Even Upper.
R. 馬 禡
See 詫
A. *sa*, *hsa*
Rising & Sinking Upper.

To open out; to stretch open. To brag; to make a display.

參戶 to open a door.

二儀參闢 the two Powers (male and female principles) widely extended.

參言 braggart language.

心參體泰 mind and body on a grandiose scale.

參包葉 *Alchornea Davidi*, Fr.

青參包 *Alchornea rufescens*, Fr.

膆[1] 167
R. 麻
See 參
Even Upper.

Not close-grained, as some kinds of meat. To adhere; to stick.

觰[2] 168
R. 麻
See 參
Even Upper.

Broad, spreading horns. To strike an ox across the horns.

張觰 wide horns.

譫[1] 169
R. 麻
See 參
Even Upper.

To speak hesitatingly; afraid to speak out. Angry; disturbed in mind.

譫詼 incoherent talk, like that of one confused and afraid.

譫 170

Same as 169.

奼[4] 171
R. 禡
See 醡
A. *sa*
Sinking Upper.

A crack, as of a sharp clap of thunder; report of a gun.

奼雷 a clap of thunder.

奼炮 a mortar.

挓[1] 172
R. 禡
See 醡
A. *sa*
Sinking Upper.

To open; to widen out.

挓抄 to expand; to open out, as flowers. To spread out, as the embroidered folds of a Chinese lady's skirt.

溠[4] 173
R. 禡
See 詐
Sinking Upper.

One of the branches of the river 溳 or 鄖 Yün near Suichou in the north of Hupeh. *See* 13,837. A name of several other streams.

篧[3] 174
R. 支
See (參)差
A. *si (shi)*
Even Upper.

Tones of a pipe. A charcoal basket, or other basket of the kind.

Read *tz'ŭ*[4].

篆篧 bamboos growing irregularly; to play upon the flageolet. [In the first instance, this is merely a fanciful combination of 竹 *bamboo* with the common term 參差 *irregular*.]

磋[4] 175
R. 馬
See 醡
J. *ta*
A. *hsâ*
Rising Upper.

Careless about; without arrangement.

作事磊磋 to do things in a slovenly, careless manner,— alluding to the disorder in a heap of stones.

嗟[4] 176
R. 禡 陌
See 借
Sinking Upper.

A sigh; a groaning noise. To call. Also read *chieh*[4] and *chai*[3].

嗟嗟 the cries of birds.

祰[1] 177
R. 禡
C. *ch'a*
H. *tsa*
F. *ch'a*
W. *ts'o*
N. *dzo*[2]
P. *cha*
K. *sa*, *cha*
J. *sa*, *dja*
A. *sa (sha)*, *sïk*
Sinking Irregular.

The Imperial thanksgiving, made to Earth at the end of the year for the crops, was called 大祰 under the Chou dynasty.

蜡 178

Correct form of 177, and always used in the Classics. Also used as short for 蠟 wax; *see* 6668.

雪 2* 179
R. 洽
See 喋
Entering Upper.

Pattering of rain or flashes of lightning. Confused noise of voices. Name of a place and river in Chehkiang.

雨雪雪 the rain patters down.
電雪雪 the lightning flashes.
公庭雪雪 noise of many voices in the court.

Read *sa*4*.

雪爾雹落 suddenly the hail poured down.

緉 1* 180
R. 洽
See 垂
Entering Upper.

To sew and hem; to sew together.

褋 1* 181
R. 緝 洽
F. *chak, ch'iak*
See 插 眨
A. *sap*
Entering Upper.

A double hem or border on a robe. To bind the loins.

褋袋 a pouch, or inside pocket.

煠 2* 182
R. 洽
C. *shap*
N. *zah*
See 炸
J. *sō, zō*
Entering Lower.

To fry in oil or fat. To scald, by pouring on boiling water.

煠熟 to fry thoroughly.
煠糕 or 煠食 a cake fried in oil.
煠肉丸 to fry meat balls.
煠麻花 to fry mixed flour and sugar in the shape of strings.
煠供 to fry sacrificial offerings.
煠香椿 to scald ailanthus leaves, which are eaten when tender.

Read *cha*4*. To burst; to crack, as a glass, from heat.

煠藥 dynamite.
煠炮 a mortar; a bomb-shell.
煠裂 to fall through; to come to nothing.

嘶 2* 183
R. 黠 雪
K. *ch'al*
J. *tatsz, techi*
A. *che, chiet*
Entering Upper.

The crowing of a bird.

嘲嘶 the sound of birds calling to one another.

剳 2* 184
R. 黠
See 閘
cf. 札
J. *satsz*
A. *sap*
Entering Lower.

A lever knife for cutting up fodder, sheet iron, paper, etc.

剳草 to cut straw for animals to eat.
剳刀 the large knife used as above.

鍘 185

Same as 184.

CH'A.

叉 1 186
R. 麻
C. H. F. *ch'a*
W. N. *ts'o*
P. *ch'a*
M. Y. *ts'a*
Sz. *ch'a*
K. *ch'a*
J. *sa, sha*
A. *hsa, hswa*
Even Upper.

To cross the arms; to interlace the fingers; to fold the hands when bowing. A prong; a fork; a bifurcation.

叉手躬身 to fold the hands (one over the other) and make a bow,—as the Chinese do, raising the hands to the breast, or even to the forehead, if wishing to show respect.
叉腰子 to put the arms akimbo.
叉手 to interlace the fingers.
八叉手而八韻成 in the time of eight interlacings of the fingers, he (Wên T'ing-yün) composed eight couplets.
五叉 *chevaux-de-frise*,—those used in China are of wood. *See* 椅 5357.
叉鎗 a musket with a fork to stick in the ground and rest it on.
叉子 a fork.
禾叉 a pitchfork.
銀叉 a silver fork.
三叉 a trident; also a point where three roads meet.

叉 1 186
飛叉 the play of throwing up heavy tridents and catching them.
夜叉 ogres; devils; the *yakchas* of Buddhism.
魚叉 a three-pronged fork, used to spear soles and other fish.
叉竿 a pronged stick.
叉桿兒匠 a brothel bully.

扠 1 187
R. 麻
See 叉
A. *hswa, hsa*
Even Upper.

To pick up with a fork, or pincers, or with the fingers. To drive out. To hang up.

扠出去 turn him out.
扠上去 hang it up,—on a nail.
扠腰 to stand with arms akimbo.

杈 4 188
R. 麻
See 叉
A. *hswa*
Even Upper.

A forked branch; a prong; a pitchfork. *See* 6227.

杈枝 a forking branch of a tree.
杈杖 a pronged stick.
春來嶺樹共生杈 when spring comes the mountain trees all put forth branches.
杈子 *chevaux-de-frise*. *See* 叉 186.
杈鷄賊 a pickpocket who slips an arm out of his sleeve.
七頭八杈 tangled; complicated.

汊 189
R. 禡
C. F. *ch'a*
W. *ts'o*
N. *ts'o*²
P. *ch'a*²
M. Y. *ts'a*²
Sz. *ch'a*
K. *ch'a*
J. *ta*
A. *sa*² *(sha)*
Sinking Upper Irregular.

A branching stream.

三汊河 name of a river in Liaotung, and of another in Hanyang Fu in Hupeh.
三汊水 the union of three streams.
汊港 branching creeks.

叉 190

Same as 199.

衩[4] 191
R. 卦
See 差 Sinking Upper.

The skirt of a robe.

裙衩 the open seam of a skirt, where it is not sewed in order to allow freedom of movement.
衩褲 leggings drawn over the trousers; *see* 6280.

鞍[1] 192
R. 隹
See 叉
A. *hswa* Even Upper.

A quiver; usually called 箭袋 arrow bag.

查[2] 193
R. 麻
C. *ch'a, cha*
H. *ts'a, tsa*
F. *cha* (always)
W. N. *dzo, tso*
P. Sz. *ch'a, cha*
M. Y. *ts'a, tsa*
K. *sa*
J. *sa, sai*
A. *tra* Even Lower & Upper.

To examine into; to enquire into; to investigate. A raft.

查 the result of my investigations is as follows:—(thus used in despatches when beginning a statement).
稽查 to investigate.
查察 to enquire officially into.
查禁 to search out and prohibit.
訪查 to make enquiries about; to have found out by enquiry.
即祈查照 and I beg you to take note accordingly.
查照 to make oneself acquainted with; to receive. *See* 200.
查拿 to search for and arrest.
查出 to discover.
查提 to summon.
查有 to appear that there is.
查議 to decide on.
查究 to deal with,—as a case for investigation.
查訊 or 查問 or 查考 to investigate.
查閱 to examine,—as a list.
查視 to look into; to examine.
查酌 to look into and consider.
查稟 to examine and report upon.
查傳 to summon before one.
查詢 to examine into.
查封 to close; to seal up.
查度 to see how,—a case stands.

查[2] 193

查驗 to examine; to scrutinise; to verify.
查明 to elucidate.
查銷 to cancel; to destroy.
查看 (*k'an*[4]) to observe; to see whether.
查知 to discover.
查邊 to inspect the frontier.
查吊 to find and produce.
查探 to discover; to learn by enquiry.
查點 to look into; to see what anything is like; to go through, as a list.
查案 to try a case.
即祈查收 which I trust you will find in order (of money, documents, etc. forwarded by one person to another).
查辦 to examine into and deal with accordingly.
查街 to patrol the streets as the 查夜官 or night guard does.
查對 to compare and find correct.
巨查 or 貫月查 the great raft which in the days of Yao floated round the western sea once in twelve years.
查克 the saxaul (*Anabasis ammodendron*).

喳 194

See 131.

鎈[2] 195
R. 麻
See 查 Even Upper & Lower.

To break off. A potsherd.

齊個鎈兒 break it off even.
找鎈兒 to find fault.

Read *ch'a*[4]. A potsherd.

瓦鎈兒 a piece of broken pottery.
磚頭瓦鎈的 all covered with broken bricks and potsherds,—as a bad road.

差[1] 196
R. 麻隹支
C. *ch'a, ch'ai, ts'z*

To err; to mistake; error; difference; discrepancy; unlike.

雷輒爲差 whereupon the thunder went away (ceased).
差了 you are wrong!

差[1] 196
H. *ts'a, ts'ai, ts'a*
F. *ch'a, ch'ae, ch'i*
W. *ts'o, ts'a, ts'z, ts'ö*
N. *ts'o, ts'a, ts'z, ts'e*
P. *ch'a, ch'ai, ts'z*
M. *ts'a, ts'ai, ts'z*
Y. *ts'a, ts'ae, ts'z*
Sz. *ch'a, ch'ai, ts'z*
K. *ch'a, ch'e, ch'i*
J. *sai, shi*
A. *sai* Even Upper.

百不差一 not missing once out of a hundred,—tries.
差錯 or 差悞 to make a mistake.
差錯脚 to make a false step.
差子 a mistake.
大人差矣 your Excellency is mistaken.
差一點 there is a trifling difference.
差不多 or 差不許多 or 差不幾多 or 差不遠 or 差不來往 or 差不着一點 or 差不離 or 差不離形 or 差不了多少 not very different, or not much difference.
差遠了 there is a wide difference.
以其相差各校一寸 allowing the difference between each (of the series) to be one inch,—then etc. etc.
若其酒醴之差 respecting the different sorts of wines.
有差 respectively,—as used at the end of a clause where several things are referred to.
差遲 (or 池) want of exactness; any delay.
三差兩錯 mistakes; discrepancies.
差强 a little better.
於是差稀 [painters] became somewhat scarce,—so many having been put to death.
差足 a little.
早年行筆差細 in early life he used a fine brush,—of Wu Tao-yüan.

Read *ch'ai*[1]. To send on official business. *See* 4839, 9987.

欽差 Imperially sent.
頭等欽差大臣 an ambassador. [Ministers Plenipotentiary and Ministers Resident are distinguished as 二等 and 三等, respectively.]

差[1] 196

差派 or 差委 to send on official business.

差役 or 差人 official servants; runners. [The former also means personal service to the Emperor.]

差官 an official delegate.

官差 yamên runners.

聽 (*t'ing*[4]) 差 an official messenger.

解差 the guard escorting a criminal.

快差 a government courier.

差使 official employment.

當差 to be on duty in a government office.

差頭 the head of a gang of yamên runners.

差拘 to send and arrest.

差傳 to send for and summon.

差人 *ch'ai*[1]*-jén*, a yamên runner; but pronounced *ch'ai*[1] *jén*[2], to send, despatch a messenger.

差帶 or 差送 to send under escort.

差提 to send constables to arrest.

差催 to send and urge; to press for.

當差兒 to have the small-pox.

現時小孩都當差使呢 just now the children have all got the small-pox.

Read *tz'ŭ*[1] or *ch'ih*[1]. Uneven; different. To go wrong. *See* 1983.

參差 irregular; confused; the Chinese Pan-pipes.

各有差等 every one has his own characteristics or peculiarities. Also read *ch'a*[1].

罔差有辭 no difference being made in favour of those who could offer some excuse. Also read *ch'a*[1].

差須夫子也 I fear it (the misfortune) is coming upon you.

差別 the distinction.

其鎗法無半點現差漏 his spearmanship was quite perfect.

剉[1] 197
R. 隹 麻
See 差 搓
Even Upper.

To take a thing up with a fork. A small javelin.

用叉子剉肉 to take a fork and stick it into a bit of meat.

槎[2] 198
R. 麻
C. *ch'a*
H. *ts'a*
F. *ch'a*
W. *zo*, *dzo*
N. *dzo*
P. *ch'a*
M. *ts'a*
Y. *ts'a*
Sz. *ch'a*
K. *ch'a*, *sa*
J. *sa*
A. *tra*, *sa*
Even Lower.

To fell trees; to hew; to chop. A raft.

槎枒 wood cut unevenly.

乘槎 to travel on a raft; to take ship.

仙槎 a fairy raft.

艖[2] 199
R. 歌 麻
See 槎 搓
K. *ch'a*
A. *sa*, *hsa*
Even Upper.

A skiff.

鹽艖 a boat for conveying salt.

艖頭鯿 a fish, described as a skiff in shape.

察[2*] 200
R. 黠
C. *ch'at*
H. *ts'at*
F. *ch'ak*
W. *ts'a*
N. *ts'ah*
P. *ch'a*
M. *ts'a*
Y. *ts'aah*
Sz. *ch'a*
K. *ch'al*
J. *satsz*, *sachi*
A. *sat*
Entering Upper.

To examine into judicially. To discover; to find out.

查察 to examine into the details, as a judge or magistrate.

審察 or 察問 to examine into; to hear a case.

察奪 to hear and decide a case.

察出 to ferret out.

察合 to examine and find correct.

察考 or 察看 or 監察 to look into.

省察 to make a self-examination.

苛察 to question minutely; to examine severely.

察照 same as 查照 (*see* 193) in meaning, but used when high officials are in question.

察酌 to examine as to.....

察核 to examine and decide.

察鑒 to examine.

察視 to consider; to investigate.

察我 to make search for.

察理 to examine the principle involved.

辨察其微 to examine into the minutest points.

明察無屈于庶子 to investigate in such a manner as to do no injustice to the people.

徐漸能察聲知意 Hsü began gradually to pick out the sound and understand its meaning (of learning a new language).

察罕 the Chagan or "White" Khan.

擦 201

See 11,477.

癘[2*] 202
R. 黠
See 察 剎
Entering Upper.

Demons.

羅癘 or 羅剎 demons which bring pestilence; the *rakshas* of Buddhism.

臿[2*] 203
R. 洽
C. *ch'ap*。
H. *ts'ap*
F. *ch'ak*
W. *ts'a*, v. *ch'ia*
N. *ts'ah*
P. *ts'á*
M. *ts'a*
Y. *ts'aah*
Sz. *ts'a*
K. *chap*
J. *sō*
A. *t'ap*
Entering Upper.

To separate the husk from the grain. (*See* 8849.)

築臿 a beetle or rammer used to pound mud into a wooden frame for making walls.

牐[4*] 204
R. 洽
P. *ch'a*[2]
See 臿
Entering Upper.

To shut a city gate. To block up a door or hole by a board. A sluice-gate; a lock; used with 閘 143.

下牐版 to put up the shutters of a shop.

排牐 a framework over a bed, on which clothes are hung.

下牐 to let down the sluice.

牐埧 sluice-gates.

牐座 a lock.

過牐 to go through a lock.

插[1*] 205
R. 洽
See 鍤 Entering Upper.

To insert; to stick in. To interfere; to meddle.

插翅 to fix on wings; to fly.
插翼難飛 even were you to stick on wings, you would find it difficult to escape.
插旗子 to stick up flags; to plant a banner.
插標 to put up a mark, or beacon.
觀如插標賣身 to look on as though ticketed for sale,—an easy prey.
插耳遊營 to stick a flag (a small piece of paper on a skewer) through a man's ear and parade him through the camp.
插草賣身 to stick up a wisp of grass (notifying that) his body is for sale,—as done with children in times of famine. *See* 11,634.
插贓 to secretly leave stolen property with some one, and then accuse him of the theft.
插柳 to put willow-twigs on the house at 清明. Also, to grasp the crupper and vault into the saddle from behind.
插柳成陰 to plant a willow so as to get its shade,—*i.e.* to work for future rather than immediate benefit.
插關 a bolt.
插上門 to bolt a door.
插口 or 插嘴 or 插舌 or 插言 or 插話 to put in one's word; to interfere.
你別插手 don't put in your oar.
插着手 to put the arms akimbo.
插水 to wade in water without clothes. *See* 136.
插花 to stick flowers into; in Amoy, a present given (*e.g.*) after the signature of a deed.
插燭 to put up a taper,—in a temple.
插住 to stick into; to insert; stuck hard and fast, as animals *in coitu*.
插訟 to interfere in legal proceedings.
插金戴銀 to wear gold and silver ornaments in the hair.

插[1*] 205

插入 to insert; to interpolate.
插身 to meddle, interfere with.
插秧 to plant out young rice-shoots, when they grow too thick.
八擡八插 eight chair-bearers and eight supporters,—who assist in case of need.

諵[1*] 206
R. 洽
See 鍤 Entering Upper.

Verbose; to talk much and unintelligibly. Used with 205.

鍤[2*] 207
R. 洽
C. *ch'ap*。
H. *ts'ap*
F. *ch'ak*
W. *ts'a*
N. *ts'aah*
P. *ch'a*
M. *ts'a*
Y. *ts'aah*
S. *ch'a*
K. *sap*
J. *sō*
A. *t'ap* Entering Upper.

A spade. A large pin for fastening clothes; a hair-pin. An iron bar, sharp at one end, for making holes.

扛鍤 to carry the spade, *i.e.* to be a farmer.
鍤子 a fork. Used for 186.

茶[2] 208
R. 麻
C. H. *ch'a*
F. *ta*
W. *dzo*
N. *dzo*
P. *ch'a*
M. Y. *ts'a*
Sz. *ch'a*, *ts'a*
K. *ch'a*, *ta*, *sa*
J. *cha*, *sa*, *ta*
A. *tra* Even Lower.

The tea plant (*Camellia Thea*), originally called 茗, *see* 7942. Infusion of the leaf of the tea plant, originally written 荼, *see* 12,114. An infusion of any kind; even boiling water is sometimes so called. *See* 7234, 10,941, 7369, 7689.

茶葉 the tea leaf in its prepared state.
毛茶 unfired tea leaves.
紅 or 黑茶 black tea, as prepared for foreigners.
綠茶 green tea,—which differs from black tea only in the method of preparation.
茶餅 or 茶磚 brick tea, as prepared by softening refuse leaves, twigs, and dust with boiling water, and then pressing the compound into slabs like bricks. Is largely consumed in Siberia and Mongolia, where it is also used as a medium of exchange.

茶[2] 208

茶壺 a tea-pot.
茶碗 or 茶杯 or 茶盅 or 茶缸子 a tea-cup.
茶鍾 a small tea-cup.
茶碟 or 茶船 a saucer.
茶几 a teapoy, or small table.
茶舘 or 茶居 or 茶寮 a tea-shop or restaurant.
茶房 attendants in yamêns whose special duty it is to serve tea, etc. to guests. Also, attendants hired on festive occasions to carry round invitations, serve guests, etc.
日頭出來上茶舘兒 at dawn off to the tea-shop (to loaf and gossip).
茶店 or 茶舖 or 茶林 a tea-dealer's shop.
茶師 a tea-taster; a *chaa-sze*.
茶末 or 碎茶 refuse tea, or tea-dust.
炒茶 to fire tea, as when curing it.
茶脚 the bottom of the tea-pot; the best cup.
討茶 to call for tea,—to servants.
泡茶 or 煲茶 or 沏茶 or 起茶 or 點茶 or 開茶 or 做茶 or 倒茶 or 看茶. These are all used for "get tea" or "bring tea."
欲治好茶先藏好水 if you want to make good tea, first get good water.
獻茶 to hand tea to visitors.
又獻了一道茶 tea was handed round again.
自送茶出 brought in the tea herself.
掇茶 to attend to the tea,—as a servant.
喝茶 or 飲茶 to drink tea.
茶喝 a drink of tea.
茶錢 money given to servants who bring presents. It is placed in a red envelope marked with 代茶 "instead of tea" at the top, the amount being stated in small characters at the bottom, so that it may be fairly divided amongst the staff.

茶[2] 208

茶酒 tea and wine; refreshment; a meal prepared for guests.
喫茶 to drink tea; to be betrothed (of women), tea-drinking being part of the ceremonial.
茶禮 another name for 聘金 betrothal presents.
茶菓 tea and cakes or fruit.
茶壺桶 a wadded case or basket, to hold a tea-pot and keep the tea hot.
茶籮 a bamboo cosy.
茶具 a tea-service.
茶臟 the cylindrical piece inside the tea-pot.
上茶 or 上品茶 first-rate tea.
茶食 light food eaten with tea, etc.
茶盤 a tea-tray.
茶托兒 a small saucer of metal; a salver.
山茶 wild or hill tea.
茶不是茶飯不是飯 tea is not tea, rice is not rice, *i.e.* I have no relish for food.
茶不茶飯不飯, 另是一樣光景 that is quite another pair of boots.
好人家婦女不喫兩家茶 respectable women do not drink the tea of two families, *i.e.* do not marry second husbands.
茶青 olive or bronze colour.
茶毗 to cremate = 闍維. An abbreviation of the Pali word *djapita* = burnt.
茶陵縣 the district of Ch'a-ling, in the east of the province of Hunan, famous for good tea.
野茶 *Eurya japonica, Thbg.*
茶藍棵子 hawthorn (*Cratægus pyracantha, Pers.*).
茶菓 *Ardisia japonica, Bl.*
茶花 *Camellia japonica, L.*
茶油 tea oil, made from *Camellia Sasanqua, Thbg.*
茶花 or 茶金條 names for the *Hibiscus syriacus, L.*
刺茶 *Celastrus variabilis, Hemsl.*

嗏[1] 209
R. 痲
See 差
A. *sa, sai, tzai*
Even Upper.

A final sound, used in chanting to give a euphonious end to a line.

搽[2] 210
R. 痲
N. *djo*
See 茶
Even Lower.

To rub on; to smear; to paint on. To cross out as in writing.
搽粉 to put on powder, as a Chinese woman on her face.
搽藥 to spread a plaster.
搽瘡 to paint or put ointment on a sore.
搽花口面 to paint or disguise one's face.
搽胭 to rouge.

詧 211

Read *ch'a*[3]. To trudge or splash through.
只好搽了去 all I could do was to splash through the mud.

岔[4] 212
R. 嗏
C. F. W. N. *ch'a*
P. *ch'a*[2], *ch'a*
M. Y. *ts'a*[2]
J. *ta*
A. *sa*[2]
Sinking Upper Irregular.

Same as 200.

剎[4*] 213
R. 點
C. *ch'at*, *shâi*[2]
H. *sat, tat*
F. *sai*[2], *sak*
W. *sa*
N. *sah*
P. *ch'a*[2]
M. *ts'a*[2], *ts'a*
Y. *saah*
K. *ch'al*, v. *ch'öl*
J. *satsz, sechi*
A. *sat*
Entering Upper.

The point where roads fork. To branch off.
岔道 or 岔路 branching roads.
三岔路口 the place where three roads meet.
你走岔了 you have taken the wrong road.
旁岔的話 irrelevant talk.
用話岔開 to turn the conversation.

The parasol or other ornament surmounting a pagoda; the spire of a *stûpa* or shrine containing relics. A shrine; a Buddhist monastery; a pagoda. *See* 7291.
寶剎 your precious monastery, —a conventional phrase addressed to a Buddhist priest.
梵剎 a Buddhist monastery or temple.
上剎 to visit a temple.

剎[4*] 213
剎竿 a staff for banners before a temple.
剎帝利 *kshattriya*, one of the Indian castes.
剎那 the Sanskrit *kshana*, the 90th part of a thought or the 4500th part of a minute.
一剎那之緣 a momentary variation.
十方剎 the ten regions of space; the ten quarters of the heavens.
諸佛剎土 the spheres of action of the Buddhas.

奼[1] 214
R. 禡
See 詫
Sinking Upper

A young girl, for which 奼 is also used. An easy retired life.

吒[4] 215
R. 禡
W. *tso, tsa*
See 醡 詫
A. *sa*
Sinking Upper

To vociferate, as when angry. To grind the teeth; to upbraid. To pity. Name of a demon; *see* 8091.
吒吒叱叱 giggling. *See* 7960.
吒 *cha*[4] 食 to make a noise in eating.

Read *ta*[1].
阿吒吒 the Sanskrit word *atata*, the third frozen hell, whose damned can only say *atata* because their lips are stiffened.

Read *tu*[4]. To set down a cup.

奼[2] 216
R. 馬禡
See 詫 醡
Rising & Sinking Upper.

A handsome or elegant young lady.
嬰兒奼女 a baby boy and a pretty girl.
奼女 a Taoist name for vermilion, or for the fairy who springs out when silver is being oxidized.

秅[2] 217
R. 痲
See 茶
Even Lower.

A mode of reckoning grain when reaped, one *ch'a*[2] being equal to four hundred 秉 *ping*[3] or handfuls or ten 稷 sheaves.
烏秅 name of a part of ancient Bactria.

侘[1] 218
R. 禡
See 詫
Sinking Upper

Irresolute. To boast.

侘傺 to be diverted from one's purpose, or disappointed in one's aims.

咤 219

Same as 215.

姹 220

Same as 216.

蛇[4] 221
R. 禡
See 乍
Sinking Upper & Lower.

The large sea-blubber or Medusa that floats on the ocean. It is described as like a sheep's stomach, but having no belly, body of a dull white colour, and eyes red as clots of blood. The jelly-fish, which is generally known as 水母. Used with 153.

詫[4] 222
R. 禡
C. H. F. *ch'a*
W. *tso*$_5$, *ts'o*$_5$, *tsa*$_5$, *dza*$_5$
N. *ch'o*
P. *ch'a*
M. Y. *ts'a*
Sz. *ch'a*
K. *ch'a*, v. *t'a*
J. *ta*
A. *sa*
Sinking Upper

To talk big; to brag. Interchanged with 吒 215.

誇詫 to boast oneself.

詫異 to be amazed at; to be astonished at (*e.g.* impudence); marvellous; strange.

窠[2] 223
R. 廡
See 茶
Even Lower.

Retired; secluded, as the inner rooms of a Chinese house.

兩目窈窠 having sunken eyes.

廲[2] 224
R. 廡
See 槎
A. *sa*
Even Lower.

A tumble-down house.

廲屋之下不可坐也 don't sit in a tumble-down house. *See* 160.

厾[3] 225
R. 禡
See 鮓詐
Sinking Upper

Disagreeing, not fitting.

厾厾 not fitting one into the other; not corresponding.

扱[2*] 226
R. 緝洽
C. *kêp*, *ngap*$_6$, *yap*$_6$, *ngyp*$_6$, *ch'ap*$_6$
H. *kip*
F. *ngeik*, *ch'ak*
N. *cih*
P. *ts'a*, *ch'a*
M. *sa*
K. *hïp*, *chap*, *sap*
J. *kiū*
A. *kêp*, *t'ap*
Entering Upper.

To receive; to gather. To sink down. To introduce. Also read *hsi*[1].

收扱 to get, to collect.

走勞無扱 to get nothing for one's pains.

扱地 to bow low, so as to touch the ground.

日又扱平 the sun is once more sinking in the west.

婦拜扱地 women bow down to the ground. From the 儀禮.

扱衽 to have the skirts of the lower garment tucked in at the waist.

扱引高賢 to introduce the wise and virtuous,—to Imperial notice.

側 227

摘[1*] 228
R. 陌錫
C. *chak*$_7$
H. *tsak*$_7$
F. *chaik*$_7$, *teik*$_7$, *tiah*$_7$
W. *tsa*
N. *tsah*, v. *tsoh*
P. *chai*, *tsê*
M. *tsê*
Y. *tsêh*
Sz. *tse*
K. *chök*
J. *taku*, *teki*
A. *trik*$_7$, *jik*$_7$
Entering Upper & Lower.

Disagreeing, not fitting.

厾厾 not fitting one into the other; not corresponding.

CHAI.

See 11,696.

To pick, as fruit (*see* 1292); to take off; to deprive of. To point out. Also read *tsê*[4*].

摘菓子 to pick fruit.

把他摘下來 pick it; pull it off; take it down, as from a hook.

摘茶 to pick tea.

摘根 to root up; to thoroughly get rid of, as a bad habit.

摘鞍子 to take off a saddle.

摘帽子 to take off one's hat.

摘頂 to take away a mandarin's button; to deprive of rank.

摘印 to take away an officer's seal; to deprive him of his post.

指摘 to point at one as unworthy; to criticise; to warn; to shake a man's testimony.

摘[1*] 228

摘錄 to make an extract from a document.

摘釋 to release.

摘脫 to get away; to free oneself from; to separate from.

摘除 to deduct from.

睡覺摘蓆 the inability to sleep in a strange bed.

摘纓兒 to remove the tassel from the cap.

摘書年號 to write one character of a *nien hao*,—instead of both as usual; *see* 3884.

Read *t'i*[4].

摘伏 to find out secrets.

謫 229

See 11,676.

謫 230

Same as 11,676.

責 231

See 11,659.

債[4] 232
R. 卦
C. *chái*
H. *tsai*
F. *chai*
W. *tsa*
N. *tse*, *tsa*
M. P. Sz. *chai*
Y. *tsae*
K. *ch'ae*
J. *sai*, *se*
A. *trai*
Sinking Upper

To owe money; to be in debt.

欠債 to be in debt.

債主 a creditor. *See* 13,729.

債人 a debtor.

還債 or 償債 to pay one's debts.

欠債還錢,殺人償命 if you have debts, you must pay with money; if you kill a man, you must pay with your life.

討債 or 索債 to collect debts.

討債鬼 a "collect debt devil," *i.e.* an unpaid creditor, who after death is born again as the son of his debtor, and is thus given a terrible opportunity for revenge.

冤孽債 a debt of revenge, to be liquidated as described in the preceding paragraph.

酒債 a tavern score.

債累 involved in debt.

放債 to lend out money at interest.

錢債細故 the mere money indebtedness is a small matter.

醖[1]
233
R. 卦
See 曬債
Sinking Upper

A press used in making spirits. A kind of strainer.

齋[1]
234
R. 隹
C. *chái*
H. *tsai*
F. *chae, ċhai*
W. *tsa*
N. *tse, tsa*
P. *chai*
M. *tsai*
Y. *tsae*
Sz. *chai*
K. *che*
J. *sai*
A. *trai*
Even Upper.

To abstain from, especially from a meat diet, as Buddhist priests do. Fasting; penance. A study; a library; a shop. Refined; dignified. To respect.

喫齋 or 食齋 to abstain from meat.

齋飯 or 清齋 vegetable diet.

齋戒 to be in a state of abstinence (from meat, wine, etc.).

不入齋戒 not admitted in the list of foods proper for the priesthood.

齋堂 the refectory in a Buddhist temple.

開齋 to cease from abstaining or fasting.

化齋 to beg for food, as a priest.

齋工 attendants in Buddhist temples, who live on vegetable diet, but do not shave the head.

齋期 fast days, as observed in the Roman Catholic church.

嚴齋 Lent,—as opposed to 小齋 ordinary fasting.

長齋 perpetual abstention from meat etc.

月齋 abstention for a month.

齋醮 to fast on the Buddhist festival of All-Souls. *See* 1325.

你便整理些蔌菜齋他一齋 do you get some vegetables ready and give him a *maigre* meal.

合掌誦起齋經 joining his hands, he began to chant the Grace before Food.

念了結齋 he said grace,—after food.

打齋 to eat at other people's houses; to sponge.

讀書齋 or 書齋 a study, or library. The term was first applied to the study of 桓溫

齋[1]
134

Huan Wên of the 晉 Chin dynasty.

齋夫 servants in charge of the library.

閒齋 a private sitting-room, or study.

聊齋志異 a famous collection of strange stories, so called from the name of the author's library or studio.

雅齋 elegant leisure.

齋居 to live at ease, in retirement.

是祭祀之齋非心齋也 this is the fasting of religious observance, but not the fasting of the heart.

齋壇 altars of abstinence,—Taoist temples or halls.

齋僧拜佛 to give meals to priests and to worship Buddha,—of forms of devotion.

Read *tzŭ*[1]. A mourning dress for parents.

斋
235

Same as 234.

齊
236

See 1074.

齌[1]
237
R. 隹
See 齋
Even Upper.

A hut; a cottage.

擇
238

See 11,665.

澤
239

See 11,666.

宅[2*]
240
R. 陌
C. *chak*
H. *ts'et, ts'ak*
F. *t'eik, teik, cheik*
W. *dza*
N. *dzah*
P. *ċhai, ċtsê*
M. *tsê*
Y. *tsêh*

A house; the private part of an official residence, where the women live. A site; a locality; a neighbourhood. To fix upon; to rest in; to reside; to dwell. Also read *tsê*[2*]. *See* 3088.

私宅 or 官宅 private apartments in a *yamén*.

宅[2*]
240
Sz. *tse*
K. *ch'ek, t'ek*
J. *taku*
A. *trak*
Entering Lower.

內宅 the inner apartments, where the women live.

宅門 the third, or inmost, gate through which the visitor to a *yamén* has to pass before reaching the reception rooms.

大宅 and 二宅 first and second suite; the apartments of the eldest and second sons, otherwise called 大房 and 二房. [The first is also heaven and earth, the universe.]

宅相 a sister's son.

田宅 fields and houses.

宅園 or 宅院 a court-yard.

宅舍 a dwelling; a cottage.

宅上 at your home.

宅眷 the denizens of the inner apartments; the ladies of the house.

卜宅 to fix upon a burial-place by divination.

非宅是卜 it is not a house that should be the object of divination,—but neighbours.

宅兆 an auspicious day for a funeral; a burial place.

宅經 or 宅鏡 a treatise on geomancy in respect to choosing graves.

陰宅 dark homes,—*i.e.* graves.

陽宅 light homes,—*i.e.* houses.

宅于天命 to rest in the will of God.

朕宅帝位 WE occupy the Imperial throne.

宅心 to establish the heart.

宅師 to settle the people.

宅天命 to consolidate the appointments of heaven.

宅是鎬京 to fix upon Hao-ching,—as the capital.

翟[2*]
241
R. 陌錫
C. *chak, tik*
H. *t'ak, t'it*
F. *tik*
W. *ti*
N. *dzah, dih*
P. *ċhai, ċti*
M. *tsê, ti*
Y. *tik*
Sz. *tse, ti*
K. *ch'ek, chök*

The Tartar pheasant, the plumage of which furnishes feathers for fans and other articles. A kind of plume held by worshippers. Feather trimming for court robes. Name of a feudal State near Gobi, now 延安府 Yen-an Fu, in the

翟[2*] 241
J. *teki, chaku*
A. *dik*
Entering Lower.

north of Shensi. Also read *ti*[2*] and *tsê*[4*]. Used for 狄 10,930.

右手秉翟 their right hands held the plumes.

翟羽飾車 pheasant feathers adorned the chariots.

翟謂教羽舞者也 *chai* here means to teach people the feather (civilian) dance.

夏翟 or 青翟 the wild pheasant.

爪 242

See 11,682.

窄[3*] 243
R. 陌
H. *tsak, tsat*
F. *chah*
P. *ᶜchai, tsê*[2]
See 責
Entering Upper.

Narrow; strait; contracted; mean; illiberal,—as opposed to 寬 6382.

窄小 narrow; of small dimensions.

太窄 too narrow.

窄道 a narrow road.

窄隘 a narrow pass; a defile.

窄緊 narrow and tight; compressed.

窄狹 confined; closely hemmed in.

肚量窄 of small stomach capacity; narrow-minded; illiberal.

窄胸 petty; mean; stingy.

窄褙襖 a narrow-sleeved robe.

窄住 hard up.

窄巴 narrow; restricted.

這 244

See 564.

豸[4] 245
R. 紙 蟹
C. *chái*[2], *ᶜchi*
H. *ᴸsai*
F. *chai*[2], *ᶜti*
W. *ᴸdza*
N. *ᴸdza, ᴸdzi, ᴸza*
P. *chai*[2], *ti*[2], *chi*[2]
M. *tsai*[2]
Y. *chiae*
K. *ch'ae, ch'i*
J. *chi, dji, tei*
A. *ᴸde, ᴸtri, trai*
Rising Upper & Lower Irregular.

To discriminate. A fabulous monster, called 獬豸 (or 解 *hsieh*), having a single horn like a unicorn. It dwells in the desert, and being able to discriminate right from wrong, gores wicked people when it sees them. It eats fire in its ravenous fury, even to its own destruction. It is embroidered upon the 補服 badge worn by a 風憲官, *e.g.* a Taot'ai, who is sometimes called 豸史 as a term of respect. Radical 153.

豸 245

久違豸範 I have long missed your lynx badge (your righteous example), *i.e.* have not seen you for a long time.

豸冠 an ancient judicial cap, from the above power of discrimination.

豸繡 a Censor,—from his badge.

豸莫 the tapir.

Read *chi*[1]. A worm; reptiles without feet, as opposed to 虫.

長 *ch'ang* 行豸 creatures that move straight forward like caterpillars.

貅豸 a sloping hill-side; to descend gradually.

Read *chih*[1]. To loosen.

使卻子逞其志庶有豸乎 I will let Ch'üeh Tzŭ have his wish, which may perhaps put an end [to the present evil].

鷹 246

Same as 245.

寨[4] 247
R. 卦
C. *chái*
H. *ts'ai*
F. *chai*
W. *za*
N. *dza, za*
P. *chai*
M. *tsai*
Y. *tsae*
Sz. *chai*
K. *ch'e*
J. *sai, ze*
A. *trai*
Sinking Lower

A stockade; a military outpost; a stronghold of banditti. A pen for animals; a corral.

寨子 or 寨栅 a stockade; a stronghold.

營寨 an encampment of soldiers.

山寨 a hill fortress; an outpost.

刼寨 to plunder an outpost.

賊寨 a bandit's stronghold.

寨主 the head of a gang of bandits.

鹿角寨 a deer-horn stockade, *i.e.* protected by a kind of *chevaux-de-frise.*

鹿寨 a corral for deer.

水寨 a palisade or fort made by fastening vessels together.

砦 248

Same as 247.

瘵[4] 249
R. 卦
C. *ch'ái*
F. *chai, chie*
W. *ts'a*[2], *ts'a*
N. *ts'e, tsa*
P. *ts'ai, chai*
M. *tsai*
K. *ch'ae*
J. *sai*
A. *tzai*
Sinking Upper.

A wasting disease, brought on by toil or care.

勞瘵 decline; consumption.

瘵凋 decay of the bodily strength.

自瘵 to bring disease upon oneself.

無自瘵焉 do not get yourself into trouble with him.

柴[2] 250
R. 隹
See 齋
Even Upper.

Suckers springing from the roots of a decayed tree. Dead, rotten wood in the roots.

CH'AI.

差 251

See 196.

瘥[4] 252
R. 歌 卦
C. *ᶜts'o*
F. *ᶜch'a, ᶜch'o*
N. *ts'o*[2]
P. *ᴸts'o*
Y. *ᶜts'ae*
K. *ch'a, ch'ae*
J. *sai, se, sa, sha*
A. *ᶜsa*
Even & Sinking Irregular.

An epidemic disease. To get well from any disease. Also read *ch'a*[1] and *ts'o*[1].

札瘥 an epidemic of any kind.

瘥愈 convalescent.

時當自瘥 and when the time comes you will get well of yourself (without help).

病瘥些 he is a little better.

病已就瘥 his disease was then already cured.

膹[1] 253
R. 隹 麻
See 差
Even Upper.

Strips of meat dried in the wind, called 膹腶, were anciently prepared for winter provision.

Read *ts'o*[1]. A rumbling in the belly; flatulent.

拆[1*]

254
R. 陌
F. *ch'aik*, v. *t'iak*
P. *ch'ai*, *ts'ê*, See 策
K. *ch'ek*, v. *t'ak* Entering Upper.

To break up or open; to unrip. To destroy; to pull down. Also read *ts'ê*[4*]. To be distinguished from 550. *See* 12,324.

拆信 or 拆書 to open a letter.
拆書讀之 he opened the letter and read it.
拆開 to tear open (as a parcel).
當堂拆開 to be opened in the hall, or public office, a public despatch,—as opposed to a confidential communication. The latter has inscribed on it the characters 私堂拆開.
拆衣裳 to unrip clothes.
拆房子 to pull down a house.
拆掉 or 拆毀 to pull down, —as buildings.
拆壞 or 拆散 or 拆動 to break up; to destroy.
難以分拆 it will be difficult to divide it.
拆封 to break a seal; to take off the paper cross-strips with which houses, etc. in China are officially sealed up.
拆搶一空 complete destruction and pillage,—of houses, etc.
拆配 to take from one and give to another.
拆艙 to take down the boarding which forms the hold,—of a Chinese cargo-boat.
拆回 to take down again.
拆讓 to knock down in order to clear the way.
拆大改小 to pull down and build on a smaller scale; to cut down, as clothes.
大拆大卸 to pull the whole down (or unload the whole),—and do it all over again.
拆平 to raze to the ground.

皵[1*]

255
R. 陌
See 拆 Entering Upper.

The wrinkles on the face. Read *ts'ê*[4*].

皺皵 wrinkles; lines on the forehead.

釵[1]

256
R. 隹
C. *ch'ái*
H. *ts'ai*
F. *ch'ai*
W. *ts'a*
N. *ts'a*, *ts'e*
P. *ch'ai*
K. *ch'ai*
J. *sai*, *sei*
A. *swa*, *hswa* Even Upper.

A hair-pin. Womankind.

釵釧 hair-pins and bangles; ornaments.
釵環 hair-pins and ear-rings; ornaments.
釵環耀目 her ornaments dazzle the eye.
釵簪 women's head ornaments.
荊釵 a thorn for a hair-pin, *i.e.* poor.
鳳頭釵 a phœnix-head pin.
卜釵 to divine about a hair-pin, referring to the mother of 仁宗 of the Sung, who when enceinte lost a hair-pin of jade. The Emp. had recourse to divination, and the reply was that she was to bear a son.
群釵 a bevy of women.
釵裙 hair-pins and skirts, *i.e.* womankind.
寶釵 "precious hair-pin," the name of one of the two heroines of the 紅樓夢 or "Dream of the Red Chamber."
金釵石斛 a kind of medicine; the stem of an epiphytic orchid of the genus Dendrobium, the dried yellow stalks of which are likened to hair-pins and look like liquorice root.

儕[1]

257
R. 隹
C. *shái*
H. *sa*, *ts'e*
F. *chae*
W. *dza*, *tsa*
N. *dze*
P. *ch'ai*
M. *ts'ai*
Y. *ts'ae*
K. *che*
J. *sai*, *zai*
A. *sai* (*shai*) Even Lower.

A class; a company.

我儕 or 吾儕 we; our set.
伍儕 a class; a set.
同儕 of the same set.
各隨其儕 each in his or her own class.
不齒於儕 not of the same class.
儕偶 comrades; companions.

柴[2]

258
R. 隹
C. *shái*
H. *ts'ai*
F. *ch'a*
W. *za*
N. *ze*, *za*
P. *ch'ai*
M. *ts'ai*
Y. *ts'ae*
Sz. *ch'ai*
K. *che*, v. *sïi*
J. *sai*, *zai*
A. *sai* Even Lower.

Brushwood; faggots; firewood; fuel. To make a burnt-offering. Branches of trees. Used for 247.

柴火 or 柴薪 or 柴炭 fuel.
劈柴 firewood, split and cut to lengths.
一把柴 or 擔一柴 a bundle of wood; a faggot.
打柴的 a wood-cutter.
打柴爲生 to gain one's livelihood by wood-cutting.
水流柴 timber which is drifted down rivers.
乾柴近火 like dry wood near the fire,—likely to ignite.
柴米 fuel and rice; the necessaries of life.
柴門 my cottage; my humble abode; to bar one's door to visitors.
廢柴 a poor stick; a useless fellow.
柴瘦 lean as a lath.
骨瘦如柴 no more flesh on his bones than on a lath.
不知何許人柴 nothing is known of his origin etc.
柴望 to offer burnt-offerings to Heaven and to sacrifice to the hills and streams.
火柴 matches.
柴鷄 a hen.
柴堆 a stack of wood.
柴蒿 *Boltonia indica*, Benth. *var.* and *B. integrifolia*, Turcz.

喍[2]

259
R. 隹
See 柴 Even Lower.

A dog whining for his food.

喍喱 the snarling of dogs over food.

棌[2]

260
R. 隹
See 柴 Even Lower.

A kind of sudorific medicine.

祟[2]

261
R. 隹
See 柴 Even Lower.

To burn wood in sacrifice; the wood thus burnt.

燒祟以祭天神 to burn faggots and worship the gods.

跩

262

See 12,396.

蠆[4]

263

R. 卦

C. *ch'ái*²
H. *ᶜmai*
F. *ch'ai*², *mai*²
W. *ma*², *ts'a*²
N. *ts'e*²
P. *ᶜch'wai*
Y. *ts'wai*²
K. *ch'ae*
J. *tai, dai*
A. *hsai*²

Sinking Irregular.

A sting in the tail, as in the hornet or scorpion.

蜂蠆 a bee's sting; wasps and scorpions.

卷髮如蠆 hair curling like a scorpion's tail.

其父死於路，已爲蠆尾 his father died on the road, and he is the scorpion's tail,—left behind to sting.

豺

264

Same as 265.

豺[2]

265

R. 隹

C. *ch'ái, shái*
H. *sai*
F. *chai, ch'ai*
W. ⎧ *za*
N. ⎩
P. *ch'ai*
M. *ts'ai*
Y. *ts'ae*
Sz. *ch'ai*
K. *che*, v. *sïi*
J. *sai*
A. *sai*

Even Lower.

A ravenous beast, akin to the dog, lean and tawny, with short fore-legs. Wicked; wolfish; cruel.

豺狼 a kind of wolf.

豺狼當道 a wolf stops the road,—said of bad officials. Officials generally are spoken of as 當道者.

豺狗 a jackal.

骨瘦如豺 lean as a wolf.

其心如虎其面如豺 he has a heart like a tiger, a face like a wolf,—the latter animal being said to smile on meeting a man.

豺不育麟 wolves do not beget unicorns.

册

266

See 11,699.

CHAN.

占[1]

267

R. 鹽豔

See 佔

K. *chöm*
J. *sen*
A. *chiem*

Even & Sinking Upper.

To divine by casting lots, etc. To observe signs. To foretell.

抽架上書占之 he took a book from the shelf for purposes of divination,—as by *sortes Virgilianae*.

占卦 to divine by means of the 八卦 eight diagrams. *See* 6311.

占卦算命 to cast a nativity, or tell one's fortune by divination.

占卜 or 占算 to tell by divination.

占不靈 a divination that does not come true.

占驗 or 占應 a divination or prediction that is fulfilled.

老農驗占語 weather-lore of farmers.

占斷 to decide by some system of omens.

占年 to foretell the events of the coming year, as Zadkiel does.

童女占燈花 young girls telling their fortunes by the lamp-wick.

占口卦 to take an omen, or predict, from the first word one hears uttered by a given person.

作口占 to supply what is left unsaid.

占兆 to take omens.

占候 to foretell the season, or the weather, or good and bad luck.

占雲氣 to divine from the configurations of clouds.

占臘 or 占城國 the central portion of Cochin China,—Tsiampa or Champa. Under the T'ang dynasty the country was known as 占不勞 *Chan-pu-lao* or *Chan-p'o* (Champa), and the king's residence was called *Chan-ch'éng*, the city of Chan. *See* 589.

Read *chan*[4]. To usurp; to take by force. To take improper precedence of. Used for 覘 384. To consider.

占地 to occupy ground that belongs to another; to encroach.

占地步 to occupy a coign of vantage.

覇占 or 占踞 to usurp; to occupy by force.

占多 to take more than one's share.

占人妻女 to seize upon other people's wives and daughters.

占便宜 to make some profit or gain some advantage.

占先 to take the front place.

占[1]

267

佔[4]

268

R. 鹽豔

C. *chym*
H. *cham*
F. *chieng*, *ᶜchieng*
W. *tsie*, *ᶜtsie*
N. *tsieñ*
P. *chan*
M. *tsan*
Y. *tsaa*
Sz. *chan*
K. *chöm*, *ch'öm*
J. *ten*, *den*
A. *diem*², *ᶜchiem*

Even & Sinking Upper.

呻其佔畢 hum over the tablets (*pi*) which they see (*chan*) before them; to drone over lessons.

占畢咿唔 to hum; to read in a low tone, as one turns over a book.

遺占 a posthumous command.

占隱度 to consider within oneself.

令賈各以其物自占 bade the traders assess each his own property.

Used for 占 *chan*[4], to distinguish it from 占 *chan*[1]. *See* 267, 11,118.

佔奪 to appropriate wrongfully.

佔用 to encroach on.

佔着窩子 to "occupy the nest,"—to engross a prostitute's favour.

佔圈地 riding tenures or leaseholds. *See* 8745.

佔八成可以得 he has secured eight-tenths of certainty that he will get it,—he is almost certain to get it.

强佔 to take by force.

Read *tien*[1]. Careless; superficial; to trifle; to skim over.

佔佖 light; trifling.

勿學佔佖 don't trifle with learning.

毡

269

See 283.

站[4]

270

R. 陷

C. *cham, chan*
H. *tiam, ts'am*
F. *chang*
W. *dza*
N. *dzaañ*
P. *chan*
M. *tsan, chan*
Y. *tsaa*
Sz. *chan, tsan*
K. *cham*
J. *sen, tan*
A. *tram*

Sinking Lower

To stand up; to stand still; to stop. A stage of a journey.

站起來 or 站立 to stand up.

站住 to stand still; to stop. *See* 只 1863.

站開 to stand away; to stand off.

站穩了 standing firmly.

站不牢 not strong enough to stand.

站[4] 270

一站道 or 一站路 a stage in a journey,—usually about ten *li* in length.
包站 to arrange to make the stages for a lump sum,—as carters do.
驛站 the distance between post-houses; a stage.
站頭 the end of the stage; the post-house.
站口 a stopping-place; a stand for carts. *See* 574.
站領兒 a standing collar.
站桅杆 to man the yards.
站堂 the magistrate's men who stand in his court.
站住理 to carry one's point.
站不住脚 not to be able to stand on his legs; also to lose one's place (of servants).
站脚兒的話 language that leaves the speaker a position to which he can retire in safety.
站房子 to occupy a house.
太站地方 to take up too much room.
站赤 mounted postal couriers. From the Mongolian *janji*.
站處 a railway station.

苫[1] 271
R. 鹽艷
C. *ch'yin*
F. *chaing*[2]
N. *ts'ieñ*
P. *chan*
M. *tsan*
Y. *ch'iei*
K. *ch'öm, chöm*
J. *sen*
A. *ch'iem*
Even & Sinking Upper.

To cover with grass; to thatch. A straw mat.

被苫而耕 to cover oneself with grass clothes while working in the fields.
寢苫枕塊 to sleep on a straw mat with a clod for one's pillow,—as in grief, when watching by a parent's coffin.
苫塊之戚 the sorrow of the mat and clod,—alluding to the death of a parent.
在苫 "on the straw,"—put on visiting cards when in mourning for a parent.
苫子 a rude mule litter covered with matting. [North China only. Also read *shan*[2] *tzŭ*.]

詀[1] 272
R. 咸鹽
See 站 (but Upper) and 襜 Even Upper.

To talk and joke; to tease; to chaff.

詀謔 to chaff; to be sarcastic.
詀*ch'é*[4]譋 to chatter. *See* 11,148.
說大詀 to talk big.

颭[3] 273
R. 琰
See 占 Rising Upper.

To raise; to move,—as water by wind.

風亂颭 wind blowing things violently about.
招颭 to excite; to stir up,—as waves.

沾[1] 274
R. 鹽艷
See 佔
K. *ch'öm*
J. *ten, sen*
A. *triem, t'iem*
Even & Sinking Upper.

To moisten; to steep; to imbue; to be a recipient of; to be infected by.

沾雨 moistened by rain.
沾潮 or 沾濕 damp; mist.
沾泥 soiled with mud.
汗沾背 his back is wet with sweat.
柳汁沾衣 the willow sap has soaked his clothes, *i.e.* he has taken the third or highest degree, the examination for which is always held in the 2nd moon, when the willow trees are coming out.
沾染 or 沾潤 to steep in; to saturate with.
沾染世情 saturated with the (evil) habits of the age.
苦樂均沾 I am indebted to you for both sorrow and happiness.
沾執不通 over-methodical; fussy.
茶飯不沾 not to taste food or drink.
沾恩 to be steeped in the kindness or bounty of another.
沾光 to be a recipient of the "brightness" of another, *i.e.* to have gained some advantage from the connection. Used as "please" prefacing an enquiry; also as "thanks."
深沾惠澤 deeply steeped in the moistening benevolence, *i.e.* deeply indebted for kindness.
沾感 to be deeply grateful.
沾病 to catch disease.
沾沾 (*tieh*[4] *tieh*[4]) self-satisfied; superficial.
沾沾自喜 lively; sprightly; in good spirits; frivolous and self-indulgent.

Read *tien*[4]. The old name of 樂平縣 Lo-p'ing Hsien in the east of Shansi.

沾[1] 274

Read *t'ien*[1]. A small stream in 壺關縣 Hukuan Hsien in the south-east of Shansi.

霑[1] 275
R. 鹽
See 占
A. *triem*
Even Upper.

A soaking rain; to wet; to moisten; to imbue with. To bestow favours. Interchanged with 274.

霑醉 dead drunk.
霑濕 soaked; wet; damp.
霑體 wet to the skin.
衣濕霑體 wet through to the skin.
霑漬 or 霑潤 steeped in; imbued with.
仁恩霑洽 steeped in your kindness and bounty.

詹[1] 276
R. 鹽
See 瞻
A. *chiem, t'iem*
Even Upper.

Verbose; talkative. To oversee; to direct. Used in old books for 267 and 277.

詹事府 Imperial Supervisorate of Instruction, or department charged with the direction of the studies of the Heir-Apparent.
宮詹 Chief Supervisor of Instruction.
小言詹詹 small speech is particular, *i.e.* opposed to great speech, which is universal, covers the whole ground in question, and leaves no room for positives and negatives to enter in.
謹詹 to take great care.
詹禮之期 festivals, etc.;—*e.g.* Christmas Day.

瞻[1] 277
R. 鹽
See 佔
K. *ch'öm*
J. *sen*
A. *chiem*
Even Upper.

To look at; to regard with reverence.

瞻視 or 瞻顧 to look at.
瞻仰 to look up at with reverence.
仰瞻膝下 to look up with reverence to the knees of one's parents.
失觀瞻 I have omitted to pay my respects to you,—a polite phrase used in letters.
民具爾瞻 all the people look up to you.
瞻望 to gaze at; to look up to.

瞻[1] 277

瞻彼日月 look at that sun and moon!—they have revolved many times since I saw you last.
瞻禮日 a term used for Sunday by R. Catholics.
顧瞻周道 looking upon the road to Chou.
瞻國 name of part of Annam, under the T'ang dynasty.
瞻德城 a garrison town in Ili.
瞻徇 to favour; to patronise; to be unduly lenient.
瞻覲 to have audience of the Emperor.
瞻簸迦 the *Michelia Champaca*; also applied by the Chinese to the *Gardenia*.
瞻部 Jambu,—the world. *See* 13,153.

譫[4] 278
R. **鹽**
See **瞻**
A. *t'iem*
Even Upper.

Talkative; wildly chattering. Interchanged with **詹** 276.
譫語 the incoherent talk of a delirious man.
發譫話 or **打譫語** to talk like a madman.

旃[1] 279
R. **先**
See **鸇**
Even Upper.

A silken banner, hanging from a staff bent at the top. Felt. Used in the *Tso Chuan* = **之**; in the *Odes* = **焉** *yen*.
旃表 a signal flag.
戒旃 to admonish; to warn, as from danger.
旃蒙 a term for the six years in a cycle which have **乙** *yi* in them.
舍旃 put them aside, *i.e.* do not believe such stories.
上慎旃哉 may he be careful! (**上**=**尚**).
旃手 or **旃盧** felt.

栴[1] 280
R. **先**
See **旃**
Even Upper.

A red, hard, close-grained wood found in western China, called **栴檀** in imitation of the Sanskrit *chandana*, or sandal wood, but also including the Pterocarpus and Styrax trees. It is used for carvings, fine furniture and boxes. Used with 279.

襢 281

Same as 287.

旜[1] 282
R. **先**
See **鸇**
Even Upper.

A silken banner, plain and triangular, used in ancient times to herald the approach of a prince, etc.
建醮旜壇 to set out and arrange an altar for worship, as done by Taoists worshipping their supreme god **玉皇上帝** Yü Huang Shang Ti.

氈[1] 283
R. **先**
See **鸇**
Even Upper.

Felt; coarse, rough fabrics used for carpets, etc. *See* 8295. [The form below is the correct one.]
氈子 felt; a rug.
氈帽子 felt caps.
氈襪子 felt stockings.
氈褂子 a felt coat.
氈鞋 felt shoes.
氈笠 a rain-hat of felt.
桌氈 a table-cloth.
氈包 a carpet-bag.
氈毯 druggets and carpets.
地氈 a carpet.
洋氈 a foreign rug, or carpet.
五彩氈子 a coloured rug.
寒坐并肩氈 in cold weather to huddle together under a rug.
如坐針氈 like sitting on a rug full of needles.
氈房 the Mongol *yourt* or tent.

皽[3] 284
R. **銑**
See **展**
Rising Upper.

To peel off, as a scab, or as a placard drying upon a wall. Crackling of roast pig; crust of a pie.
皮開肉皽 [beaten until] his skin broke and his flesh peeled off.
Read *tan*[4]. The skin of the face broken and sore.

襢[4] 285
R. **銑**
See **氈**
A. *t'ien*
Rising Upper.

A sheaf or bundle of cut grain.

膻[3] 286
R. **銑**
See **鸇**
Rising Upper.

Naked. To strip.
膻身赤體 stark naked.
膻清衣服 stripped off his clothes.

邅[1] 287
R. **先 辰**
See **鸇 躔**
Even & Sinking Upper & Lower.

To turn around. To follow; to run. *See* 12,236.
蹇邅 lame; halting in one's walk.
迍邅 unable to get on; unsuccessful in life.
邅吾道夫崑崙 I shape my course towards the K'un-lun mountains.

顫[4] 288
R. **辰**
C. *chyn*, v. *chên*
H. *chen*
F. *chieng*
W. *tsie*
N. *tsieñ*
P. *chan*, v. *chên*
M. *tsan*
Y. *chiei*
Sz. *chan*
K. *chŏn*
J. *sen*
A. *chien*
Sinking Upper

The head awry. Shivering; shaking; trembling with cold or fear.
四肢顫動 arms and legs shaking with cold.
寒顫 shivering with cold.
發顫 to shiver, or shake.
心驚肉顫 heart quaking and flesh shaking, *i.e.* terrified.
顫微微 trembling; quivering.
顫怨 trembling with resentment.

Read *shan*[1]. To smell.

饘[1] 289
R. **先**
See **鸇**
Even Upper.

Congee or gruel that has been thoroughly boiled. Thick; rich.
饘粥 thick and thin congee.

驙[1] 290
R. **寒 先**
See **鸇 檀**
Even Upper & Lower.

A heavily laden horse. A white horse with a black back. A unicorn.

鱣[1] 291
R. 先 銑
See 鸇 鱓
Even & Rising Upper & Lower.

A large sea-monster. The sturgeon. Described as 20 or 30 feet long, and weighing a thousand catties; the mouth opens below the muzzle, and a row of spines runs along the back and belly; the body is scaleless, and the flesh yellow. It is also called 蠟魚 wax fish, 皇魚 Imperial fish, and 黃魚 yellow fish. Used for 9718.

鱣鯨 sturgeons and whales.

鸇[1] 292
R. 先
C. *chyn*
H. *chen*
F. *chieng*
W. *tsie*
N. *tsieñ*
P. *chan*
M. *tsan*
Y. *chiei*
Sz. *chan*
K. *chön*
J. *sen*
A. *chien*
Even Upper.

A kestrel or sparrow-hawk, with a light grayish plumage, and swift and strong of flight.

如鷹鸇之逐鳥雀 as a kite or a hawk pursuing a small bird.

如鷹如鸇 *(chén[1])* like kites and hawks.

展[3] 293
R. 銑
C. *chyn*
H. *chen*
F. *tieng*
W. *tsie*
N. *tsieñ*
P. *chan*
M. *tsan*
Y. *chiei*
Sz. *chan*
K. *chön*
J. *ten*
A. *trien*
Rising Upper.

To open out; to unroll; to record; to extend; to develop; to expand. Truly. To inspect. Used for 10,710.

展開 or 展佈 to open out; spread out.

展看 to open and look at.

展誦 or 展讀 to open and read.

展放 to blossom out; to open.

展發 to exhibit.

展幣 to open the presents,—of an envoy bringing presents or tribute.

展其功緒 recorded his meritorious enterprise.

展翅 to spread the wings.

展限 to extend the time allowed.

大展奇才 to develop rare abilities.

展笑 to break into a laugh.

展眉 to expand the eyebrows, *i.e.* look cheerful.

展舒 to expand oneself, *i.e.* take it easy.

展轉 to go to and fro; over and over again; to revolve in one's mind; mutually convertible; interchangeable. *See* 295.

展墓 to worship at the ancestral tombs after success at the public examinations.

玉展 a polite phrase put outside envelopes, just below the name of the addressee, meaning "for Mr. So-and-so to open."

展臂 to wave or swing the arms.

展假 to extend one's leave or furlough.

展接 to extend; to stretch,—something as far as something else.

展緩 to defer; to put off.

展矣君子 truly a princely man.

摙[3] 294
R. 銑
See 展
Rising Upper.

To bind up. To wipe away, as tears, etc. Wrongly used for 捻 8266.

摙布 a duster.

輾[3] 295
R. 銑
See 展
Rising Upper.

To turn half over; to roll over on the side.

輾轉 to turn over and over; to revolve; repeatedly.

輾轉難忘 continually thinking of; unable to forget.

水輾 *(chan[4])* a water-mill.

輾輪 to revolve the wheels,—as a steamer; to start.

Read *nien*[3]. To roll on; to run in.

車輾一道轍 the barrow runs in a single rut.

驏[4] 296
R. 霰
See 展
Sinking Upper

A horse rolling himself in the dust.

眨 297

See 156.

棧[4] 298
R. 銑 諫 潛
C. *chan*
H. *ts'an*
F. *chang*
W. *dza*
N. *dzaañ*
P. *chan*
M. *tsan*
Y. *tsaa*
Sz. *chan*
K. *chan*
J. *san, zen*
A. *san (shan)*
Rising & Sinking Lower.

A covered shed; an upper storey; a covered way or bridge across precipitous rocks. A hearse. A wheelbarrow. A stable. A storehouse; a godown; a shop. Name of a fragrant tree from the Lingga Islands. A small bell.

棧 *chan*[3] 道 a covered plank road along a precipice.

夜涉棧道 he was crossing a precipice by night.

路險難行架木而渡謂之棧道 planks laid across a precipitous and dangerous point form what is called a *chan*[3] *tao*.

棧巖 a path along a steep cliff.

賓奠幣于棧 the visitors made offerings of silk at the hearse.

竹木之車曰棧 a cart, or wheelbarrow, of bamboo is called a *chan*[4].

有棧之車 barrows with boxes, for conveying stores, etc.

傅馬棧甚難 the management of a stable is very difficult.

馬棧 a stable.

于馬棧之下 to bury a troublesome wife.

戀棧 to regret a place,—as a horse its stable.

編之以阜棧 he disposed them in stables (of horses).

棧房 a warehouse; a godown.

棧租 warehouse rent; price paid for storing.

貯棧 to warehouse; to store.

棧商 godown proprietors.

琖[3] 299
R. 潛
See 盞
Rising Upper.

A wine-cup; so called under the Shang dynasty (*see* 1184 and 2218). Used with 300.

玉琖 beautiful, or precious, cups.

琖托 a kind of saucer for holding a wine-cup without burning the fingers.

盞[3] 300
R. 淺
C. *chan*
H. *tsan*
F. *chang*
W. *tsa*
N. *tsaañ*
P. *chan*
M. *tsan*
Y. *tsaa*
Sz. *chan*
K. *chan*
J. *san*
A. *tran*
Rising Upper.

A lamp-bowl for holding the oil. A tea-cup; a wine-cup; *see* 299. Numerative of lamps.

酒盞 a wine-cup.

銅盞聲聲喚買冰 the brass cup is jingling to call people to buy ice. [The ice-seller strikes a small brass basin to attract customers.]

一盞燈 a lamp; one lamp.

羢[4] 301
R. 淺
See 譴
Rising Lower.

A sheep-pen.

戔[3] 302
R. 銑 淺
See 盞
Rising Upper.

To fly swiftly and powerfully.

戔戔 swooping like a falcon.

Read *chien*[1]. Martial.

戔戔 with warlike mien.

戔[4] 303
R. 諫
See 棧
Sinking Lower

A striped wild cat.

虎戔貓 a tiger with short hair. [For these chars. the chars. 淺毛 came to be substituted, and thus 淺 came to mean "a tiger".]

輚[4] 304
R. 諫 淺
See 棧
Rising & Sinking Lower.

A carriage used by military officials for sleeping in as well as for conveyance.

輚車 a war chariot.

輚輅 a sleeping chariot; a war chariot.

醆[3] 305
R. 淺
See 盞
Rising Upper.

Formerly used for 299 and 300; now applied to spirits standing to get clear.

醆酒 thick, muddy wine, which is beginning to clear.

輚 306

Same as 304.

斬[3] 307
R. 鐮
C. *cham*
H. *tsam*
F. *chang*
W. *tsa*
N. *tsaañ*
P. *chan*
M. *tsan*
Y. *tsaa*
Sz. *chan*
K. *chʻam*
J. *san*
A. *tram*
Rising Upper.

To cut in two; to decapitate; to cut off; to sever. Unhemmed, as deep mourning. Sometimes written 塹 which is a form of 310.

斬首 or 斬頭 to behead.

斬殺 or 斬决 to execute by beheading.

斬罪 a capital crime; the penalty of death by beheading.

通閭斬罪 condemned them all to be beheaded.

斬絞 to behead and strangle,—the two forms of execution practised in China.

立斬 or 斬立决 decapitation without delay,—when the provincial authorities have the power to carry the sentence into execution without referring to Peking.

斬監候 or 斬監候秋審 decapitation but to be imprisoned until the autumnal assize,—in which case there is a somewhat elaborate form of procedure to be gone through before the extreme penalty can be imposed.

秋後斬 to bchead after the autumn,—as above.

斬開 to cut open.

斬碎 to mince.

斬斷 to chop off; to cut off, as communications.

斬伐 to subjugate, as rebels; to prune, as trees.

腰斬 to chop in two at the waist.

監斬 to oversee an execution.

斬祀 to cut off the posterity, as of a rebel.

五世而斬 ends after five generations.

斬釘截鐵 to cut a nail and to chop through iron, *i.e.* to push on in spite of obstacles.

斬關截氣 to cut through the influence and sever the aura,—*i.e.* to spoil the geomancy of a place.

斬關而入 to force the barrier and break in.

斬刈民力 to destroy the strength of the people.

斬[3] 307

斬盡 to entirely destroy; to exterminate.

斬傷 to wound by cutting.

斬草 to destroy like weeds. Also, to dig a grave.

斬獲 to kill and to capture,—as in a raid.

撏[4] 308
R. 覃
See 慚
Even Lower.

To strike; to raise up. To cut in two. To throw into. To exclude. To place planks for crossing water.

Read *shan*[4]. To cut down.

撏葛 to cut down creepers.

有撏而播之 he cut it down and threw it about.

塹 309

Same as 308.

暫[4] 310
R. 勘
C. *tsam*
H. *tsʻam*
F. *chang*
W. *tsdza*
N. *dzaañ*
P. *chan*
M. *tsan*
Y. *tsan*
Sz. *chan*
K. *cham*
J. *san, zan*
A. *tam*
Sinking Lower

A part of a day; a short time; temporarily; briefly; in the interim; meanwhile. Suddenly.

暫時 or 暫刻 or 暫且 for a short time; temporarily.

暫等 or 暫候 to wait awhile.

暫住 or 暫寄 to reside temporarily.

暫留 to temporarily detain, of persons or things.

暫別 to be temporarily separated from.

暫借 to borrow for a short time.

暫忍 to be patient a little while.

暫緩 slowly; gradually; to defer for the time; for the present.

可暫不可長 it can be so temporarily, but not permanently.

暫濟燃眉 to give temporary relief, as by putting water to a burnt eyebrow. Used of loans of money.

暫遇 to meet suddenly.

暫新 brand-new.

暫行試辦 to make a temporary trial,—as of a new scheme, to test the working.

暫停泊 to touch at,—as ships.

暫[4]
310

綻[4]
311
R. 諫
C. *chan*
H. *tʻin*, v. *kʻwang*
F. *teing*, *teing*²
W. *ting*, *ding*²
N. *dzaañ*
P. *chan*
M. *tsan*
K. *tan*
J. *tan*, *dan*
A. *ˈdan*, *dien*²
Sinking Lower

暫爲收下 to receive a thing temporarily,—with a view to its restitution.

A seam which has come undone. Ripped open; rent; cracked; split.

綻裂 split; rent; to tear open.
綻了靴底 the sole of my boot is split.
破綻 a rent; a tear. A hint.
補綻 to patch a rent.
綻線 frayed out; unravelled.
花綻 the petals of a flower.
綻花 an opening flower.
打綻 to caulk; to fill up seams in planking.
米色未能飽綻 this kind of rice will not swell in boiling.
綻露 to reveal secrets.
賣個破綻 appeared to leave an opening; made a feint.

裖[4]
312
R. 諫
See 綻
A. *trien*
Sinking Lower.

A seam which has come undone. Similar to 311.

補裖 to patch a rent.

湛[4]
313
R. 鹽 鹹 覃
C. *cham*
H. *tsʻam*
F. *tʻang*
W. *dza*
N. *ˈdzaañ*
P. *chan*
M. *tsan*
Y. *tsaa*
Sz. *chan*
K. *tam*, *cham*
J. *tan*
A. *tram*
Irregular Lower.

Deep; clear; tranquil, as water. Placid; serene, as moonlight. To sink; to soak in; to steep; to receive, as benefits. Moist; fresh. Excessive. Dregs.

湛湛 bright; sparkling; fresh.
湛新的 brand-new. (湛 here for 暫 310.)
湛恩 steeped in favour; under great obligations.
湛於酒色 devoted to wine and women.
湛河 an affluent on the north of the Yellow River, in Honan, which acc. to the 字詁, rises in Honan and flows into the 汝.
忠湛湛 deeply loyal.

湛[4]
313

戰[4]
314
R. 霰
C. *chyn*
H. *chen*
F. *chieng*
W. *tsie*
N. *tsieñ*
P. *chan*
M. *tsan*
Y. *chiei*
Sz. *chan*
K. *chŏn*
J. *sen*
A. *chien*
Sinking Upper.

湛湛露斯 heavy lies the dew.

Read *tan*[1]. Used for 10,615.

Alarmed; terrified. To fight; to join battle; to contend, as at examinations.

戰戰競競的 or 戰抖抖的 trembling with fright.
戰懼 or 戰慄 to be alarmed.
打冷戰 to quake with fear; to give a start.
打戰 to fight a battle.
對戰 or 步戰 or 相戰 to join battle; to fight; tactics.
戰場 or 戰地 a battle-field.
戰陣 line of battle; in battle array.
戰鼓 the battle drum, *i.e.* the signal for battle.
戰攻 campaigning.
挑戰 to provoke a battle; to offer battle.
死戰 to fight to the death; a forlorn hope.
戰歿 or 戰死 to die on the field of battle.
戰勝 to win a battle.
戰敗 to lose a battle.
久戰士 an old soldier; a veteran.
血戰 or 酣戰 a bloody fight.
戰船 a war-junk.
身經百戰 hero of a hundred fights.
請戰 come on!—to fight.
索戰 or 叫戰 to challenge to battle.
請以戰喻 let me take an illustration from war.
知已知彼,百戰百勝 he who rightly estimates himself and his adversary will be victorious in all his fights.
戰表 or 戰書 a written challenge to fight.
下 (or 投) 戰書 to issue orders for war; to declare war.

戰[4]
314

不先示戰而攻擊甚隆 to have bombarded Kelung before issuing a declaration of war.
焉有不戰而勝者乎 who ever yet won a victory without fighting for it?
戰策 strategy in war.
非戰之罪也 he did not lose from want of skill,—but from some other cause.
免戰牌 a stop-fighting notice-board,—a board bearing these three characters, used as a flag of truce.
戰鬬 to quarrel and fight.
戰功 military services.
戰守 attack and defence; military operations.
戰坪 the lower or fighting deck.
戰局 a state of war.
拇戰 to play guess-fingers.
連戰皆捷 successful at every examination one after another.
茗戰 a tea-drinking match.
文戰 a literary competition.
舌戰 *see* 9788.
白戰 expl. as 禁體賦詩.

檀[4]
315
R. 靈
See 顫
Sinking Upper.

A kind of white veined wood, used for making combs and spoons. Also read *chan*[3] and *shan*[4].

檀傍 the side of a coffin,—in one piece.

See 11,529.

蘸
316

蘸[4]
317
R. 陷
C. *tsan*², v. *ʿyên*
H. *ʿtsiam*
F. *chang*
W. *tsiö*, *tsa*
N. *tsaañ*
P. *chan*
M. *tsan*
Y. *tsaa*
Sz. *chan*
K. *cham*
J. *san*, *zan*
A. *tram*
Sinking Upper.

To dip into. [This character has been used by some Protestant missionaries for baptism by immersion.]

蘸筆 to dip a brush (in ink).
蘸墨 to dip (a brush) in ink.
蘸濕 to soak in.
蘸上水 dip it in water.

讒 318

See 2721.

攙[4] 319
R. 讒
See 讒
Rising Lower.

The boundary of a grave.

斟 320

See 289.

瞻[4] 321
R. 銑
See 亶
cf. 讒
Sinking Lower.

To scheme to get property by fraud or robbery.

CH'AN.

毚[2] 322
R. 咸
See 讒
Even Lower.

A crafty hare. Artful; wily; cunning.

毚兔 a cunning rabbit.

儳 323

See 11,561.

劖[1] 324
R. 咸
See 讒
Even Lower.

To cut; to slice.

劖斷 to cut apart.

嚵 325

See 334.

巉[2] 326
R. 咸
See 讒
Even Upper.

A cliff; a high peak.

巉巖 a steep, craggy ascent; precipitous.

齒巉巉如鋸 teeth jagged like a saw.

攙[1] 327
R. 咸
C. *ch'am*, *ts'ái*
H. *ts'am*

To support; to sustain. To supply what is wanted; to edge in; to mix; to blend. *See* 13,781.

攙起 to raise up; to support.

攙[1] 327
F. *chang*
W. *ts'a*
N. *ts'aañ*
P. *ch'an*
M. *ts'an*
Y. *ts'aa*
Sz. *ch'an*
K. *ch'am*
J. *san*, *zan*
A. *sam*
Even Upper.

把他攙起來 raise him up, —of a person making a *kotow*.

攙扶 to support; to hold up, as a cripple.

力攙顛危 to aid the feeble and tottering.

攙鍇 to fill up a crack or crevice.

攙多一份 add on one share more.

攙嘴 to interrupt a person in speaking.

攙銀器 plated ware.

攙合 to mix; to blend.

攙雜不純 mixed and not pure,—of anything to which an inferior sort has been added.

攙和着喫 eat them mixed together.

攙粉 to size; to adulterate by sizing.

胡攙亂對 to adulterate.

攙銅色 alloyed with copper.

攙親太太 the bride-welcomers,—female relatives of the bride-groom who welcome the bride on her arrival at her husband's threshold.

攙着 giving one's arm to.....

欃[1] 328
R. 咸
See 讒
Even Lower.

A tree called 欃檀 which grew near the tomb of Confucius, having a hard whitish wood and large flowers. ?Magnolia. Sharp-pointed. A water-gate.

欃槍 *ch'éng*[1] 星 or 天欃 a comet. The first is also applied to a rebel leader, from the idea of destructiveness always associated with a comet.

灲[2] 329
R. 讒
See 饞
A. *tam*
Rising Lower.

The rippling sound of water is 灲潭, applied also to the sportive leaping of fish. Sweat from the hands and feet. Water gurgling through a hole.

甗[4] 330
R. 陷
See 懺
Sinking Upper.

An earthen pitcher for boiling liquids.

瓦甗 a sort of jug used for boiling congee or rice gruel.

讒[1] 331
R. 咸
C. *ts'am*
H. *ts'am*
F. *chang*
W. *dza*
N. *dzaañ*
P. *ts'an*
M. *ts'an*
Y. *ts'aa*
Sz. *ts'an*
K. *ch'am*
J. *san*, *dzan*
A. *sam*
Even Lower.

To cajole; to misrepresent; to slander.

讒人 to slander people.

讒謗 to abuse; to vilify.

讒諂 to slander and to flatter.

去 *ch'ü*[3] 讒遠 *yüan*[4] 佞 dismiss slanderers and avoid toadies.

讒言惹禍 slanderous words get one into trouble.

讒口交加 slandering every one right and left.

讒鼎 name of an ancient tripod with an inscription agst calumny. Also expl. as a tripod from Ch'an, where the Great Yü made his nine tripods.

天讒 the stars ξ ο in the foot of Perseus.

鑱[1] 332
R. 咸
N. *ch'aañ*
See 讒
Even Lower.

A chisel; a bore for cutting or piercing. To carve; to engrave. Used for 324.

鑱字爲記 he carved the words in memory thereof.

藥鑱 a medicine-spoon.

犁鑱 a plough-share.

荷鑱誅茅 to shoulder a hoe and destroy the weeds,—to be a farmer.

饞 333

See 345.

饞[2] 334
R. 咸
C. *ts'an*, *ts'ái*
W. *za*
P. *ch'an*
See 讒
Even Lower.

To be greedy; gluttonous. To love good eating.

口饞 fond of eating.

嘴不饞 not particular about one's food; not greedy.

饞嘴人 a glutton.

饞虫 a greedy insect, *i.e.* a greedy fellow.

饞懶 greedy and lazy.

饞癆病 an insatiable desire to eat, without the power of swallowing much.

廛[2] 335
R. 先
See 纏
Even Lower.

The ground allotted to a retainer in the feudal times. A plot; an allotment. A market-place; shops.

廛市 a market-place.

廛[2] 335

巡行廛肆 to inspect the market and shops.

壥 336

Same as 335.

澶[2] 337
R. 先
See 纏 Even Lower.

A small branch of the river 洛 Lo, mentioned in the Canon of History. It rises in 穀城縣, an old name for the 河南 District of Honan.

躔[2] 338
R. 先
See 纏 Even Lower.

To revolve; the orbit of a celestial body. An old path; tracks; career; a precedent.

日運爲躔 the sun's (supposed) orbit is *ch'an*[2].
星躔 or 躔次 the orbits of the stars.
躔度 the course of the stars; the zodiac.
躔迹 or 躔踐 tracks; to follow in the old path; to adopt a precedent.
未知英雄之所躔也 I know not the path of the hero.

纏[2] 339
R. 先 靐
C. *chyn*[2], *sch'yn*
H. *ch'en*
F. *tieng*, v. *chieng*
W. *sdzie*, *dzie*[2]
N. *dzieñ*, v. *jöñ*
P. *ch'an*
M. Y. *ts'an*
Sz. *ch'an*
K. *chön*
J. *ten*, *den*
A. *strien*
Even & Sinking Lower.

To bind up; to wrap; to bandage. To entwine; to cling to; to implicate. To bother.

纏足 or 纏脚 to bind up the feet.
纏頭 to bind the head; a turban. Also, a roué; a libertine.
纏頭費 (or 資) money given to a harlot.
纏頭者 brothel visitors.
纏繞 to bind round and round.
纏住 to bind firmly.
纏上 to wind round, or wind up.
纏腰 to bind one's waist with a girdle.
纏帶 a waist belt.
纏身 bound by ties, or obligations.
纏累 to implicate.
纏綿 bound up with; inextricable.

纏[2] 339

纏綿意 entangled, *i.e.* improper, thoughts.
相見交纏 at meeting, they were locked in each other's arms.
纏緊 to bind tightly.
纏勻 to bind round, leaving regular intervals.
纏髻 hair coiled round the head.
纏手 to impede; to hinder.
纏不清 he never finishes with one, as an endless talker, a bore.
難纏 an undesirable acquaintance; impatient of restraint.
延纏 dragging out; tedious; interminable.
纏磨 to pester; to tease.

幨[1] 340
R. 鹽
See 襜 Even Upper.

The front curtain of a carriage; *see* 12,595. A screen at an entrance.

牀幨 a curtain round the lower part of a bed; a valance.
淚滿前幨 his tears bedewed the curtain.

牒[4] 341
R. 豔
See 幨 Sinking Upper.

Small sticks to support the eaves of a house, extended beyond the wall.

蟾[1] 342
R. 鹽
C. *chym*, v. *k'êm*
H. *sham*, v. *k'em*
F. *sieng*
W. *zie*
N. *dzieñ*, *zieñ*
P. *ch'an*
M. *ts'an*
K. *söm*
J. *sen*
A. *t'iem*
Even Lower.

A striped toad, 蟾蜍 or 蟾蠩, which is said to be long-lived and to grow horns at the age of 3000 years. It dwells in the moon, which it is believed to swallow during an eclipse. Hence, the moon. *See* 441, 7270.

辟惡之蟾蜍 the toadskin worn as a charm against evil influences.
蟾光 moonlight.
幾歷蟾圓 many toad circles, *i.e.* full moons, have passed by.
蟾宮 the toad palace, *i.e.* the moon.
蟾宮折桂 to pluck cassia in the palace of the moon, *i.e.* to take the second or *chü jén* degree.

蟾[1] 342

蟾酥 a kind of venereal medicine, said to be extracted from a toad's forehead.

蹥[4] 343
R. 鹽
cf. 詔 Even Upper.

A horse travelling fast. A rapid gallop.

襜[1] 344
R. 鹽
P. *ch'an*
See 幨
A. *hsiem* Even Upper.

An apron or flap; a covering for the knees; the skirt of a robe. *See* 5668.

襜裯 or 前襜 an apron.
襜蔽 a screen; a covering; an apron.
襜襜 flapping, as a skirt.
不盈一襜 not an apronful.
襜如也 neatly dressed.
襜帷 the curtains of one's equipage,—the progress of one's journey.
襜褕 a loose garment; a cloak.

鞶[4] 345
R. 鹽
cf. 詔 Even Upper.

A saddle-flap. Trappings; caparisons.

鞍鞶 saddle-flaps; *see* 47.
花驄錦鞶 a piebald steed with embroidered trappings.

嬋[1] 346
R. 先
Y. *ch'siei*
See 蟬 Even Lower.

Beautiful; graceful.

嬋娟 pretty and graceful.
花嬋娟沃春泉 flowers are beautiful when moistened in spring.
竹嬋娟籠曉烟 the bamboo is beautiful in the morning mists.
雪嬋娟不長妍 snow is beautiful, but not for long.
月嬋娟眞可憐 the moon is beautiful, beautiful indeed!
嬋連 of the same clan or family.

嬗 346*a*

Used with 346, and also with 348 (*shan*[4]) but exclusively in the sense of "vicissitudes" or "changes" of dynasty.

秦漢之嬗 the vicissitudes of the Ch'in and Han dynasties.
嬗代 or 相嬗 succession.

幝[3] 347
R. 銑
See 闡 Rising Upper.

An old worn-out carriage; rickety.

檀車幝幝 his chariot of sandalwood must be damaged.

禪[2] 348
R. 先 音 C. *shym, shyn*[2] H. *sham, shen*[2] F. *sieng* W. *zie* N. *jöñ* P. *sch'an, shan*[2] M. *sts'an, san*[2] Y. *sch'iei, hsiei*[2] Sz. *shan* K. *sön* J. *sen, zen* A. *t'üen, t'ien* Even & Sinking Lower.

To sit abstractedly in contemplation, as the Buddhists do. Contemplation; meditation; abstraction. Sanskrit *dhyâna*.

禪廟 or 禪林 a Buddhist temple.
禪師 Buddhist priests.
禪杖 a crosier. *See* 426.
禪經 Buddhist scriptures.
禪法 the rules of meditation; Buddhism.
坐禪 to sit in meditation, or in a state of abstraction.
定禪 or 禪那 to be in a state of abstraction.
禪堂 a room in a Buddhist monastery set apart for purposes of meditation.
禪舍 rooms in a temple.
禪心 the mind in a state of abstraction.
四禪 the four regions of contemplation through which the mind reaches the final and perfect state.
禪機 Buddhist spells.
參禪 to enter into meditation; to become a Buddhist priest.
禪延 the palace of Indra in the city of 善見城 which stands between the four peaks of Mt. Mêru.

Read *shan*[4]. To level an area for an altar. To sacrifice to the hills and fountains. To resign the throne.

封禪 *See* 3582.
受禪 to ascend the throne.
禪位 to resign the throne.
禪讓 to abdicate.
禪代之事 the matter of the succession to the throne.
形形相禪, 無有窮盡 like produces like without end.

蟬[2] 349
R. 先
C. *shym* H. *sham* F. *sieng* W. *zie* N. *jöñ* P. *ch'an* M. *ts'an* Y. *ts'aa* Sz. *ch'an* K. *sön* J. *zen* A. *t'üen* Even Lower.

The cicada or broad locust. It is common all over China, and has many names, as 秋蟬 the autumn cicada, 紗蟬 the gauze cicada, 秋涼兒 the autumn cooler. Also read *shan*[2].

蟬脫 the exuviæ of the cicada.
少不得要使個金蟬脫殼之法子 I wish I could slip out of my skin like a cicada.
金蟬脫殼之計 the cicada's trick of slipping out of its shell.
蟬不知雪 the cicada knows nothing of snow,—it dies in the autumn. Hence, ignorant.
覩一蟬方得美蔭而忘其身 he saw a cicada which had just got comfortably into the shade and was forgetting to look after its safety.
蟬吟 or 蟬噪 the cicada's chirp.
冠蟬 a horned cicada, found in Ssŭch'uan.
寒蟬 dumb; silent,—like the cicada in the cold weather.
蟬聯 connected; a pair of scrolls.
蟬鬢 hair on the temples, dressed in a manner which is thought to resemble a cicada's eyes.
蟬嫣 connected together.

譂[3] 350
R. 銑
See 闡 Rising Upper.

Incoherent talk. Irregular and incorrect expressions.

闡 351
See 9704.

嘽[3] 352
R. 銑
See 厥 Rising Upper.

The foolish look of a gaping simpleton is 嘽唆.

鼾[3] 353
R. 銑
See 展 (but aspirated)
A. *hsien* Rising Upper.

To laugh loudly.

鼾然而笑 to burst into a loud laugh.

贉 354
See 2721.

諂[3] 355
R. 琰
C. *ch'ym* H. *ts'am* F. *t'ieng* W. *ts'ie*[2] N. *ts'ieñ* P. *ch'an* M. *ts'an* Y. *ch'iei* Sz. *ch'an* K. *ch'öm* J. *ten* A. *siem* Rising Upper.

To flatter; to toady; to fawn upon.

諂媚 or 諂佞 or 諂笑 to flatter; to toady.
諂屈 to fawn upon; to cringe to.
貧而無諂 poor and yet no flatterer.
諂諛取容 to flatter a person in order to curry favour.
諂人可鄙 the flatterer is despicable.
上交不諂 in your relations with superiors use no flattery.
淫聲諂耳 wanton music tickles the ear.

讇 356
Same as 355.

嶄 357
Same as 326.

獑[2] 358
R. 咸
See 讒 Even Lower.

A kind of monkey, found in Yünnan and known as the 獑猢. Its swiftness on the trees is said to be like the flight of a bird.

磛 359
Same as 326.

產[3] 360
R. 潛
C. *ch'an* H. *san* F. *sang* W. *ts'a, sa* N. *ts'aañ, sañg* P. *ch'an* M. *ts'an* Y. *ts'aa* Sz. *ch'an*

To produce; to breed; to bear offspring. Productions of a country. An estate; a patrimony; a means of livelihood. A sort of flageolet or reed with three large holes.

生產 or 產生 to produce; to bear a child.

產[3] 360
K. J. A. *san*
Rising Upper.

小產 a miscarriage.
產難 to die in childbirth.
難產 a difficult labour.
當產不得解 in labour but unable to effect delivery.
同產女弟 a twin sister.
產婦 a lying-in woman.
產門 or 產戶 the vagina.
產科 midwifery.
善看產 skilled in midwifery.
扶產 to support birth, *i.e.* to act as midwife, Chinese women being supported by the midwife during delivery.
產房 the room where a woman is confined.
補產 to give nourishing food to women after delivery.
產業 real estate; landed property.
分家產 to divide the family property.
置產業 to found or buy an estate.
產戶 a householder, as opp. to 業戶 a land-owner.
輸清家產 gambled away all his property.
傾家蕩產 to ruin one's family and dissipate one's fortune.
中產 of medium fortune.
天產 living creatures.
地產 trees and plants.
土產 local products.
本產 natural products.
恒產 constant occupation; means of living.
楚產 a native of Ch'u. *See* 2662.

剷 361 — *See* 376.

嶪[3] 362
R. 潛
See 產
Rising Upper.

A winding road among hills.
巉嶪 a winding mountain path.

憯[4] 363
R. 潛
See 產
Rising Upper.

Complete virtue, as shown in a well-spent life.

橏[3] 364
R. 潛
See 產
Rising Upper.

A tree which grows in Anhui and produces a fruit shaped like a peach, nearly two inches long, of a yellow colour.

漸[3] 365
R. 潛
See 產
Rising Upper.

Read *shan*[3]. A mattress.

Name of a small stream near Hsi-an Fu in Shensi. It is a branch of the 灞河 river Pa.
漸漸 all (= 衆).

犍[3] 366
R. 潛
See 產
Rising Upper.

To breed domestic animals.

蹖[3] 367
R. 潛
See 產
Rising Upper.

To put a sandal or patten on the bare foot.

鏟[3] 368
R. 潛
C. *ch'an*
H. *ts'an*
F. *sang* v. *ch'iang*
W. *ts'a*
N. *ts'aañ*
P *ch'an*
M. *ts'an*
Y. *ts'aa*
Sz. *ch'an*
K. *san*, *ch'an*
J. A. *san*
Rising Upper.

A spade; a shovel. To dig; to cut into; to smooth off; to pare.
钁鏟 or 飯鏟 a rice shovel, used by cooks.
鏟山 to dig into hills,—used of the surface mining practised in China.
一副鏟鉗 a set of fire-irons; shovel and tongs.
鏟草除根 to cut down the plants and pull up the roots, *i.e.* to exterminate, root and branch.
鏟子 a scraper.

羼[3] 369
R. 潛
H. *ts'an*

Sheep crowding, as each one tries to get out first. To throw into confusion, as records.

羼[3] 369
P. *ch'an*
J. A. *san*
Rising Upper.

係後人羼入 interpolated by a later hand.

驏[3] 370
R. vulgar.
See 產
Rising Upper.

A bare-backed horse.
驏馬 a horse without saddle or bridle.
驏騎着馬 to ride a horse without a saddle.
驏架 a wooden horse used for practising equestrian feats.

蹔[3] 371
R. 銑
N. *ts'ieñ*
P. *ch'an*, *chan*
M. *tsan*, *tsang*
Y. *chi*
K. *ch'ön*
J. *ten*
A. *trien*
Rising Upper Irregular.

To command; to order; to prepare; to complete; to release.
蹔武以禦敵 to have the military at one's command in order to keep enemies in check.
蹔兵 to muster troops.
蹔備 to prepare; to hold in readiness.
蹔事 to end an affair.
以蹔 in order to complete.....

懺[4] 372
R. 陷
C. *ch'am*
H. *ts'am*
F. *ch'ang*
W. *ts'a*
N. *ts'aañ*
P. *ch'an*
M. Y. *ts'an*
Sz. *ch'an*
K. *ch'am*
J. *san*
A. *sam*
Sinking Upper.

To regret; to repent. The Buddhist and Taoist rituals are so called.
則孔子竟成一拜懺頭陀 so that Confucius thus becomes nothing more than a priest (*see* 11,441) who bows and scrapes at every sacred word.

讖[4] 373
R. 沁
C. *ch'êm*
H. *ts'iam*
F. *ch'aing*
W. *ts'a*
N. *dzêng*
P *ch'ên*, *ch'ien*
M. *ch'ien*
Y. *ts'an*
K. *ch'ăm*
J. *san*
A. *sêm*
Sinking Upper.

To verify; to fulfil. A prophecy; an omen; a hint. [Defined in the 六書故 as 前定徵兆之言 to state what will be the fulfilment of an omen.] Used with 372.
讖語 a prophecy; a hint.
死字是讖語 the word "death" was prophetic.
太宗得秘讖云 the Emperor T'ai Tsung (of the T'ang

讖[4] 373

dynasty) received a secret missive saying,—that his throne would pass to a woman.

將來之讖 an unfulfilled prophecy; *lit.* a prophecy for the future.

世讖 a fulfilled prophecy.

讖緯 the cross threads or woof of a prophecy (which is likened to the warp),—*i.e.* completion or fulfilment. Also, the interpretation of a prophecy.

圖讖 or **符讖** a diagram or picture in which future events are indicated,—as in Zadkiel's Almanac.

軍讖 a military pass-word.

拜讖 to supplicate; to pray for, as for sons, long life, etc.

讖願 to fulfil a vow.

嬗 374 *See* 346.

顫 375 *See* 288.

剗[3] 376
R. 潜
See 鏟
Rising Upper.

To dig up; to level down; to trim; to pare; to cut. Interchanged with 368.

剗刀 or **剗子** a spade; a large kitchen knife.

剗削 to smooth off; to plane.

剗傷 to wound.

剗地 to level soil.

鏟 377 *See* 368.

棧[4] 378
R. 潛
See 剗
Rising Upper.

A dog crunching its food. Gnawing; crunching.

弗[3] 379
R. 潜
See 產
Rising Upper.

A spit with meat on it.

如以肉貫弗 like sticking meat on a spit.

襝[1] 380
R. 鹽
See 襜
Even Upper.

A curtain or screen; a fringe or flounce.

婦車有襝 a lady's chariot has a curtain.

其輴有襝 the pall had a fringe, or flounce.

檢 381 *See* 340.

襝 382 Same as 344.

貼[4] 383
R. 豔 鹽
See 謵 覘
A. *chiem*
Sinking & Even Upper.

To spy; to peep; to take a sly look.

窺貼 to spy around.

覘[1] 384
R. 鹽
See 瞻
A. *siem, chiem*
Even Upper.

To spy; to peep, etc. Much the same as 383, 385.

窺覘 to spy around.

覘候 to be on the look-out for.

使人覘視 set people to watch him.

覘者曰 the spies said.....

先遣人覘其醉醒 first sent people to see that he was sober,—enough to come.

閆[4] 385
R. 鹽 豔
F. v. *tiang*
See 謵
J. *ten*
A. *chiem*
Even & Sinking Upper.

To open a door a little, so as to peep.

闚閆 to peep through a crevice.

淰[1] 386
R. 鹽
See 襜
Even Upper.

Discord; a jarring noise.

五者不亂則無淰懘之音矣 when the five musical notes are not confused, there is no discord.

梴[3] 387
R. 先
The same as 氈 except that it is aspirated. Or the same as 闡 but in the even tone. No record.
Even Upper.

A long piece of timber. The pivot of a rice pestle. [To be distinguished from 梴 11,288.]

松柄有梴 long are the projecting beams of pine.

搌[3] 388
R. 銑
See 囀
Rising Upper.

To strike; to beat.

鏇[3] 389
R. 銑
See 囀
Rising Upper.

To pull or extend anything. To persevere. Also read *ch'ên.*[3] *See* 679.

把他鏇住 stretch it tight.

鏇長了 pull it out to full length.

鏇着辦 persevere in the attempt.

章[1] 390
R. 陽
C. *chöng*
H. *chong*
F. *chiong*
W. *tsiae*
N. *tsoñg*
P. *chang*
M. Y. *tsang*
Sz. *chang*
K. *chang*
J. *shō*
A. *chöng*
Even Upper.

CHANG.

A section or paragraph. A document. An essay. A memorial to the Throne. A statement. A stanza of an ode. Anything of elegant composition. Variegated; beautiful; in order. A numerative of documents, and trees. Name of a small state under the Chou dynasty. An old name for a maternal uncle. A cycle of nineteen years introduced B. C. 104, and apparently borrowed from the Greeks = the Metonic cycle; *see* 5814, 922, 9518. Name of a tree.

章句 sections and paragraphs, or chapters and verses.

不守章句 not to keep to the formal division and punctuation of the text.

章[1]
390

第六章 chapter VI.
書章 chapters.
數章 several documents.
作文章 to compose essays.
見話中有文章 seeing that there was some reason in what she said.
首章 stanza the first.
其卒章曰 the last lines ran as follows.....
章法 phraseology; style.
此古人章法 such was the style of the writers of old.
成章 to complete an affair; to bring to a successful termination; to reach a point of perfect culture or excellence.
中道不成章 to fail in mid-career.
奏章 to memorialise the Throne. Also, to make representations on a person's behalf; to offer up prayers for the sick.
王上章薦諸天子 the prince sent up a memorial, recommending him to the Emperor.
公爲太師奏章乎 are you, sir, praying for the Grand Secretary?
章程 rules; regulations; by-laws, —first used by Kao Tsu of Han dyn. B.C. 206.
率由舊章 observing the ancient statutes.
維民之章 to be a pattern to the people.
憲章 orders issued by superiors.
圖章 or 印章 a stamp or seal.
擇日章 a guide to the selection of lucky days.
采章 adorned; variegated.
維其有章矣 full of elegance (of princes).
出言有章 refined in speech.
爲章于天 the ornament of the sky,—the Milky Way.
五服五章 five kinds of robes (for the nobles) with five sets of decorations.
貴有空王章 the rich man has the robes of a Chakravartti (2711),—*i.e.* he can have everything he wants. *See* 2797.

章[1]
390

天地相遇品物咸章 by the interaction of Heaven and Earth, all things are beautifully displayed,—*i.e.* come into existence.
章歲 the metonic cycle of nineteen years.
章甫 an ancient cap, worn under the Shang dynasty.
章魚 or 章舉 the cuttle-fish.
章京 corruption of the Manchu word *chan-yin*, an assistant. The sixty secretaries attached to the Grand Council 軍機處 are so called, as also the chiefs of small military colonies at the boundary of the Khalka territory and Russia.
章嘉呼圖克圖 the Metropolitan of the Lama hierarchy at Peking.
三章 the Three Penal Laws,—enacted by the first Emperor of the Han dynasty to supersede the laws of 始皇帝 the First Emperor; viz. (1) Life to be given for life, (2) Compensation to be given for wounds; and (3) Imprisonment to be the penalty for theft.
九章 the nine ornaments on the sacrificial robe, *viz.* dragon, hills, 華虫 flowery insect = a pheasant, fire, pondweed, ground rice, axe (3630), 亞 (3702), and sacrificial goblets. To these are sometimes added (1) a 3-legged bird in the sun, (2) a hare in the moon, and (3) a ⁂ constellation, making twelve. *N.B.* The Emp. had twelve, the highest nobles nine (omitting sun, moon, and constellation), the next highest seven (omitting mountain and dragon), and so on, five sets in all. Also, the Nine Sections of Penal Law into which the 三章 were expanded under the founder of the Han dynasty. Also, the Nine Sections of the science of numbers = Mathematics.
章章 manifest; apparent.
章草 *see* 11,634.
章臺 a brothel.

㑊[1]
391
R. 陽
See 章
Even Upper.

To be afraid.

㑊徨 terror-stricken. *See* 396.

墇[4]
392
R. 漾
See 章
Sinking Upper.

An embankment. To separate by a bank.

嫜[1]
393
R. 陽
See 章
Even Upper.

A husband's father.

姑嫜 mother and father of a husband.

嶂[4]
394
R. 漾
See 章
Sinking Upper.

A cliff; a range of peaks.

峰嶂 a chain of hills.
青嶂 green hills.
山嶂遠重疊 mountain peaks rising over one another as far as one can see.

彰[1]
395
R. 陽
See 章
Even Upper.

The variegated skins of animals or plumage of birds. Beautiful; ornamental. To exhibit; to make manifest; *see* 10,067.

彰明 to make clear; to manifest.
昭彰 to display.
嘉言孔彰 his excellent sayings were very impressive.
彰其德威 to exhibit his virtue and dignity.
彰信兆民 by the display of virtue he won the confidence of the myriad people.
彰鷻 the eastern curlew *(Numenius tahitiensis)*.

㫜[1]
396
R. 陽
See 章
Even Upper.

To walk fast.

㫜徨 to walk hurriedly, as when alarmed. *See* 391.

慞[1]
397
R. 陽
See 章
Even Upper.

Terrified.

慞惶 scared out of one's wits.

樟[1] 398
R. 陽
See 章
Even Upper.

The camphor tree *(Laurus camphora)*, said to be so called from 豫章 Yü-chang, the ancient name of Kiangsi, because the tree grew there. Grows abundantly in the interior of the island of Formosa.

樟木 camphor wood.
樟腦 camphor,—known in the north as 潮腦. *See* 519.
香樟 camphorated.

漳[1] 399
R. 陽
See 章
Even Upper.

A large tributary of the river Wei in the north-east of Honan and south of Chihli. It has two main branches, the clear and the muddy Chang. Part of its waters join the Pei-ho, and part reach the ocean through other channels. Also a river of Hupeh, which falls into the 沮 Chü.

衡漳 the cross-flowing Chang,—a name given to this river from its course east and west.
漳縣 a sub-District near 鞏昌府 Kung-ch'ang Fu in Kan-suh.

璋[1] 400
R. 陽
See 章
Even Upper.

An ancient stone ornament used in state ceremonies. A sceptre. A jade plaything.

半圭曰璋 half a *kuei* was called a *chang*. *See* 6434. Used for the handle of a drinking-cup; hence, the cup itself.
左右奉璋 the right and left, *i.e.* attendants, handed the libation cups.
如圭如璋 like a jade mace,—for purity.
載弄之璋 they shall have sceptres to play with.
弄璋之喜 the joy of a "play sceptre," *i.e.* of having a son born; sceptres being given to boys to play with, tiles to girls. *See* 12,420 for explanation.

瘴[4] 401
R. 漾
See 章
Sinking Upper.

Malaria; miasma; pestilential vapours.

烟瘴 miasmatic; malarious.
瘴氣 malaria.
瘴厲 a plague; an epidemic arising from malaria.

瞕[4] 402
R. 漾
See 章
Sinking Upper.

A cataract in the eye.

瞕翳 or 瞕瞖 a cataract. Usually described as 綠水灌瞳人 green water poured on to the "man in the eye," *i.e.* the pupil.

鄣[1] 403
R. 陽
See 章
Even Upper.

An ancient feudal State, situated in modern Shantung. Name of an ancient city in Shantung. Name of a province under the 秦 Ch'in dynasty, comprising the south of modern Anhui. Used for 404.

障[4] 404
R. 漾陽
See 章
Sinking Upper.

To separate; to screen; to divide off. A barricade; an embankment; a trench; a screen of cloth; a veil.

猶雲之障日光也 like clouds intercepting the sun's rays.
遮障 to screen off; to rail off.
障閉 to close against ingress.
障塞 to obstruct; to barricade.
築障 to throw up defence-works.
障衛 to entrench a camp; to fortify.
境障 defence-works at the frontier.
步障 a screen,—as for an Imp. procession.
左右步障 screens on the right and left.
保障 a protection and a screen,—a sure defence. Applied to eminent generals and statesmen.
板障 a wooden partition.
錦障 an embroidered screen.
啓障紗 raised her veil.

障[4] 404
障泥 to protect from dirt. Applied to various things thus used.
障身法 the gift of becoming invisible.

韔[1] 405
R. 陽
See 章
Even Upper.

A flap of a saddle which protects the rider's dress, called 韔泥.

鶬[1] 406
R. 陽
See 章
Even Upper.

A water-bird; a kind of wader, otherwise known as 水鶬 water fowl.

麞[1] 407
R. 陽
See 章
Even Upper.

The hornless river-deer *(Hydropotes inermis*, Sw.) akin to the musk, common in the Yangtse valley. Also written 獐.

麞子 in Chihli, the roebuck *(Cervus pygargus)*; in Central China, the hornless river-deer.
銀麞 the silver or white deer, which appears when a good ruler is on the throne.
麞麅 the musk deer.
四眼麞 the four-eyed deer *(Cervus Swinhoii)*, found in Formosa and so called from two spots near its eyes.

長 408
See 450.

帳[4] 409
R. 漾
See 賬
Sinking Upper.

A curtain; a canopy; a screen; a veil. A tent; an abode. A plan; to calculate. To spread out; a scroll. An account or bill, for which 414 is now used. Also used for 404.

帳子 curtains.
帳幔 bed-curtains.
布帳 an awning; a screen.
帳鉤 a curtain-hook.
帳頂 the top of bed-curtains; a tester.

帳[4] 409

圍帳 a screen; curtains round a bed, or drawn before an alcove.
帳簾 a screen or curtain hung before a door.
錦帳一佳人 an embroidered-curtain beauty,—a beautiful bride.
帳房 a tent. Also, the business department of a large family.
帳下 under the tent,—serving as a soldier; under canvas.
營帳 a camp.
設帳 to pitch one's tent; to teach; to keep a school,—from the curtain in 馬融's school, behind which sat female musicians.
打帳要賴他 proposed to repudiate the liability to him.
設祖帳 to prepare a farewell feast.
橫帳 a list of guests.
壽帳 scrolls given to old people on their birthdays.
混帳 good-for-nothing; disreputable.
了帳了帳 there's an end of it!
俱已了帳 and there was an end of both of them.

悵 410

See 452.

粻[1] 411
R. 陽
See 張長 Even Upper & Lower.

Fine white table-rice. Provisions; to supply with food.

以峙其粻 (received orders) to store up provisions.

瘨 412

See 413.

脹[4] 413
R. 漲
See 賬 Sinking Upper.

A swelled belly; pot-bellied; dropsical. To swell up; to grow big.

水脹 dropsy in the abdomen.
飽脹 puffed out; swelled; tense, as the belly of a dyspeptic.
脹肚 a swelled belly.
腫脹 swollen.
脹的荒 much swelled out.

脹[4] 413

消脹 to relieve or disperse a swelling.
脹滿 swelled out, as a dropsical belly.
脹氣 flatulency.
脹悶 flatulent; tightness of the stomach.

Read *ch'ang*[2]. The intestines.

賬[4] 414
R. 漲
C. *chöng*
H. *chong*
F. *tiong*
W. *tsiae*
N. *chañg, tsiañg*
P. S. *chang*
M. Y. *tsang*
K. *chang*
J. *chō*
A. *trŏng*
Sinking Upper.

An account; a bill; a debt. To charge; to reckon up. *See* 409, 923.

賬目 accounts.
賬項 entries of accounts; items.
賬單 or 賬目單 a bill; an invoice; a memo of accounts.
賬本 or 賬簿 an account book.
賬房 a counting-house.
賬尾 the balance of an account.
賬主兒 a creditor.
討賬目 or 收賬 or 要賬 to collect debts.
今日要討個賬兒 now I'll pay him out!
管賬 to keep the accounts; to act as book-keeper.
拉賬 to run up bills; to run into debt.
算賬 or 計賬 or 弄賬 to cast up accounts; to settle up. The second is also used of the census returns.
明天算賬 we will settle up to-morrow.
不算賬 not to be included in the account. Used in the sense of "that does not matter;" also in disparagement of people, as "he is of no account," and in many other ways.
天明與你算賬 at daylight I will settle up with you,—punish you.
欠賬 to owe money.
清賬 or 完賬 to clear off debts.
倒賬 to become bankrupt.
放賬 to give credit. Also, to pay interest.

賬[4] 414

賬務絆身 to be embarrassed with debts.
開花賬 to make out a flowery bill, *i.e.* charge for articles not really bought, or charge more than the proper market rates.

餦[1] 415
R. 陽
See 張 Even Upper.

Cakes made of flour.

餦饝 cakes, buns, biscuits, etc.

張[1] 416
R. 陽
C. *chöng*
H. *chong*
F. *tiong, t'iong*
W. *tsiae*
N. *ciañg, tsiañg*
P. *chang*
M. Y. *tsang*
S. *chang*
K. *chang*
J. *chō*
A. *trŏng*
Even Upper.

To draw a bow; to extend; to stretch; to string as a guitar (*see* 4483); to draw up, as a document. To proclaim to; to publish; to set out; to display; to boast. Numerative of tables, chairs, paper, documents, skins, tents, etc. *See* 6326.

既張我弓 we have bent our bows.
張絃 to draw a bow.
天之道其猶張弓乎 the Tao of God is like drawing a bow,—the exalted are brought low and the lowly are exalted; alluding to the top and bottom horns which are thus made to fall and rise, respectively.
一張一弛 one bending, one relaxing (of a bow), *i.e.* work and play by turns.
擘張 to string a crossbow with the hand; 蹶張 with the foot.
張幕 to pitch a tent.
張武軍 to form an entrenched camp.
張口 (or 嘴) to open the mouth.
張嘴貨兒 goods which open their mouths for food,—animals.
有錢不買張口貨 even if I had money I would not spend it in buying "open-mouth goods," *i.e.* mouths to feed.
張開 to open, as a door, etc.
開張 to open out, as goods; to start or open, as a shop; to sell.
今天沒開張 to-day I have sold nothing.
亮張三天 to have done three days' good business.

張[1] 416

張傘 to open an umbrella.
張揚 to spread about; to proclaim.
鋪張華麗 to make a great display of decoration.
具張 to draw up a document.
張掛 to hang up for display; to post, as a proclamation.
張羅 to help; to lend a hand; to attend to, as guests; to tender, as for a contract; to cast about, as for employment, or to raise money.
張羅故陷 to spread a net to entrap people.
張羅捕虎 to set a net to catch a tiger,—to try gentle measures.
鬚眉畢張 every hair of beard and eyebrows made to stand out, *i.e.* minute delineation. Used figuratively of delineation of character.
張大 to hold one's head high; to be arrogant.
誇張 to boast.
乖張 cross-grained; unreasonable.
戾氣方張 the noisome vapour has just spread.
張仙 a demi-god who protects children from harm, and is much worshipped by the Manchus.
主張 to manage; to control; to be responsible for.
沒有主張 I have no help for it; I can do nothing.
向壳內張了一張 peeped inside the shell.
一張紙 a sheet of paper.
一張虎皮 a tiger-skin.
一張椅子 a chair.
張王李趙 Chang, Wang, Li, and Chao,—the four common surnames of China.
張冠李戴 Chang's hat on Li's head,—the wrong man.
張三李四 Chang the third brother and Li the fourth,—two common names used for anybody, as John Doe and Richard Roe in legal documents.
你說張家好，我說李家好 you praising Chang, I praising Li,—each cracking up his own side.
張狂 insolent; overbearing.
張皇六師 maintain your armies in great order.
張惶 panic; in confusion.
張惶敗露 to fail in anything from nervousness, or want of resolution.
張貼 to post up,—as notices.
張致 to pose; to strike attitudes; to be affected.
張疑 to bewilder.
張法 a plan; an arrangement.
張大其詞 exaggeration; bombast.
張敞筆 the pencil of Chang Ch'ang,—of the Han dynasty, who was surprised by a friend painting his wife's eyebrows. Used in the sense of "conjugal familiarities."

張[1] 416

Read *chang*[4]. To swell.

漲[4] 417
R. 漾
See 賬 Sinking Upper.

To rise, as the tide. To overflow; to inundate; a freshet. To expand, as iron under heat; to go up, as prices.

水漲 the water is rising.
漲潮 flood tide.
潮漲 the tide is making.
漲起 to rise, as water.
漲滿 or 漲溢 to rise to fulness.
漲發 to rise, as the tide; to be high.
漲灘 to be left dry by a receding river or sea; foreshore.
漲破了 swelled and burst it,—as water in a jug expanding under frost.
春日漲雲岑 the spring sun sends the cloud-mountains high into the sky.
紫漲了面皮 a flush overspread her face.
漲價 to rise, as prices; to be at a premium, as stock.
價錢要漲 the price will go up.

漲[4] 417

流質漲力 the elasticity of a fluid, a term in mechanics.
漲海 a name for the Gulf of Tonquin.

瘴 418

Same as 413.

倘[1] 419
R. 陽
C. *t'ong*
H. *t'ong*
F. *siong*
W. *ziae*
N. *t'oñg*
P. *ch'ang, t'ang*
M. *t'ang*
Y. *t'ang*
K. *sang*
J. *shō, zō*
A. *t'ŏng*
Even Irregular.

Irresolute.

倘徉 going to and fro; volatile; unsteady.
倘徉天下 to travel over the empire.
佞人倘徉如此 flatterers working their will like this.

鞘[3] 420
R. 養
See 掌 Rising Upper.

The piece of leather used for soles on Chinese shoes. A part of a saddle. A patch.

打皮鞘 to put on a sole.
打個鞘子 to put a patch on shoes.

掌[3] 421
R. 養
C. *chŏng*
H. *chong*
F. *chiong*
W. *tsiae*
N. *tsoñg, choñg*
P. *chang*
M. *tsang*
Y. *tsang*
Sz. *chang*
K. *chang*
J. *shō*
A. *chŏng*
Rising Upper.

The palm of the hand; the sole of the foot. A paw; a hoof. To rule; to control; to direct. *See* 2549, 10,904, 9190.

手掌 the palm of the hand.
指掌 *see* 7940.
拍掌 or 拊掌 to clap the hands; to applaud.
不信時，與你拍掌爲定 and then if you don't believe me I will clap hands with you to clinch it. [Here follows a vow.]
合座鼓掌 the whole party clapped their hands.
和掌 or 合掌 to join the hands,—as in prayer. *See* 3945.
合掌已入聖流 merely folding the hands enrolls one among the faithful,—if it is done as an earnest of repentance.

掌[3]
421

看掌紋 to inspect the lines on the hand; to practise palmistry or chiromancy.
掌上扮 puppets formed by dressing up the hands.
打一巴掌 to give a smack in the face.
一巴掌,將小乙打在一邊 with a smack in the face knocked the servant boy aside.
掌嘴 to beat on the mouth,—as recalcitrant or lying female witnesses.
眞如反掌之易 really as easy as turning over one's hand.
易如反掌 as easy as turning over the hand.
熊掌 bears' paws, considered a great delicacy, and one of the eight dishes specially set apart for the Emperor.
釘馬掌 to shoe a horse.
掌史 to be employed in the historical department.
掌管 or 掌理 to control; to direct.
掌事 to manage a matter.
掌櫃的 proprietor or manager of a shop; a shopman. *See* 9190.
掌握兵權 to have control over the army.
掌囚 to superintend a prison; a gaoler.
掌刑的 the underlings who administer the bamboo.
掌簿官 the recording angel in the Chinese Hades.
職掌 to administer a post.
掌院學士 Chancellor of the Hanlin or Imperial Academy. There are two, one Manchu and one Chinese.
掌儀司 the Office of Worship, Ceremonial, and control of eunuchs, at Peking.
掌教 to direct and teach; the principal of a college.
王事鞅掌 toiling in the service of the prince.
仙人掌 hands of immortals, *i.e.* the cactus, especially certain kinds with flattened branches.
命掌六師 was charged with the command of the six hosts, *i.e.* the army.

掌[3]
421

掌上明珠 a bright pearl on the palm,—a darling. *See* 2549.
至掌 a leech.
掌理 to look after; to take charge of.
掌印 to be in charge of a seal.
掌印給事中 and 掌道御史 the senior Censors attached to a Peking Board and a province respectively. The junior Censors are not provided with seals.
掌稱 to handle the scales,—to weigh.
善掌此環 take great care of these bracelets.
掌故 Master of Ceremonies under the Han dynasty.

鱘[1]
422
R. 陽
See 嘗
Even Lower.

A large fish, described as having horns and a yellow body, and able to fly. Also called 黃鱘魚.

仉[3]
423
R. 養
See 掌
Rising Upper.

The surname of Mencius' mother.

丈[4]
424
R. 養
C. *chöng*²
H. ⁼*ch'ong*, ᶜ*ch'ong*, *ch'ong*²
F. *tiong*² v. ⁼*tiong*, ᶜ*tiong*, *taung*²
W. ⁼*dziae*
N. *dziañg*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chàng*²
K. *chang*
J. *chō*, *djō*
A. *tröng*
Rising Lower Irregular.

A measure of 10 Chinese feet = 11 ft. 9 in. English. An elder; a senior; one worthy of respect.

丈尺 measurement.
丈尺有數 the measurement can be ascertained.
丈量 to measure, as land, etc.
丈勘 to survey or measure out land, as in geomancy.
沒有丈量過 I have not measured it.
一丈長 ten feet long.
高三丈 thirty feet high.
老丈 an old gentleman.
吾丈 or 我丈 Sir.
方丈 one of the three Isles of the Immortals; a table overloaded with food; ten feet square; hence, the apartment of a Buddhist abbot; the abbot of a Buddhist monastery; the monastery itself. *See* 5270.
丈人 an elder; a wife's father. Used of the fathers of one's father's friends, and fathers of one's own friends.
岳丈 a wife's father.
丈母 or 丈母娘 a wife's mother.
國丈 the Emperor's father-in-law.
丈夫 explained in the 說文 as a man 8 ft. (nearly a *chang*) in height; by Wang Ch'ung as a man one *chang*, or 10 ft. in height, which he says is the proper measurement (*see* 1992); in the 詩註 as a man on whom one can 倚仗 rely; hence a brave fellow, etc. An old man; a master; a husband; my husband.
丈夫子 male children; superior boys.
丈夫氣 manly spirit.
你好不丈夫 you're a fine fellow indeed! [Ironical.]
大丈夫 a virtuous man; a hero; a great man. *See* 11,209.

仗[4]
425
R. 養漾
C. *chöng*, *chöng*²
H. *chong*², *ch'ong*²
F. *tiong*², *t'iong*², *tiong*²
W. *dziae*, *tsiae*
N. *tsiañg*, *dziañg*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chang*
K. *chang*
J. *chō*, *djō*
A. *tröng*
Rising Lower & Sinking Upper & Lower.

Weapons of war. To fight. To rely upon; to look up to. *See* 5454, 10,321.

兵仗 arms; weapons.
打仗 to fight; to be at war.
打勝仗 to win a battle.
打敗仗 to lose a battle.
接仗 to join battle.
操仗以戰 to drill in preparation for war.
得仗 to get an ally.
內仗 a palace guard,—42 in all, under the T'ang dynasty.
五仗 the 5 divisions of the bodyguard of the T'ang Emperors.
仗下面陳 to express one's views after the withdrawal of the bodyguard,—secretly.
對仗 in presence of the bodyguard,—as above.
仗劍 to grasp a sword; to trust to one's sword.

仗[±] 425

仰仗 to look up to; to rely upon.
倚仗 or 憑仗 to trust to.
仗人之力 to trust to human strength.
仗勢欺人 to trust to one's position to be able to insult people with impunity.
仗着本事 to rely on one's own ability.
仗着嘴 to rely on one's eloquence or persuasiveness.
仗着有錢 to rely on the fact of having money.
各爲立仗馬 they were all his humble followers.

杖[4] 426
R. 養漾
W. *ʿdziae*
F. *tʿiong²*
N. *dziañg*, v. *ziañg*
See 丈 Sinking & Rising Lower.

A staff; a stick (*see* 2532); a coolie's pole for carrying; the heavy bamboo with which criminals are beaten, *see* 答 1958. To beat. To lean on. Used for 425.

枴杖 an old person's staff.
杖者 an old man, or one who uses a staff.
投杖而拜 threw down his staff and prostrated himself.
杖行 to walk with a stick.
杖朝 to walk with a stick at Court,—a privilege accorded to persons over 80 years of age. Hence, the term has come to mean 80 years old.
杖于鄉 one who uses a staff in his village; a village elder, or one over 60 years of age.
荷杖而歸 he shouldered his carrying-pole and went home.
執杖 to hold the staff,—as a chief mourner at a parent's funeral.
哭喪杖 the mourn-death staff, held by chief mourners as above.
杖頭空虛 the staff-top empty, *i.e.* poor or destitute, it being customary in former times to carry money at the top of the walking-stick.
杖頭錢 drink-money; *pour-boire.*
錫杖 or 禪杖 the metal staff of the religious (Buddhist) mendicant, originally used for knocking at house doors. An abbot's staff or crosier, supposed to have the power to release souls from torture in the world below, and therefore carried at masses for the dead. Name of a hair-pin worn by pious old women. Sanskrit *khakkharam*. *See* 2620.
九鐶錫杖 a *khakkharam* with nine bells to drown all worldly sounds and warn insects to get out of the way.
笞杖 the light and heavy bamboos, as used for the flogging of criminals.
行杖 to administer a bambooing.
杖枷 to bamboo and put in the cangue.
杖打 to bamboo.
杖責 a flogging with the bamboo.
杖責八十 to inflict 80 blows of the bamboo.
杖一百 give him a hundred blows.
決杖三十聲 ordered him 30 blows.
臣先入杖後入獄 your servant is first beaten with the bamboo and then put into prison.
杖刑 flogging with the heavy bamboo (the 2nd of the five punishments)—of which there are five grades, from 60 to 100 blows.
杖信 to trust to.
朋友相交所杖者信 mutual confidence is the bond of friendship.

昌[1] 427
R. 陽
C. *chʿöng*
H. *chʿong*
F. *chʿiong*
W. *tsʿiae*
N. *chʿoñg*, *tsʿoñg*
P. *chʿang*
M. } *tsʿang*
Y. }
Sz. *chʿang*
K. *chʿang*
J. *shō*
A. *hsöng*
Even Upper.

CH'ANG.

The light of the sun; shining; glorious; prosperous; good. To make prosperous. *See* 499.

昌明 bright; shining; resplendent.
昌盛 abundant; prosperous; having many descendants.
吉昌 well off; lucky.
光昌 splendid; brilliant.
順天者昌 he who obeys God, prospers.
其兆必昌 this omen is certainly a good one.
昌盡必殃 when good fortune is exhausted, then follows evil fortune;—alluding to the alternation theory of Lao Tzŭ, in which the Chinese believe so firmly.
禹拜昌言 Yü bowed when he heard the good words.
猗嗟昌兮 alas for him, so handsome and accomplished!
予之昌兮 how complete is your art!
克昌厥後 ensuring prosperity to your descendants.
昌大 increasing in greatness.
俾爾昌而大 may (the gods) make you prosperous and great.
百昌 all plants; all things; all creation.
百昌生於土而反於土 all things spring from the dust, and to the dust they return.
文昌 name of a constellation—part of Ursa Major—supposed to be the residence of 文昌帝君 the God of Literature, who is much worshipped by Confucianists.
文昌閣 a shrine dedicated to the God of Literature.

倡[4] 428
R. 陽 漾
See 昌 Even & Sinking Upper.

A leader; a guide. To lead; to introduce; to take the initiative.

爲天下倡 to be an example to the empire.
倡率 to lead on, as troops.
倡導 to lead, or mislead.
倡一陣 to lead a troop.
倡亂 to head a riot.
倡言 to speak first.
倡隨 to lead and follow, as husband and wife.
倡始 or 倡端 to initiate; to originate.
首倡 the first to do anything; an inventor.
倡予和女 give the first note, and we will join in with you (女 = 汝 you.)

倡[4]
428

一人倡之百人和之 if one man leads, all the rest will follow.

Read *ch'ang*[1]. To sing. Interchanged with 娼 a singing-girl.

倡優 singers and actors.

昔爲倡家女 she was formerly a singing-girl.

唱[4]
429
R. 漾
See 昌
Sinking Upper.

To lead in singing; to sing; to call out; to pass the word. Anciently applied to a division of the night watch, equal to one fifth of it.

唱曲 or 唱歌 to sing songs.

他會唱 he can sing.

唱兩句我聽 sing us a song.

讀唱的 a street-singer.

唱出調 to sing out of tune.

唱法 style of singing.

唱本 a song book.

唱和 to sing a duet.

唱戲 to perform a play.

清唱 to perform as amateurs.

唱二簧 to sing in the Anhui style; *see* 5160.

唱梆子 to sing in the Shansi style; *see* 8652.

夫唱婦隨 husband singing and wife joining in, *i.e.* harmony of husband and wife.

彈唱 to play and sing.

主家唱曰 the master of the house shouted out and said....

鳴鑼唱道 to sound the gong and call out to clear the road, as is done before the procession of a mandarin.

唱名 to call out names, as of visitors; to muster.

明年果首唱 and in the following year he came out at the head of the list.

唱禮 to direct the ceremonial.

唱飯 to call out rice, *i.e.* to invite a departed spirit to come and eat, as is done near the graves of deceased relatives.

唱[4]
429

唱退 to sound a retreat.

唱開侍從 to order the attendants to retire,—out of earshot.

公公唱喏了 my respects to you, Sir.

倡
430

Same as 429.

娼[1]
431
R. 陽
See 昌
Even Upper.

A singing-girl; a prostitute.

娼妓 or 娼婦 or 娼女 prostitutes.

土娼 local prostitutes.

娼家 a brothel-keeper.

窩娼 to keep a brothel.

娼門 the family or descendants of prostitutes.

當娼 to be a prostitute.

娼優隸卒 prostitutes, actors, lictors, and constables,—the four classes whose children are disqualified from entering the public examinations.

帽[1]
432
R. 陽
See 昌
Even Upper.

To throw a cloak or other garment loosely over the body.

猖[1]
433
R. 陽
See 昌
Even Upper.

A herd of animals fleeing.

猖狂 mad; wild; boisterous; seditious.

猖魔神 raving mad; demoniacal.

菖[1]
434
R. 陽
See 昌
Even Upper.

The sweet flag. Also applied to other water-plants.

菖蒲 the calamus *(Acorus calamus)*. Its leaves are hung on door lintels, in the shape of a sword, on the 5th of the 5th moon, the Dragon Festival, to ward off evil influences. *See* 7602.

裮
435

See 432.

閶[1]
436
R. 陽
See 昌
Even Upper.

The gate of heaven, in recent times said to be kept by 關帝 Kuan Ti, the Chinese God of War. The palace gates of the Emperor are also so called. The west wind. *See* 風 3554.

閶闔始升天之門也 the *ch'ang ho* is the first entrance gate to heaven.

排閶闔入幽谷 open the gate of heaven and enter into the dark valley.

閶門 one of the gates of Soochow city.

惝[3]
437
R. 養
See 昶
A. *söng (shöng)*
Rising Upper.

Alarmed.

惝怳 nervous and agitated.

淌[4]
438
R. 漾
See 唱
Sinking Upper.

Great billows; raging waves. Also read *t'ang*[3].

淌眼淚 to shed copious tears.

淌水 to drip.

淌出水來 the water is leaking out.

淌汗 to drip with sweat.

淌溝 a gutter; a channel for water to flow off.

嘗
439

See 449.

常[2]
440
R. 陽
C. *shöng*
H. *shong*
F. *siong*
W. *ziae, dziae*
N. *djoñg, dzoñg*
P. *ch'ang*
M. } *ts'ang*
Y. }
Sz. *ch'ang*
K. *sang*
J. *djō*
A. *t'öng*
Even Lower.

Constant; regular; frequent; usual; *see* 10,382. A rule; a principle. A long spear in war-chariots. Sixteen feet; *see* 4885. Also read *shang*[2].

常時 ever; always.

常常 or 常日 constantly.

常常掛念 to constantly bear in mind.

平常 usually.

非常 unusual; out of the ordinary.

常[2] 440

常人 an ordinary person.
常有 it often happens that.....
常看 to constantly read.
照常 according to custom.
如常 as usual.
常言道 it is a common saying that....
往常的事情 past affairs.
常飯 ordinary fare; pot-luck.
常服 ordinary clothes.
常規 a common custom; the ordinary practice.
不成常 to become dissipated.
常久 for a long time.
常事 every-day affairs.
可暫不可常 it can be so temporarily, but not for long.
五常 the five virtues, viz.: 仁義禮智信 charity (*i.e.* natural goodness of heart), duty to one's neighbour, propriety, wisdom, and truth.
師何常, 在明經 wherein lies the excellence of a master? In clearly apprehending the Canon.
常格 ordinary rules.
常性 perseverance.
情常 the law of love; affection.
常造 a constant visitor.
常關 the native Customs,—as opposed to the Maritime Customs.
常稅 native Customs' duties.
常品 ordinary quality.
常在 constantly present.
常會 to meet constantly.
常價 current rates.
常愛 to be in the habit of.....
常時頑的 a hobby; a favorite amusement.
常工 long term labourers.
常川 uninterruptedly, constantly.
常赦可原 and 常赦所不原 (offences) that do, and that do not, come within the terms of an ordinary act of amnesty.

常[2] 440

不易其常 not to change old-established custom.
以此爲常 such was his common custom.
余獨好 *hao*[4] 修以爲常 my occupation consists in the cultivation of virtue.
吾失我常也 I am out of my element.
用常之處 means which may be adopted,—the same being suitable to the circumstances.
物有常數, 人有差錯 things have their appointed ends, and man is not infallible. [Of a breakage.]
純嘏爾常矣 may pure blessings be your lot!
無常 inconstant; irregular; used by the Buddhists in the sense of annihilation, death.
一旦無常萬事休 one morning comes annihilation, and all things cease.
俱以無常爲慮 all of them were afraid of death.
無常一到, 性命難逃 when a 無錫 Wu-hsi or a 常州 Ch'ang-chou man appears on the scene, it's all up!—used punningly by the Kiangsu people in reference to the truculence of the inhabitants of those districts.
無常鬼 the spirit of a living man, employed to arrest wicked spirits on earth and convey them to Purgatory, the ordinary lictors of the infernal regions not being able to stand the light of day.
走無常 to fall into a trance.
無常心 not of constant heart,—said of one who can never stick to anything for long.
太常寺 the Court of Sacrificial Worship, at Peking.
常住 a large Buddhist monastery.

嫦[2] 441
R. 陽
See 常姮
A. *häng, t'öng*
Even Lower.

Name of a lady who stole the drug of immortality and fled with it to the moon, where she was changed into a frog.

月裏嫦娥 Ch'ang O in the moon.

敞[3] 442
R. 養
See 昶
A. *söng (shöng), hsöng*
Rising Upper.

High, level land; a plateau. Open; spacious. To display. To burnish. [To be distinguished from 敞 8970.]

高敞 a lofty, open spot.
寬敞 or 闊敞 broad; spacious.
一片敞地 a wide, open space.
處險不敞 a dangerous, narrow spot.
敞懷 or 敞心 to disclose one's feelings.
事還敞着口兒呢 still talking of this matter,—of which enough has been said.
敞着開兒 as much as one likes.
敞着開兒吃 to eat as much as one likes.
敞亮 open and bright; cheerful; well lighted and ventilated.
敞開 to open,—as a door.

廠[3] 443
R. 養
See 昶
Rising Upper.

A shed. A yard, or workshop. An office.

廠子 or 廠地 a yard,—as a carpenter's or bricklayer's.
草廠 a place for keeping hay.
篷廠 a mat shed.
廠所 a station; a *dépôt*.
煤炭廠 a coal-yard, or coal-merchant's.
鑄錢廠 a mint for casting *cash*.
標廠 an office for selling lottery tickets.
關廠 a Customs' examination shed.
廠厦 side sheds, *i.e.* a verandah.
廠甸 former name of the tile factories *(Liu-li-ch'ang)*, Peking.

廠 444

Same as 443.

愴 445

Same as 437.

氅[3] 446
R. 養
See 昶
A. *sŏng*
Rising Upper.

The downy feathers of a crane or other long-legged bird, used for trimming dresses; marabou. *See* 3888.

氅衣 (or 服) a crane-skin robe,—worn by Taoist priests.
鶴氅 crane's-down,—like swan's-down.
被 or 披鶴氅衣 with my crane's-down cloak over my shoulders,—like 王恭 of the 晉 dynasty.

鷹 447

Same as 446.

償[2] 448
R. 陽
C. *ch'ŏng*
H. *shong*
F. *siong*
W. *dziae*
N. *dzoñg*
P. S. *ch'ang*
M. Y. *ts'ang*
K. *sang*
J. *shō*
A. *t'ŏng*
Even Lower.

To pay back; to indemnify; to make amends or restitution. To fulfil.

償還 to pay back; to restore.
償錢 or 償債 to pay debts.
賠償 or 填償 to compensate; to indemnify.
償命 to give life for life; to avenge a death.
殺人償命 take a life, give a life; a life for a life.
要我抵償 wants me to make good the loss.
償心願 to fulfil the desire of one's heart.
夙願難償 it will be difficult for him to fulfil his old desire.

嘗[2] 449
R. 陽
N. *dzoñg, zoñg*
See 常
Even Lower.

To taste. To try. Past; forms a past tense; formerly; once; on one occasion. Autumnal offering of first-fruits to ancestors.

嘗一嘗 taste it.
嘗一點兒 or 嘗一些 taste a little.
先嘗之 taste it first.
買一個嘗嘗 buy one to taste.
要喫個嘗新 he wanted to taste one.
嘗試 to make trial of.
不敢嘗試 I do not dare to try it,—foreign medicine.

嘗[2] 449

他嘗上過吊 he tried to hang himself.
他嘗尋過死 he tried to commit suicide.
未嘗 not yet tried; not experienced, etc. [Followed by 不, makes a strong affirmative.]
客曰未嘗 the stranger said he had not,—*e.g.* met him before.
惟子與女知而未嘗死未嘗生也 only you and I know that you have never lived and have never died. [女=汝 you. 而=爾 you.]
子未嘗不在, 客未嘗不從 [on such occasions] I was always there, always accompanied by a friend.
相馬醫未嘗見笑曰 the horse doctor had hardly looked (at the animal) when he laughed and said.....
汝實未嘗在場 [at that time] you really were not at the spot,—of an alibi.
實未嘗於該船有所稽留 there has really been no detention of the ship,—in consequence of something which has gone before.
未嘗不可 there is no reason against it.
嘗聞 I have heard say, or 嘗思 it appears to me,—two phrases used at the beginning of essays.
時嘗病 was often ill.
高麗嘗遣使求之 the Koreans on one occasion sent ambassadors to get some.
何嘗 a phrase used interrogatively, implying an answer in the negative.
何嘗有 or (in books) 何嘗有之 how have I got?—meaning that I have not got.
何嘗不是 how is it not so?—meaning that it is so.
何嘗病哉 am I ill?—meaning that I do not think I am.
嘗業 habitual occupation, or profession. Also applied to hereditary property.
禴祠烝嘗 [sacrifices in] summer, spring, winter, and autumn.

長[2] 450
R. 陽 養 漾
C. *ch'ŏng, chòng*
H. *ch'ong, chong*
F. *tiong, toung* / *tiong*
W. *dziae, tsiae*
N. *djiañ, tsiañg, dziañg*
P. *ch'ang, chang*
M. Y. Sz. *ts'ang, tsang*
K. *chang, chang*
J. *chō, chō*
A. *tröng, tröng*
Even Lower and Rising Upper.

Long, of time or space, as opposed to 短 short. Excelling; advantageous; profitable. Used like 常 440. Radical 168.

長久 or 長遠 (of matters only) for a long time; lasting; permanent.
這個人不能長久 this man cannot last long,—he will die.
長天 a long day; the whole day.
一長子 a tall man.
長夜 the long night; death.
僕將長往 I am about to start on a long journey, or one which will last a long time, *i.e.* to die.
長歸 the long return, or return after long absence; a term used for death, implying that it is merely a return home.
長生 long life; immortality. Used as a euphemism for coffins, death, etc.
長生不老 long life without old age,—the immortality of the modern Taoists, supposed to be attainable by means of an elixir, the secret of which has been lost.
長生術 the secret of immortality; the elixir of life.
長生菓 ground-nuts.
長壽 old age.
長命百歲 long life of a hundred years. Also used as a wish,—"may you have, etc."
長嘆 to draw a deep sigh.
長工 regular, as opposed to job, work.
門長關 the door is constantly shut.
長短 long and short; length; merits and defects.
不說長短 without going into the rights and wrongs of the case,.....
只有旁人話短長 only the looker-on states the case as it actually is.
家長里短 local gossip or scandal.
長江 the long river; the Yang-tsze.

長[2] 450

長城 the Great Wall.
長舌 long-tongue; or 長氣 long-winded,—of great talkers.
長虫 serpents.
長兵 long weapons, as spears, etc.
長毛賊 or 長髮賊 long-haired rebels; the T'aip'ings.
一尺濶三尺長 one foot broad by three in length.
處長 an excess; a constant resort.
長處 good points; good qualities.
最長於花鳥 very good at flowers and birds,—as a painter.
論人所長 to speak of what people excel in, or their good points.
各有所長 every man has his strong point.
一無所長 without a single good point.
以才品見長 to excel by one's talents.
文武兼長 excelling both as civilian and soldier.
但樸訥，無他長 only straight-forward, with no other recommendation.
計長三千兩 reckoned the profit at *Tls.* 3,000.
長班 a servant.
長鮮 lictors.
長行 a long journey.
長綁襪 long white gaiter-socks, reaching to the knees.
長腰 long-waisted.
長口 loquacious.
長史 the Remembrancer of a Prince's Palace.
長於 skilful or clever at..... *See* 9663.
長材 good abilities; talent.
長形帶圓 long and round shaped,—oval.
長葫蘆兒 a long gourd,—oval.
長矛 or 長槍 a spear.
長策 a permanent occupation.
長長的 constantly.

長[2] 450

長桃 tall and slender.
長臉 a long face.
長方臉 an oblong face.
長寒發冷 continuous cold fits,—a form of ague.
長至日 the day of the summer solstice; the longest day.
日長至 the lengthening of days after the winter solstice.
長安居，大不易 living at Ch'ang-an (the capital under the T'ang dynasty) is not at all easy,—it is too expensive. *See* 1174.
長安雖好，不是久留之處 pleasant as Ch'ang-an is, it is not a place for always,—there is no place like home.

Read *chang*[3]. Old; senior. To excel; to increase; to grow.

家長 the head of the family.
長子 the eldest son.
長房 the apartments of the eldest son; the eldest son.
尊長 an elder.
長兄 my elder brother; Sir.
保長 a headman; a *tipao.*
長妾 the senior concubine.
長吏 a senior petty official.
長輩 or 長上 seniors; those of a generation above the speaker.
長弟 the eldest of one's younger brothers.
長幼爲序 precedence according to age.
年長一歲 one year older.
我比你長 I am older than you.
貴庚多長 how old are you? (To equals or superiors.)
生長 born and bred.
在上海生長 or 生長上海 born and bred at Shanghai.
長成 to have grown to be; to grow up.
長大了 has grown up,—to manhood.

長[3] 450

大長了 has very much increased.
不長進 makes no progress,—in studies.
長芽兒 to bud; to sprout.
長價 the price has risen; to get worse, as an evil.
長辮子 to let the pigtail grow.
還再長完 to grow again complete,—of a part which has been cut off.
長癩 to grow mangy,—of dogs.
長樣 the appearance of a growing child; what one promises to be.
長見識 to increase one's experience; to widen one's views.
長毛 to mildew.
長勁 to increase in strength.
長得好看 grown up very good-looking.
長蟲 it breeds worms, or moths.
此風不可長 this practice cannot be allowed to grow.
長人聰明 it increases one's intelligence.
你長他人志氣 you are magnifying the determination of others,—in order to escape having to do the thing yourself.
君子道長 the Tao of the perfect man is prevailing,—while 小人道消 that of the mean man is passing away.
長落 the rise and fall of water.
長厚 generous; liberal.

Read *chang*[4]. A remainder; a surplus.

你看長這麼多 look! there is this much over.
無長物 there is nothing over.
長此蒙恩 [if] after this act of grace,.....
長此以後 henceforward; in future.

倀[1] 451
R. 陽
C. *sch'ang*

Groping about; not knowing the road. Madly; blindly.

倀鬼 the spirit of a person who

倀[1]
451
F. *stiong, t'iong*²
P. *chêng*²
Y. *ts'ang, ts'ang*²
K. *ch'ang*
J. *chō*
A. *tröng*²
Even Lower Irregular.

has been eaten by a tiger. It urges the beast to devour others, according to the Chinese belief that those who have met a violent death may return to the world of mortals if only fortunate enough to secure a substitute. *See* 抓 2685.

倀倀然 bewildered; undecided.
倀蕩 a rash man; a blunderer.
倀倀乎其何之 where is he going rambling to in this aimless way?

悵[4]
452
R. 漾
See 暢
Sinking Upper.

Disappointed in one's hopes. Vexed; dissatisfied.

悵悵然 very annoying.
悵望而不見 to look longingly but not to see; to be disappointed.
白雲悵瞻 to gaze upon the white clouds and long for an absent friend.
悵怏 disappointed.
悵惘 dejected; depressed; vexed.

脹[4]
453
R. 漾
See 暢
Sinking Upper.

Confused; giddy. Large-eyed.

眼睛發脹 the eye has swollen up.

萇[2]
454
R. 陽
See 長
A. *tröng, traing*
Even Lower.

A kind of fruit called Carambola *(Averrhoa carambola)*. The curious polygonal "gooseberry" of Canton, known as 楊桃, or more correctly 羊桃, willow-peach or goat-peach, respectively.

隰有萇楚 in the marsh grows the carambola.
烏萇國 a country of north-west India, called Udyana, and visited by Buddha. Known to the Greeks as Suastene.

蛹[2]
455
R. 陽
See 長
Even Lower.

An insect of the centipede family.

蛹蠶 a kind of centipede, supposed to get into the ear.

韔[4]
456
R. 漾
See 暢
A. *söng, tröng*
Sinking Upper.

A case for a bow. To put a bow in its case.

虎韔 a case for a bow.

暢[4]
457
R. 漾
See 暢
Sinking Upper.

A broad, barren plot of ground. Name of a place in the old feudal State of 衞 Wei, now the north of Honan.

暢畝荒涼 the fields lie waste and neglected.

腸[2]
458
R. 陽
F. *tiong*, v. *toung*
See 長
Even Lower.

The intestines; the bowels. Bowels of compassion; the feelings; affections.

腸子 the bowels.
大腸 the large or lower intestine, which the Chinese believe connects with the lungs.
小腸 the small intestine.
小腸疝氣 a rupture.
臟腸 or 肚腸 the bowels; the intestines.
直腸 the rectum.
腸痔 internal piles.
羊腸 sheep's guts; winding, as a road; involved, as bad composition.
羊腸路 a winding path.
釀猪腸 to stuff pork sausages.
絞腸痧 to have griping pains; a violent colic.
好心腸 kindly disposed; feeling tenderly.
腸斷 heart-broken.
腸公主 an Emperor's sister,—under the Ming dynasty.
無腸公子 the bowel-less nobleman,—poetical name for a crab.
古道熱腸 polite and obliging after the old school.

場
459

Same as 460.

場[2]
460
R. 陽
C. *ch'öng*
H. *ch'ong*
F. *tiong*
W. *dziae*
N. *dziañg*
P. *ch'ang*
M. Y. *ts'ang*
Sz. *ch'ang*
K. *chang*
J. *chō*
A. *tröng*
Even Lower and Vulgar Rising.

An area of level ground; an arena; a plot; a place,—under many significations. A job; a spell. Numerative of affairs. Also read *ch'ang*³ in the north.

官場 the official arena; official life.
官場如傳舍 the official arena is like handing down a house,—one man goes out and another comes in.
法場 an execution ground.
文場 the examination arena, or hall.
下場 or 進場 to enter the arena, *i.e.* be a candidate at one of the public examinations. *See* below.
出場 to leave the hall,—after the examination.
淨場 to finally empty the exam hall of candidates.
監場 to oversee or superintend an examination,—as the Fu-t'ai superintends the examination for 舉人 or graduate of the 2nd degree.
場期 the date of the examination.
場中 in the arena.
大場 the examinations for the 2nd and 3rd degrees.
小場 the examination for the first or lowest degree.
舉場 a general term for students assembled for examination.
觀場 to take a look at the arena,—to go up for the first time.
戰場 a field of battle.
屋場 the site of a house.
場院 a court-yard; a parade-ground; a winnowing-floor.
較場 a drill-ground, or parade-ground for troops.
禾場 or 穀場 a threshing-floor; a large concrete floor for spreading out grain to dry.
打場 to thresh grain.
登場 to ripen,—as grain.
壇場 an altar in the open air.
開攤場 to open a gambling-house.

場[2]
460

賭博場 a gambling-house.
是非場 a place or position in which it is difficult to keep out of hot water.
不要冷了場 don't let the place get cold,—strike while the iron is hot.
道場 a spot hallowed by association with some supernatural or semi-divine being; the part of a monastery where religious services take place,—the chapel.
在場 on the spot; *flagrante delicto.*
場中作興 in the middle of what was going on to get elevated in spirits.
好住場 a good neighbourhood to live in.
一場大夢 [life is like] a great dream.
場面 a stage; public.
不知場面 not to know how to behave oneself.
上場 the stage, L.
下場 the stage, R.
通場 right through; all; uniformly.
其場面稍覺好看 on a somewhat higher level of respectability.
場處 a pitch; a state of things.

暢[4]
461
R. 日
C. *ch'öng*
H. *'ch'ong*
F. *t'iong*
W. *ts'iae*
N. *ch'oñg*
P. *ch'ang*, *ch'ang*
M. *ts'ang*
Y. *ts'ang*
Sz. *ch'ang*
K. *ch'ang*
J. *shō*
A. *söng*
Sinking Upper.

Joyous; contented. Pleasant; exhilarating. Clear; perspicuous. Long. *See* 5542.

暢快 pleased; happy.
懷暢 to feel light-hearted.
暢膽 bold; presumptuous.
暢叙 to have a pleasant conversation.
暢飲 to enjoy oneself over wine.
暢遂 things going according to one's wishes.
暢達 or 通暢 clear; perspicuous,—of style.
暢茂 luxuriant growth.
暢轂 long naves,—to the wheels of a war-chariot.
暢聆 to hear with pleasure.
暢壞 spoilt by pleasure.

暢[4]
461

暢滯 expansion and contraction,—degree of expansiveness, as of revenue, or of flourishing business.
暢旺 flourishing; prosperous.
暢月 the eleventh moon.
暢流 to flow freely,—of liquids.
暢行無阻 to do anything freely, without let or hindrance.

昶[3]
462
R. 養 漾
C. H. *ch'ong*
F. *ch'iong*
W. *ts'iae*
N. *ts'iañg*
P. *ch'ang*
M. Y. *ts'ang*
Sz. *ch'ang*
K. *ch'ang*
J. *shō*
A. *hsöng*
Rising & Sinking Upper.

A long day. Bright; clear; transparent. Extended; filled. Interchanged with 暢 461.

日永昶 a long day.

鬯[4]
463
R. 漾
C. *ch'öng*
H. *'ch'ong*
F. *t'iong*
W. *ts'iae*
N. *ts'oñg*
P. *ch'ang*
M. Y. *ts'ang*
Sz. *ch'ang*
K. *ch'ang*
J. *chō*
A. *söng*, *tröng*
Rising Upper.

Sacrificial spirits made by fermenting millet and fragrant herbs, one of which was turmeric. A bow-case. Radical 192.

鬯酒 mixed wine.
秬鬯一卣 a jar of herb-flavoured spirits made from black millet.
鬯草 aromatic herbs.
主鬯 to conduct the Imperial sacrifices,—to be the successor to the throne.
鬯茂 luxuriant, as the growth of plants.
鬯弓 to place a bow in its case.

CHAO.

召[1]
464
R. 口
C. *chiu*, *shiu*
H. *ch'au*, *sau*
F. *tieu*, *sieu*
W. *dziöe*, *ziöe*
N. *dzioa*, *zioa*
P. *chau*, *shau*
M. *tsau*, *sau*
Y. *tsoa*, *soa*
Sz. *chau*, *shau*
K. *ch'o*, *so*

To call; to summon (*see* 9953); to cite; to give notice. A Tibetan monastery; *see* 473.

召見 or 宣召 or 召對 to summon to court, or into the presence.
寵召 your gracious summons,—a polite phrase used in a note of thanks.

召[1]
464
J. *chō*, *shō*
A. *trieu*, *t'ieu*
Sinking Lower.

父召無諾 when your father calls, do not answer "yes, I'm coming,"—but go.
乃召六卿 thereupon he called together his six Generals.
召請 to invite.
徵召使來 to send for an officer to appear at court.
召租 to advertise a house to let. *See* 466.
召佃 to get a tenant.
召耕 to get a tenant to farm one's land.
二類相召 each entailing the other,—as its consequence; correlates.

Read *shao*[4] when used for 邵, an old city in Honan.

卲[4]
465
R. 口
See 照
Sinking Upper.

To prognosticate; to enquire by augury; to divine.

招[1]
466
R. 手
C. *chiu*
H. *chau*
F. *chieu*, *chiu*
W. *tsiöe*
N. *tsioa*
P. *chau*
M. Y. *tsau*
Sz. *chau*
K. *ch'o*
J. *shō*
A. *chieu*
Even Upper.

To hail; to beckon with the hand; to invite to come. To give notice; to proclaim. To raise; to excite; to levy. To confess.

招呼 to call to; to hail.
招手 to beckon; to hand over the goodwill of a business.
招工 to advertise for labourers; "labour wanted."
招租 to advertise property to let; "this house to let."
招牌 a sign-board; a shop sign.
招子 or 招帖 a hand-bill; a poster; a notice of a house to let.
不許招帖 stick no bills.
招充 to engage to serve, as an employé.
招親 to seek matrimonial alliance. Mostly used of the Imperial family.
招魂 to summon the spirit,—of a man who has died away from home. A religious ceremony performed by the family of the deceased.

招[1] 466

招接客 to entertain guests.
招非 or 招禍 to invite misfortune; to bring evil on oneself.
自招 to bring upon oneself.
招兵 to recruit; to raise troops.
招鄉民 to raise a militia.
招財童子 the boy who brings wealth,—the favourite god of shopkeepers.
招船 to hail or signal to a ship.
招來 to summon or beckon to.
招風 to create a draught; to make a breeze.
招笑 to raise a laugh against.
招股 to invite subscriptions; to invite investments.
招考 to invite entries for the examinations.
招花惹草 alluring; enticing.
招議 or 招物議 to get oneself talked about; to make a public scandal.
承華簡相招 I have received your kind invitation.
招安 to proclaim an amnesty; to invite rebels to submit.
招入 or 招引 to introduce; to bring in, as a convert.
招搖 to put on airs. Also, the star η Benetnach in Ursa Major, *see* 12,918; and a Governor's standard, because ornamented with a figure of this star.
招搖過市 to swagger through the streets. *See* 12,916.
招展 to wave about.
不招惹他 don't provoke him.
招架不住 unable to resist him; can't keep him off.
招認 or 招承 or 招罪 to confess; to acknowledge.
畫招 to sign a confession.
招認口供 to acknowledge the truth of the evidence.
自然招承 he will necessarily confess.
招定 to make a full confession.
招賠 to confess and apologise.
招人恨 to be very unpopular.

招[1] 466

招集公司 to start a commercial company.
招提 a hut or shed inhabited by ascetics; a Buddhist monastery; a home or shelter for monks. *Cf.* Sansk. *kuti*.
招渡 a term used to denote a religious service or ceremonial performed on behalf of the dead.
招商 to invite merchants.
招商局 the China Merchants' S. N. Co.
招壻 the term for a marriage where the husband by special contract lives with his wife's family.
招覆 the re-summoning,—the continued examination of candidates whose names have not been struck off the list after the first day.
招蘇烏給 I have no money (Manchu *jogos ugei*).

Read *chao*[4]. (In colloquial Pekingese.)

招呼不過來 cannot attend to them all; cannot get through it all.

沼[1] 467
R. 篠 See 照 K. *cho*, v. *so* Rising Upper.

A fish-pond; a pool; a tank.

蓮沼 a water-lily pond.
池沼 ponds and pools.
靈沼 name of a famous fish-pond of 文王 Wên Wang.

炤[4] 468
R. 嘯 See 照 Sinking Upper.

An old name for a firefly; bright. A form of 474.

炤炤 brightly shining.

皰[1] 469
R. 蕭 See 昭 Even Upper.

The skin which grows over a scar.

詔[4] 470
R. 嘯 See 照 Sinking Upper.

To tell; to appeal to. To proclaim; to announce to the people, as has been the custom for Emperors since the time of the Han dynasty. To animate; to encourage. Name of a small state of the Laos people in the south-west of China, A.D. 850.

多瘠罔詔 multitudes are starving, with none to appeal to.
詔告 or 白詔 to proclaim, as the Emperor.
下詔 or 降詔 to issue or publish a proclamation.
皇詔 or 丹詔 or 敕詔 or 鳳詔 or 王詔 or 詔命 or 詔書 an Imperial mandate.
詔旨 an Imperial rescript, or decree.
恩詔 the gracious proclamation,—of his Majesty.
詔對 verbal commands delivered by the Emperor.
詔令奏議 mandates, orders, memorials, and decisions, *i.e.* official records of all kinds.
頒詔天下 to proclaim to the whole empire.
遺詔 the Emperor's valedictory Edict.
詔導 to give orders about; to direct.
詔子以義 he taught his sons their duty to their neighbour.
待詔 a Probationer of the Hanlin or Imperial Academy. A doctor under the T'ang dynasty. A term for a barber under the Yüan dynasty.
藥餌無徵待詔愁 when medicines fail, the doctor is sad.

鉊[1] 471
R. 蕭 See 昭 Even Upper.

A large bill-hook, or sickle.

墝[4] 472
R. 嘯 See 照 Sinking Upper.

To dig up ground. A bank; a boundary.

隘壁 a boundary wall.

昭[1]
473
R. 蕭
C. *ch'iu*
See 招
K. *so, cho*
Even Upper.

The brightness of the sun; luminous; effulgent; glorious. To manifest; to display. A Tibetan monastery; *see* 464.

昭明 or 昭著 clear; bright; luminous.

昭顯 famous; renowned; illustrious.

昭彰 to manifest.

耳目昭彰 known to ears and eyes, *i.e.* to all the world.

昭然如揭 as clear as if before one.

德音孔昭 their virtuous fame is grandly brilliant.

昭事上帝 intelligently (with enlightenment) serving God.

昭陽宮 or 昭陽院 the palace of the Empress.

昭陽如日 bright as the sun.

文王在上, 於*wu*[1]昭于天 Wên Wang is on high, oh! bright is he in heaven.

明昭上帝 the bright and glorious God.

左昭右穆 on the left, *chao;* on the right, *mu*. The order of precedence used for the arrangement of Imperial ancestral tablets in the temple, by which the proper place or generation of each person is designated.

率見昭考 he led them before his father enshrined on the left.

昭君套 the band or cap without a top, worn by women,—named after the famous 王昭君 Wang Chao-chün of the Han dynasty, who was surrendered to the 匈奴 Hsiung-nu.

昭文帶 a pouch, slung over the shoulder, for carrying despatches, etc.

昭雪 satisfactory settlement; satisfaction in full; to prove innocence.

昭傳 to narrate clearly.

昭昭 patent; manifest.

天眼昭昭 the eye of God sees clearly.

照[4]
474
R. 嘯
C. *chiu*
H. *chau*
F. *chieu*
W. *tsiöe*
N. *tsioa*
P. *chau*
M. *tsau*
Sz. *chau*
Y. *choa*
K. *cho*
J. *shō*
A. *chieu*
Sinking Upper.

To enlighten; to shine on; light; the reflection of light. To look at. To look after. As; according to; seeing that. A pass; a permit.

照臨下土 to enlighten the earth,—as the sun and moon.

晚照 the evening sun.

返照已殘 when they returned, the sun had already set.

火照 the light of fire.

照耀 bright light, as from the sun.

執火照地似有所尋 holding a light to the ground as if looking for something.

照亮兒 to throw a light on.

照着他 give him a light; light him.

燭照 or 電照 to illumine, or cast light upon. A phrase used in petitions = deign to cast your eye upon this.

台照 for your Excellency to look at. A polite phrase used in letters, bills, etc.

照映 to reflect; to throw a light upon.

多獨二字有照映 the two words "many" and "alone" have a bearing one upon the other.

高照 tall candles or lanterns used in temples or processions.

吉星高照 may a lucky star shine down on you.

手照 a light carried in the hand.

照明 to make manifest.

心照 to understand thoroughly.

心肝照見 his heart and liver are apparent, *i.e.* it is clear what kind of a man he is.

照鏡子 to look in a mirror.

照一照 take a look,—in the glass.

照臉 to look at oneself in a glass.

照水 reflected in the water.

照對 to reflect.

照人微小 to reflect a man on a tiny scale.

照[4]
474

正照 a direct ray of light.

反照 a reflected ray.

照看 to look after.

照管 to manage; to superintend.

照應 or 照料 to take care of; to look after.

照顧 to pay attention to; to patronise.

係出失於照顧所致 it was brought about by want of proper attention.

垂照 to look kindly down on.

照相 or 照像 or 照影畫 to photograph; a photograph.

小照 a portrait; a photograph.

寫照者 a portrait-painter.

存照 to keep as evidence,—as a counter-foil.

照日葵 the sun-flower.

照常 as usual.

照舊 as of old; as usual.

[The phrase 外甥打燈籠 nephew with a lantern = as formerly, as of old; the words 照舅 to light his uncle having the same sound as 照舊 as of old.]

照樣作 to make according to muster.

照你說 according to what you say.

照算 to reckon accordingly, *i.e.* according to some previously-mentioned reckoning.

照抄 to make a copy.

照錄 to copy out.

照地 to view ground,—as an intending purchaser.

照則 according to tariff.

照數 according to the amount.

照行 to act accordingly.

照章 according to regulations.

照案 in accordance with case-law.

照址 everywhere.

照律 according to the Statute.

照式 according to muster.

照辦 to deal with in accordance with.....

照[4] 474

照價 at the price.
照斷 to agree in the decision.
照收 to duly receive.
照理 rightly; honestly.
照得 Whereas, etc.—an opening phrase in despatches, proclamations, etc.
照會 a communication between military and civil officials, *e.g.* between a Brigade-General and a Prefect. The term agreed upon in the Treaty of 1842 for communications between foreign and native officials of equal rank. *See* 542.
通行照會 a circular despatch.
照復 to reply to a despatch.
照請 to write and request that.....
照送 to forward in a despatch.
執照 or 照單 a pass; a certificate. *See* 1795.
護照 a passport.
江照 a river pass.
照磨 Commissary of Records or Secretary,—in the yamêns of certain high provincial officials.
照廳 literary designation of the above.
照實 truly; in agreement with the truth.
照實話說 to tell the whole truth,—of an event, misfortune, or accident.
照照孑孑 namby-pamby; wanting in energy.

酌 475

See 2414.

釗[1] 476
R. 蕭
C. *ch'iu*
F. *chieu, ch'ieu*
W. *ch'üe*
See 招
Even Upper.

To pare; to lop off. Bright; clear. A catch on a cross-bow. To encourage. To visit.

釗勉 to incite; to urge on.

劉[4] 477
R. 效
See 舉
SinkingUpper.

Great; large; rank, as grass. Wrongly used for 495.

朝[1] 478
R. 蕭
C. *ch'iu, chiu*
H. *ch'au, chau*
F. *tieu, tieu*
W. *dziöe, tsiöe*
N. *dzioa, tsioa*
P. *ch'au, chau*
M. Y. *ts'au, tsau*
Sz. *ch'au, chau*
K. *cho*
J. *chō*
A. *trieu*
Even Lower & Upper.

The dawn; the morning; early, as opposed to 夕 4110 and 暮 8065, and 昏 5222.

朝暉 the morning; dawn.
朝夕 or 朝晚 or 朝暮 morning and evening.
不可朝夕便望 you must not expect it to come about in a day.
朝來暮往 coming in the morning and going away in the evening; over and over again; often.
朝日 or 朝天 every day; daily. [The first, read *ch'ao*[2], also means "to face the sun."]
朝朝來 he comes every morning.
一朝 one morning; suddenly.
連朝 on successive days.
朝暮人 a morning and evening person, *i.e.* one who may die at any moment.
不終朝 before the day was over.
用過朝飯沒有 have you had breakfast?
明朝 to-morrow morning; some day.
三朝湯餅會 the soup and cake feast on the third morning,—after a birth.
花朝 the 10th of the 2nd moon, when all flowers are supposed to open.
何謂朝三 what is meant by "three in the morning"? The phrase alludes to simple people who cannot see that 3 in the morning and 4 in the evening amount to the same as 4 in the morning and 3 in the evening.
朝鮮國 Korea. The term *Chao-hsien* (vulg. *Ch'ao*[2]*-hsien*) was adopted towards the close of the 14th century, from the name of a district in the north-west of the peninsula, signifying the country nearest to the rising sun.

Read *ch'ao*[2]. The Court, so called because audiences are given in the early morning. A dynasty; a reign. To visit a father, or an elder. Towards; facing. *See* 望 12,509.

朝[2] 478

朝廷 the Court; the Emperor.
朝裏頭 at Court, at the palace.
上朝 to go to Court.
着衆官免朝 instruct the various officials not to appear at Court (as usual).
朝衣 or 朝服 Court dress.
朝臣 or 朝官 Court officials.
朝綱 Court etiquette.
整頓朝綱 to set the Court etiquette in order.
廢朝五日 suspended the sittings of the Court for five days.
朝聘 Court visits of the feudal princes to the Emperor or to each other; to invite to Court, as sages used to be invited in ancient times,—with presents.
朝見 or 朝參 or 朝天 to have an audience of the Emperor.
坐朝 or 設朝 to hold an audience.
朝房 or 朝燕 ante-chambers to the Throne-room.
臨朝 to open the Court; to assume the reins of government.
侍朝 to assist at Court,—of officials.
輟朝 to close the Court, *i.e.* temporarily suspend all audiences, etc.
朝靴 full-dress boots.
朝帽 or 朝冠 a Court hat.
朝衣大像 full-length portraits of ancestors in Court dress.
朝拱 standing as though at an audience.
本朝 the present dynasty,—whatever it may be.
先朝 the late Emperor.
清朝 the Ch'ing dynasty; the present dynasty of Manchu Tartars.
天朝 the heavenly dynasty, *i.e.* China. This term has been in use for many centuries past.
朝號 the name or style of a dynasty.
轉朝 to change the dynasty.

朝[2] 478

朝代 a dynasty.

眼見四朝 to live under four reigns.

一朝天子一朝臣 the Ministers of a dynasty are what the Emperors of the dynasty make them; like Emperor, like Minister.

三朝元老 a high official who has served under three Emperors.

六朝 *see* 7276.

一品當朝 may the highest rank fall to my lot!—an auspicious inscription often seen on walls.

朝宗于海 to go to the Court of the sea,—as the rivers 江 and 漢 do. [朝 was the spring, 宗 the summer appearance of feudal princes at the Imperial Court.]

朝馬 to ride on horseback within the Imperial palace,—an honour conferred upon eminent officials.

朝考 the examination for admission to the Imperial Academy.

談朝政 to talk politics.

朝上坡子走 go up the bank.

朝前一點兒 move forward a little.

朝後 move back.

志心朝禮 wrapped up in ceremonial,—as a priest.

朝斗母 to worship the goddess of the Dipper (Great Bear),—for long life.

朝議大夫 honorary title of the 2nd class of the 4th grade.

朝上磕 to *kotow* to an absent person.

至御前朝上禮拜 on arriving before the Throne he made obeisance.

朝陽 to look towards the sun, as phœnixes in ornaments. Also, the name of the south gate to the Tartar city of Peking, usually called 前門. *See* 12,883.

兩脚朝天 feet uppermost; *see* 9126.

朝天鐙 an equestrian feat in which the rider lies on his back on the horse, and finally throws his legs into the air. Also, stirrups turned bottom upwards, carried in wedding processions.

朝[2] 478

嘲[1] 479
R. 肴
C. *cháu*
H. *tsau*, *tsau*
F. *tieu*, *chau*
W. *tsïöe*
N. v. *tsöü*, *tsoa*
P. *chau*
M. *tsau*
Y. *tsoa*
Sz. *chau*
K. *cho*
J. *tō*, *chō*
A. *dieu*, *chau*
Even Upper.

To ridicule; to jest at; to jeer at; to abuse.

白嘲 a pasquinade.

嘲笑 to jeer at.

嘲罵 to rail at; to abuse.

執蝘蜓而嘲龜龍 he held up a moth and a dragon-fly and jeered at the tortoise and dragon,—for they could neither of them fly, big as they were.

嘲謗 to ridicule.

嘲風弄月 to sport with the wind and play with the moon,—to be a pleasure seeker.

着 480

See 2394.

燽[2*] 481
R. 藥
See 着
Entering Upper.

To set fire to; to blaze up.

一燒就燽 merely light it and it will burn up.

點燽了燈 the lamp is lighted.

火燽了 the fire has caught.

禚[4b] 482
R. 藥
F. *ch'iok*
See 酌
Entering Upper.

Name of an ancient city in the State of 齊 Ch'i, the modern 濟南府 Chi-nan Fu in Shantung.

著 483

See 2566.

爪[3] 484
R. 巧
C. *cháu*
H. *tsau*
F. *chau*
W. N. *tsoa*
P. *chau*, *chwa*
M. *tsau*, *tswa*
Y. *tsoa*
Sz. *chau*
K. *cho*
J. *sō*, *shō*
A. *trau*
Rising Upper.

Claws of animals; talons of birds; fingers. Feet. To scratch. To hold in the claws or fingers. Servants; attendants. Radical 87.

爪子 a claw.

子王之爪士 we are the taloned soldiers of the king.

爪牙 talons and teeth; tooth and nail; servants; soldiers.

子王之爪牙 we are the claws and teeth of the king.

爪[3] 484

天子坐殿上,爪牙森立 the Son of Heaven sitting on his throne, surrounded by hosts of attendants.

爪翼 claws and wings, *i.e.* attendants.

合爪 with fingers interlocked,—as when nursing a leg.

裹爪 to bind a girl's feet.

狐爪皮 fox-claw skin,—an inferior kind of fur.

鷹爪花 hawk's-claw flower (*Artabotrys odoratissimus*).

買辦爪 the steward's claw, *i.e.* the assistant who makes the market purchases.

虎爪 tiger-claws,—a kind of shears.

爪搔 to scratch.

爪破 or 爪爛 to scratch raw, or tear to pieces.

一爪蕉 a bunch of bananas or plantains.

爪哇 Java.

帕[3] 485
R. 巾
See 爪
Rising Upper.

To cover the head.

帕頭巾 a turban worn chiefly by natives of Amoy and the neighbourhood. Its use is said to have originated in a desire to hide the queue when first imposed upon the people by the Manchu Tartar or present dynasty.

抓 486

Same as 2685.

笊[4] 487
R. 巧 效
F. v. *chia*
See 爪
Rising & Sinking Upper.

A bamboo skimmer; a ladle. A nest in a cave or under a shelter, as distinguished from one in a tree. *See* 巢 520.

笊籬 a wire ladle.

那笊籬眼稀 the mesh of that wire ladle is very close.

找[3] 488
R. 麻 v. 爪
C. *cháu*
H. *tsau*
F. *chau*

To seek; to look for. To change, as money. To repay; to make up. [To be distinguished from 我 12,680.]

找 3
488
W. *tsa*, *tsoa*
N. *tsoa*
P. *chau*
M. *tsau*
Sz. *chau*, *tsau*
Y. *tsoa*
J. *ka*, *ge*
A. *hwa*, *trau*
Even Lower v. Rising Upper.

找人 to seek for a person.
找他去 go and look for him.
找不着 I cannot find him.
找着了 I have found him.
找回來了 I have brought him back.
我找你們 I shall look to you, or hold you responsible.
找門路 to seek an opening, or employment.
找尋 to seek for; to seek out for attack; to "go for" a person.
找錢 to change money; to give change.
找換 to change, as a money-changer.
找票子 to change a bank-note.
找出來了 he has changed it, as a note or draft. Also, he or it has been searched out, or is found.
找給 to give change in making payments.
找補 to supply the deficiency.
找足其數 to make up the full number, or pay the full sum.
找數尾 or 找還 to pay the balance of an account.
找項 a balance.
兩不找 no balance to either side; to trade even.
找拿 to go in search of.....
找頭 exchange (on money).
找死 to seek death,—to run into danger.
找錯兒 to pick a quarrel; to find fault.

兆 4
489
R. 篠
C. *chiu*²
H. *ch'au*²
F. *tieu*²
W. *tsdziöe*, *tsdjiöe*,
N. *tzioa*
P. *chau*²
M. *tsau*²
Y. *tsoa*²
Sz. *chau*²
K. *cho*
J. *chō*, *djō*
A. *trieu*²
Rising Lower Irregular.

An omen; a prognostic. A million. *See* 634, 373.
兆頭 an omen.
吉兆 a lucky omen.
凶兆 or 敗兆 a bad omen.
預先之兆 a foreshadowing omen.
出了個兆 a sign has been given; an omen has occurred.
雪花飛六出、先兆豐年 when the snow-flakes have six petals, it is a sign of an abundant year.

兆 4
489

營兆 to prepare a grave.
我則泊兮其未兆 I am held fast, without any definite ideas.
一兆 a million.
兆民 the million people; the masses.
億兆之衆 the myriad multitude of the people.
售銀盈兆 he sold it for a million taels.
京兆 *see* 2140.
京兆尹 literary designation of the Governor of the Prefecture of Shun-t'ien, in which Peking is situated.
五日京兆 Governor of the capital for 5 days,—perfunctory.
兆邊 in the north,—probably referring to the capital.

兆 4
490

Same as 489.

垗 4
491
R. 篠
See 兆
Rising Lower.

A bank around a grave; a boundary.
宅垗 the boundary of a grave.

旐 4
492
R. 篠
See 兆
Rising Lower Irregular.

A flag with tortoises and snakes emblazoned on it.
旐旛 banners and streamers, as used in processions.
設止旐矣 the banner with tortoises and serpents was raised.
旂旐央央 his banners, with their blazonry of dragons, serpents, and tortoises, fluttered gaily.
旐每繞樹不解 the flag kept twisting round the flagstaff and was not to be freed.

晁 1
493
R. 蕭
See 朝
Even Upper & Lower.

A surname. Was originally 鼂, and is the old form of 朝 478, *q.v.*
晁錯 or 鼂錯 the famous minister of Wên Ti of the Han dynasty, who was basely sacrificed by his master in the vain hope of checking a serious rebellion which threatened the existence of the dynasty. B.C. 155.

櫂 4
494
R. 效
C. *cháu*
H. *t'au*
F. *chau*
W. *dzoa*, *djüo*,
N. *doa*
P. *chau*, *ch'au*
Y. *tioa*, *tswak*
K. *to*
J. *tō*
A. *trau*
Sinking Lower.

An oar; a scull; a sweep. To row. Often written 棹.
櫂船 to scull a boat.
櫂槳 to row an oar.
出力櫂 row harder.
櫂過海 row across the river. *See* 3767.
回櫂 to return home.

罩 4
495
R. 效
C. *cháu*
H. *tsau*
F. *tau*
W. N. *tsoa*
P. M. *chau*
Y. *tsoa*
Sz. *chau*
K. *cho*
J. *tō*, *chō*
A. *trau*
Sinking Upper.

A basket, used to catch fish by placing it over them on the mud, after which they are taken out with the hand through a hole in the inverted bottom. A cover; a shade; a veil; a pall.
罩魚 to catch fish in a basket.
烝然罩罩 in multitudes they are taken under the baskets.
又以衣罩去 he also took a coat and threw it over,—the dog, in order to catch him.
鷄罩 a chicken coop.
轎罩 a cover for a sedan-chair, to keep it clean.
罩兒 or 罩子 a cover; a shade.
燈罩 a lamp-shade.
罩面布 a veil, as worn by foreign ladies.
罩衣 a cloak, or hood.
罩棺 a pall.
罩眼法兒 trick of covering the eyes,—of the lookers-on; sleight of hand.

簞
496

Same as 495.

燶 4
497
R. 效
C. v. *cháu*
See 櫂
Sinking Lower.

To fry. A blazing fire.
油燶 to fry in oil.
燶到脆 fry it crisp.

欐 3082
欐 3190 S.
6357
19 欞 7295
欒 7458 S.
欑 11899
20 欗 10734
21 欖 6737
欘 8535
22 欝 13536
24 欞 7223

76

欠 1750
2 次 12382 S.
4 欣 4571 S.
5 欯 3778
欭 4756
6 欯 4180
欴 3951
欭 5543
欸 6101
欹 3196
7 欽 3820
欲 4053
欸 6385
欸 9
欸 10033
10181
欲 13642
8 欵 2433
欵 2692
4746
4983
欯 5358
欴 5873
欺 1046
欽 2114 S.
款 6384
歁 12817
9 歇 1458
4361

歂 S. *ch'uan*[1]
歁 4576
歁 5857
歙 1200
歐 9636
歙 13591
10 歂 4354
歙 4391
歉 1633
1720
歌 6046
歎 5
9646
歍 12728
11 歟 4916
歠 6674
歐 8492 S.
歎 10693
歡 11662
12 歠 4078
歙 4134
9787
歔 4714
歡 8854
歔 4320
13 歜 2676
歔 3842
14 歟 13525
15 歠 2432
11763
18 歡 5051

77

止 1837
1 正 687 S.
2 此 12387
3 步 9485 S.
4 歧 1105
武 12744 S.
5 歪 12443
9 歷 2883
歷 9610

歲 10382
12 歷 6924
14 歸 6419 S.

78

歹 10541
歺 10542
2 歿 4674
死 10280 S.
4 歿 8056
殁 8088
殀 12904
5 殆 10563
殄 11239
殂 2629
殃 12865
6 殊 10036
殉 4870
7 殍 9140
8 殖 1851
殕 5225
殛 6864
殊 10301
殘 11564
殍 11838
殗 12559
9 殛 860
殤 8168*a*
10 殪 6111
殞 13836
11 殣 2048
殤 9743
12 殯 5205
殪 5348
殮 7046
殰 10268
殫 10606
殭 10862
13 殲 1224
殮 7139
14 殯 9237
15 殰 12062
16 殲 1580

79

殳 10047 S.
5 段 12140 S.
6 殼 6131
殷 13238 S.
殺 9632
9659
7 殺 9632
8 殽 12931
殼 2246
6105
9 毀 5196
毄 871
殿 11202
10 毄 868
敲 3265
毅 11491
11 毅 5522 S.
毆 8493
13 轂 6106

80

毋 12765 S.
1 毋 8067
3 每 7704 S.
毒 42
4 態 8110
11859
毋 11858
5 毒 12054 S.
9 毓 13693

81

比 8942
9943
5 毖 8927
毘 9051
毗 9050
6 毘 9062
14 毚 322

82

毛 7679 S.
4 毡 1876
氈 3516
5 毡 269
毹 8698
6 毬 5749
毳 8087
毷 3357
毯 4443
毹 12194
7 毫 3873 S.
毬 2320
毿 9626
8 毫 3232
毽 2963
毯 8808
毯 10653
毹 11760
11839
毳 2840
11940 S.
9 氈 3931
毽 1596
氈 10028
毸 10429
氈 11387
10 氈 10515
11 氅 6936
氈 9555
12 氅 446
氈 5765
氈 9514
氈 12304
13 氈 283
15 氇 7315
7390
18 氈 3083
22 氍 11140

84

气 1062
4 氛 3517
氤 12872
氳 13227
6 氣 1064
氤 13217
10 氳 13826

85

水 10128 S.
1 氷 9278
永 13504 S.
2 汁 1789
氾 3425 S.
求 2315 S.
汎 6450
4 汞 8237
汀 11274
汆 12245
汇 974
3 汊 189
池 1983 S.
汎 3402
汗 3784 S.
汔 4147
汞 5266
汍 12491
汝 5666 S.
江 1208 S.
汦 7648
汕 9664
汐 4111
汎 4584
4894
汜 10285
汐 11878

1 氏 10898
民 7908 S.
4 氓 7790
10 氓 7925

汚 12719
汙 12716
13542
4 沈 649
9849 S.
沉 649
汢 1839
汫 10668
沖 2909 S.
忡 S. *hsü*[3]
汾 3518
沆 3850
5922
沍 4974
沂 5438 S.
沔 5717
汲 844 S.
決 3219
汨 6249
7840
沄 13806*a*
汃 6983
河 7894
沒 7713
8016
8057
沐 8078 S.
沛 8645
汴 9205
沙 9624 S.
沓 10497 S.
汰 10575
沌 12217
沛 11458
沏 1058
汏 1751
4454
8319
13146
泌 2110
汪 12497 S.
汶 12635

沃 12697
12793 S.
汐 12776
汩 13773
沅 13746
沇 13765 S.
沛 8834 S.
5 沼 467
沾 274
治 1845 S.
1957
注 2542
泞 2656
法 3366 S.
波 3374
泛 3423
沸 3490
3660
泝 3672
河 3936 S.
泬 4841
泫 4793
泓 5284
況 5146
S. *huang*[4]
泺 5545
泄 4411
5526
13016
S. *hsieh*[4]
泒 5834
泣 1117
沽 6191
沟 3106
泥 3000
洞 2355
泖 6815
泪 6857
洽 7204 S.
泖 7695
沫 7575
8003

超[1] 506

賣超手 to have nothing to do; to be on the loaf.
超豁 to open a way for; to make it easy for.

吵[3] 507
R.肴巧
F. *ch'au, ch'a*
See 抄
A. *jieu* Rising and Even Upper.

A clamour; an uproar. To wrangle; to make a noise. To annoy.

吵鬧 to brawl; to make an uproar.
相吵 or 吵嘴 to quarrel.
吵嚷 to dispute in an angry tone.
嘈吵 to make a row.
吵人耳 to deafen with noise.
大吵一場 a great hubbub.
作吵 to cause a disturbance.
吵吵 wrangling.

Read *miao*[4]. The cry of pheasants and other fowl.

抄[1] 508
R.肴效
C. *ch'áu*
H. *ts'au*
F. *ch'au*
W. *ts'oa*
N. *ts'oa*
P. *ch'au*
M. *ts'au*
Y. *ts'oa*
K. *ch'o*
J. *shō, sō*
A. *sau*
Even & Sinking Upper.

To seize; to take. To ladle out. To search; to confiscate; to put an execution into a house. To copy out. Wholesale.

抄拏 to seize; to grab.
抄搶 to ransack; to loot.
抄錢用 to embezzle money.
匙抄 a spoon.
抄家 to confiscate the property of any person. *See* 4545.
抄佔 or 抄籍 to confiscate.
攻抄 to attack and surround.
抄化 to beg for subscriptions,—as a priest.
抄錄 or 抄寫 or 抄謄 or 抄繕 to copy documents.
抄白 to make a copy, as opposed to the original. Chiefly of deeds or official papers.
抄案 to take down the evidence in a case.
把他抄起來 copy it out.
手抄 rough, or hastily-taken notes.
抄批語 to copy out an order of court.

抄[1] 508

抄覽本 to copy favourite pieces into a book; to copy or crib from others at examinations.
抄陳文 to send in old matter as one's own original composition,—at the public examinations.
京抄 copies from the capital,—a name for the *Peking Gazette*.
抄奉 to have received a.....of which the following is an exact copy.
抄發 to send a copy to a subordinate.
抄呈 to hand a copy to,—a superior.
抄稿 to copy a draft; to make a fair copy.
抄送 to send a copy of.
抄附 to append a copy of.
抄給 to give a copy of.
抄單 a copy of a paper.
抄莊 variously explained as (1) a wholesale house, and (2) a house selling genuine imported goods.
洋貨抄莊 a wholesale warehouse for foreign goods.
抄本兒 a manuscript copy of a book.
抄電 to submit a copy for the inspection of.
抄示 to send copies for the guidance of.....
抄摺 copy of a memorial.
抄抄 to make copies,—a Peking yamên phrase. One or more of the 當月官 secretaries on duty at the yamên goes personally or by substitute each day into the Grand Secretariat, to take copies of all Decrees, Rescripts, or Memorials affecting his yamên, sent to that Department from the Grand Council.
抄着近走 to take the nearest way,—a short cut.

炒[3] 509
R.巧
F. *ch'a*
See 抄
Rising Upper.

To roast, as coffee. To fry.

炒栗子 or 炒風栗 to roast chestnuts.
炒茶 to fire tea.
乾炒 to fry dry, *i.e.* without oil or fat.

炒[3] 509

炒米 or 炒米花 to roast rice.
煎炒 to fry in fat.
炒肉 to fry meat.
炒勺 or 炒鍋 a frying-pan.

眇[4] 510
R.肴
See 抄
Even Upper.

To harrow.

眇田 to harrow a field.
帶水三眇 water and rake it thrice.

耖[1] 511
R.效
See 抄
Sinking Upper.

To harrow ground after ploughing. A harrow. To scatter seed.

舢[4] 512
R.效
See 抄
Sinking Upper.

A vessel pitching and rolling.

風狂舟舢 the wind high and the ship pitching and rolling.

訬[3] 513
R.肴
See 抄
Even Upper.

To annoy. Graceful; nimble. Strong. Cunning. Used for 507.

訬擾 to disturb; to annoy.
訬輕 troublesome.
訬婧 graceful.
訬竦 high.

鈔[4] 514
R.肴效
F. *ch'au, ch'a*
See 抄
Even & Sinking Upper.

A document; a voucher; a receipt. Taxes. Money orders; money. Used for 508.

古鈔 old documents; archives.
鈔項 or 鈔課 or 鈔銀 or 船鈔 tonnage dues.
稅鈔 duties on goods and tonnage dues.
苛鈔 to force the people to pay taxes; to squeeze.
鈔錢 paper money; cash notes.
印鈔以佐經用 notes were stamped (=issued) to relieve expenditure.

鈔[4] 514

小鈔 a note for less than 1,000 cash.
鈔票 government money orders.
放鈔 to lend money out at interest; to burn paper money.
費鈔 to lavish money.
吏鈔 the pay of clerks and petty officials.
關鈔 the Customs' revenue.

旭[4] 515
R. 効
See 鈔 Sinking Upper.

To limp; to walk lame.

焯 516

See 2943.

綽 517

See 2439.

朝 518

See 478.

潮[2] 519
R. 肅
See 朝 Even Lower.

The morning tide, described as 地之喘息 the breathing of the earth. *See* 1736, 4111. Moist; damp.

海潮 the tides.
潮水 the tide.
潮長 the tide is rising. *See* 417.
落潮 ebb tide.
潮退 the tide is falling.
潮水滿了 it is high water.
潮滿時 or 潮平 at high water.
乘潮 to avail oneself of the tide; to take it at its flood.
順潮 with the tide.
逆潮 against the tide.
潮信 spring-tide; "bore", as in the river at Hangchow.
每月初三十八必有潮信，唯八月更甚 on the 3rd and 18th there are spring-tides, which are highest in the 8th moon.

潮[2] 519

韓潮 the flow of eloquence in the writings of Han Wên-kung. So 蘇海 for that of Su Tung-p'o.
潮氣 damp air; exhalations from the ground. Also, impure; indecent.
正潮氣龍 he is a bawdy beast.
潮濕 or 發潮 damp.
潮蒸 to become damp and heated, as grain.
潮壞 damaged by damp.
潮海關 the Swatow Custom-house.
潮腦 camphor, because from 潮州. This term is confined to the north. *See* 398.

巢[2] 520
R. 肴
C. *ch'áu*
H. *ts'au*
F. *chau*
W. *zoa*
N. *dzoa*
P. *ch'au*
M. *ts'au*
Y. *ts'oa*
Sz. *ch'au*
K. *so, ch'o*
J. *sō, shō*
A. *sau*
Even Lower.

A nest in a tree, as distinguished from 笐 a nest in a cave or under shelter, and from 窠 a nest on the ground. A haunt; a retreat; a den. A kind of pan-pipe. Name of an ancient State.

巢窩 a nest in a tree.
雀巢 a bird's nest.
巢覆鳥飛 nest destroyed and the birds gone.
防有鵲巢 in Fang are the magpies' nests; or, on the embankment are the magpies' nests, —meaning in the trees there.
百鳥歸巢 all the birds have gone to their nests. Used of rural country, frequented by birds.
巢穴 a den; a lair.
賊巢 a robbers' den; a rebel camp.
巢居 to live; to dwell.
無巢穴 houseless; homeless.
毀巢 to break up a robbers' den, or a rebel camp.
南巢 the place where 湯 T'ang imprisoned 桀 Chieh, the last sovereign of the 夏 Hsia dynasty, B.C. 1766.

巢[2] 520

巢父 a legendary sage, said to have lived in a nest in a tree. On hearing of the offer of the throne to 許由, B.C. 2357, he at once washed his eyes and ears to prevent any defilement of his own senses. See *Biog. Dict.* for another version.

僬[3] 521
R. 巧
See 巢 Rising Lower.

Tall, as a man. Small.

僬長大漢 a fine tall son of Han.
傭僬宇而處焉 he rented a small lodging and lived therein.

漅[2] 522
R. 絛肴
See 勦 Rising & Even Upper & Lower.

A lake in 合肥縣 in Anhui, which produces goldfish.

譟[1] 523
R. 肴效
See 抄 Even & Sinking Upper.

To speak on behalf of another.

轈[2] 524
R. 肴
See 巢 Even Lower.

A turret or look-out on a war-chariot, from which to observe the foe.

晁 525

See 493.

鼂[2] 526
R. 蕭
M. *sau*
See 潮 Even Lower.

A marine animal, called 匽鼂, said to sing at night and go into the sea by day. *See* 493.

爓 527

See 509.

譟 528

See 11,810.

櫂 529 — *See* 494.

鬻 530 — *See* 13,696.

麶[3] 531 R. 蕭篠 See 招 Even (or Rising?) Upper. — Dried provisions taken for a journey.

CHÊ.

㾗[1] 532 R. 麻 See 遮 Even Upper. — Firm.

㾗儸 firm, but not virtuous. Artful; clever. Unauthenticated.

嚏[1] 533 R. 禡 See 遮 A. *gia*[2], *ʂgia* SinkingUpper. — To screen. Loquacious; babbling. *See* 131.

囉嚏 garrulous; a crowd shouting.

蔗[1] 534 R. 禡 See 遮 K. *cha* SinkingUpper. — The sugar-cane *(Saccharum officinarum)*, known as 甘蔗 sweet cane, or 竹蔗 bamboo cane, or 竿蔗 reed cane.

蔗糖 sugar.

鐵蔗 iron cane, *i.e.* dark red cane.

蔗寮 sheds where sugar is made.

刻蔗 or 榨蔗 to extract the juice of the cane.

熟蔗 boiled cane, hawked about for sale.

蔗渣 or 蔗粕 the refuse after the sugar has been expressed; cane shreds.

顧愷之食蔗云漸入佳境 Ku K'ai-chih (*see* Biog. Dict.) said of eating sugar-cane that he gradually entered the delightful region. (He began his cane at the top, or sugarless end, and ate downwards.)

㾗 535 — Same as 562.

蠥[4] 536 R. 陌禡 See 摭 Entering & SinkingUpper. — A sort of grasshopper. A woodlouse; also known as 土鼈 ground turtle.

蠥蟒 a kind of serpent.

讂[1] 537 R. 藥 See 灼酌 Entering Upper. — To reprimand. To hope for. To deceive.

費周讂 to talk much and not convince.

鷓[1] 538 R. 禡 See 遮 K. *cha* SinkingUpper. — The red partridge *(Perdrix cinerea)*, known as 鷓鴣. [唱時自呼其名 its cry is the sound of its own name. Hence, it is spoken of as 自呼. *See* 6138.]

遮[1] 539 R. 麻 C. *che* H. *cha* F. *chia* W. *tsi* N. *chö*, *tso* P. *chê* M. *tsê* Y. *chiei* Sz. *chê* K. *ch'a* J. *sha* A. *ʂgia* Even Upper. — To cover; to hide; to screen; to intercept; to protect.

衣不遮身 his clothes do not cover his body.

遮身法 the trick of becoming invisible.

遮盖 or 遮蔽 to cover; to conceal.

遮護 to shelter.

遮掩 or 遮瞞 to hide from view; to conceal; to hush up; evasive; wanting in frankness.

遮滅 to eclipse.

遮醜 or 遮羞 to hide one's shame. The second is used for the pudenda.

遮不得 it cannot be concealed.

遮飾 to gloss over; to put in a false light; to disguise.

遮擋 to stand between; to take the part of; to impede.

遮攔 to screen off; to protect by an enclosure.

遮[1] 539 — 伏在遮堂背後 concealed himself behind the partition of the hall.

遮灰 to screen from the dust.

遮太陽 to keep off the sun.

遮陽 a projecting blind of a sedan-chair, to keep off the sun; the awning on a ship, etc.

雨遮 an umbrella.

周遮 discursive, of talk; widely-travelled, of a person who has been about a great deal.

遮住 shaded; intercepted, as light.

遮紫鱗 to catch fish,—with a net.

遮莫 if only; supposing.

遮 540 — Same as 534.

着 541 — *See* 2394.

者[3] 542 R. 馬 W. *tsie*, *tsae*, *tsiae* Y. *tsae* See 遮 K. *chā* Rising Upper. — A particle, defined as 語助 that which helps out language, and as 別事詞 a differentiating word. It imparts various shades of meaning, adjectival, adverbial, etc., to words to which it is joined. May often be rendered *one* = person or thing. Also, a demonstrative pronoun, for which 564 is now used.

昔者 or 曩者 of old; formerly,—with the idea of duration.

不念昔者 to think no more of by-gone days.

或者 perhaps.

壹者 once; this time only.

二者 these two ones,—as above.

始者不如今 our former relations were different from the present.

今者不樂，逝者其亡 if we are not happy now, by and by we shall be dead.

再者 further,—as when beginning an additional argument.

者[3] 542

茲者 now.
啓者 to begin,—a phrase at the beginning of letters, advertisements, etc.
敬稟者 respectfully to petition.
使者 a messenger.
觀者 a looker-on.
病者 a sick man.
愚者 foolish people.
死者 the dead.
從者 followers; disciples.
能者 men of ability.
令者 a command.
刼財者稱爲强盜 those who carry off property are called robbers.
凡爲地方官者 all those who act as local authorities, *i.e.* all the local authorities.
嗣後有案情似此者 henceforth, in all cases the circumstances of which resemble these.
問前奏誰爲之者 he asked who had composed the previous memorials.
所遇者佳人而遇之者我也 the person met was the young lady, and the person who met her was myself.
中也者天下之大本也 a just medium, this is the foundation-stone of the empire.
不爲者與不能者之形何以異 not to do as compared with not to be able to do, wherein lies the difference?
須至照會者 a necessary-to-arrive communication, *i.e.* a despatch which it was incumbent upon the writer to forward. A phrase used, *mutatis mutandis*, at the close of various kinds of official documents.
銅斤者錢法之源 copper is the basis of our coinage.
彼妹者子 that lovely girl.
彼蒼者天 thou azure one, God!
其所爲使者 that which causes these things to be as they are, or brings about these phenomena.

者[3] 542

不者且有火患 if you don't (do as I say), the result will be a fire.

著 543

See 2566.

酌 544

See 2414.

螫[1*] 545
R. 陌
C. *shik*
F. *seik*
W. *sï*^{5}
N. *sih*
P. *chê*
M. *tsê*$_{2}$, *sê*^{5}
Y. *shêh*
K. *sök*
J. *seki*, *shaku*
A. *t'ik*
Entering Upper.

To poison; to sting. Venomous. Oppressive. Also read *shih*[4*].
螫虫 a poisonous insect; the scorpion.
蠍子螫了 a scorpion has stung me.
螫着了 I have been stung.
螫了手 it has stung my hand.
自求辛螫 to go out of one's way to get a bad sting; to kick against the pricks.
毒螫 poisonous; oppressive, as bad laws.

赭[3] 546
R. 馬
W. *tsi*, *tsiae*
Y. *tsae*
See 遮
K. *cha*
Rising Upper.

The colour of ochre; reddish brown. [Dist. from 郝 *hao*^{3} 3968, 赧 *nan*^{3} 8144, and 赦 *shê*^{4} 9802.]
赭石 hæmatite iron ore, used as paint.
代赭石 ore from 代州 Tai-chou in Shansi.
赭衣 reddish clothes, put on criminals at execution or when sent to banishment.
赤如渥赭 red as if I were rouged.
赭其山 made brown the hill,—by clearing it of trees.
赭色 orange-coloured.
赭寇 the T'ai-p'ing rebels.

赬 547

See 685.

赮 548

Same as 685.

轍 549

See 581.

折[2*] 550
R. 肩齊
C. *chyt*$_{\circ}$, *shyt*
H. *chet*, *shet*
F. *chiek*, *siek*
W. *tsie*, *zie*
N. *tsih*, *chêh zih*
P. *tsché*, *tsshê*
M. *tsê*, *sê*
Y. *tsieh*, *hsieh*
Sz. *che*, *she*
K. *chöl*, *söl*
J. *setsz*, *zechi*
A. *chiet*, *t'iet*
Entering Upper and Lower.

To snap in two; to break off; to break up. To decide, as cases. To fold, as paper. To diminish; to deduct. To calculate. To set off against. To ill-treat. To sell or barter. To send. To extend. To reprimand. To reduce. Part of a coffin. An act of a play. [To be distinguished from 拆 254.] *See* 12,893.

折不得 can't break it, or must not break it.
折斷 to break asunder.
折枝 to break off a twig.
折柳 to break off a willow branch, to give at parting to a friend setting out on a journey. *See* 7251.
折花 to pluck flowers. *See* 342.
無折我樹檀 do not break my sandal trees.
折一半 break off half.
各折其半 broke both of them into halves.
如折了一人一騎 if I lose one man or one horse.....
折毀 to break to pieces.
折損 to injure.
打折了 broken or snapped off.
折還 or 打個折頭 to make a composition with one's creditors.
折中 to break in the middle; to strike an average; to decide equitably.
折中辦 to arrange a compromise.
折回 to come back when in the middle of a journey.
折獄 to decide criminal cases.
推折獄才 celebrated for judicial acumen.
折辯 to argue.
暫委甯波府代折代行 I temporarily appoint the Prefect of Ningpo to act for me.
折證 to act as umpire; to dispute or wrangle (= 爭競).

折 22 550

有個折證 there is proof of it,—*e.g.* a document which proves it.

將一張紙折了一折 took a sheet of paper and folded it,—as required.

折角兒 to turn down the corner of a page. *See* 559.

將四書折一角 to turn down a page in the *Four Books*,—as is done by the Emperor for the examiners to choose a theme.

折簡 or 折柬 a slip of paper; to send a card to any one.

折柬招之 sent his folded card to summon him.

折價 to abate the price.

折扣 or 扣折 discount.

減爲五五折 to give a discount of 45%.

七折八扣 all sorts of deductions.

幾成折還 what dividend will you pay?

折閱 to beat down prices.

折增 to add, in calculating.

折合 or 折算 to calculate.

每疋折糧二石 each piece was valued at, or reckoned as, two piculs of grain.

折交 to pay in proportion to.

折收 to receive in proportion to, or so much per cent.

折銀 to calculate an amount of money.

折抽 to levy a proportionate tax.

折蹬 to persecute; to harass (by squeezing).

人工折算賬目 to set off one's labour against a money debt.

將功折罪 to set off merit against fault.

折餉 or 折席 or 折色 to take money instead of rations.

折磨 to ill-treat; worry; anxiety. *See* 7974.

折兌 to sell; to barter.

折節下賢 to crook one's joints and humble oneself before the gods,—as Kou Chien did after his defeat by Fu Ch'a.

折節下交 to be humble towards aequaintanees.

長而折節謹厚，頗覽書傳 when he grew up he strove to be respectful and sincere, and devoted considerable attention to books.

折節讀書 to go in for extensive reading.

面折 to personally reprimand.

折服 to reduce to submission,—by violence or otherwise.

百折不回 intractable; mulish.

百折不撓 unmoved by any difficulties.

曲折 to bend round; bent.

折墮 reduced to extremities; dilapidated.

折墮你 hang you!

折福 to cut short or discount happiness. A person's quota of happiness is a pre-ordained fixed quantity. It should not be used up too fast. To give a child food or clothes out of proportion to his social position is to "discount his happiness." A man who lives beyond his means "discounts his happiness," in which sense the term is used to others in reproach. It is used by oneself in humility, as on receiving an offer of something apparently too good: 折福折福 = it is more than I am entitled to, or as usually expressed 當不起. *See* 3707.

折殺 or 折死 to cut short (one's happiness) and cause one's death,—as it is believed that excessive or undeserved honours may do, as above.

折搶 to tack,—as a ship.

折責 to punish, making the authorised deduction from the number of blows; hence, to be lenient in punishment; to let off easy.

一折 1 part in 10; 10 per cent; a part.

還驚九折魂 frightened, besides, 90% out of one's wits.

折散 to sunder.

折減 to rebate.

折 22 550

㨰 45 551
R. 雲 屑
See 跕浙 Sinking & Entering Upper.

浙 42 552
R. 屑
C. *chyt*。
H. *chet*
F. *chiek*
W. *tsie*
N. *tsih*
P. *chê*?
M. *tsê*
Y. *chieh*
Sz. *che*, *tsa*
K. *chöl*
J. *setsz*
A. *tik*
Entering Upper.

哲 22 553
R. 屑
C. *chyt*。
H. *chet*
F. *tiek*
W. *tsie*
N. *tsih*
P. *chê*
M. *tsê*
Y. *chieh*
Sz. *tse*, *che*
K. *ch'öl*
J. *setsz*
A. *triet*
Entering Upper.

悊 554

折變 or 折賣 to realise property.

短折 a short life; cut off prematurely.

折半 to reduce by half.

不能前進，只得折回 being unable to proceed, I was obliged to retreat.

折抵 to be a set-off.

折騰 to squander.

折折爾 in a state of repose.

To join a seam. To engrave.

㨰縫 to sew a seam; to join planks.

A river from which the province of 浙江 Chehkiang derives its name. It is said to mean "bore," and the river has been so called from the bore to be witnessed at Chapu.

門對浙江潮 the door looked out on the tidal bore in the Chê river.

浙海關 the Ningpo Customhouse.

Wise; discerning. To know intuitively.

明哲 wise; shrewd.

哲人 wise men.

或哲或謀 some have perspicacity, some have counsel.

世有哲王 for generations there had been wise kings.

濬哲 profoundly wise,—said of the Emperor Shun.

聖哲 intuitive wisdom,—of sages or prophets. Also used of the Emperor.

哲夫成城哲婦傾城 a wise man builds cities, a wise woman throws them down.

Same as 553.

蜥 555

Same as 556.

螫 4* 556

R. 虫
C. *chyt*。
H. *chet*
F. *tick*, v. *t'a*ᵓ
W. *tsie*
N. *tsih*
P. *ʦchê*
M. *tsê*
Y. *chieh*
Sz. *tse*
K. *ch'öl*
J. *setsz*
A. *trüet*, *triet*
Entering Upper.

To sting. A sting. A kind of crab.

螫吻 to sting the lips.
海螫 or 螫皮 the dried skins of various sorts of jelly fish or 水母.

鞢 4* 557

R. 靁
See 製
Sinking Upper.

A scabbard; a case for a knife. Soft leather.

斮 1* 558

R. 覺
See 捉
Entering Upper.

To cut in twain.

斮鱗 to scale fish.
斮朝涉之脛 [The tyrant Chou Hsin] cut off the legs [of an old man and a boy] who were crossing the ford in the morning,—to see if it was true that only young people had marrow in their bones.
斮筋 to hamstring.

慴 2* 558a

R. 葉

To fear; to be terrified.

望風畏慴 to scent danger.

摺 2* 559

R. 葉
C. *chyp*
H. *chap*
F. *chiek*
W. *tsie*
N. *tsieh*
P. *ʦchê*
M. *tsê*
Y. *chieh*
Sz. *che*, *tse*
K. *söp*, *chöp*
J. *shō*
A. *têp*
Entering Upper.

To fold; to double up. A state paper. To bend. *See* 4034.

摺紙 to fold paper.
摺扇 a folding fan, as opposed to a round fan.
摺疊 to fold up, as clothes.
摺子 a memorial to the Throne; any small folded paper or parcel. Also, a temporary bin, formed by twisting a narrow strip of matting into a spiral and inserting one end in a low basket. Used for holding grain.

摺 2* 559

摺奏 or 奏摺子 to memorialise the Throne.
摺畧 a digest; a précis.
手摺 notes; memoranda.
遞遺摺 to send in a deceased statesman's valedictory memorial,—to the Emperor.
摺差 a courier.
摺腰 to bend the back,—which T'ao Yüan-ming said he would not do for five pecks of rice, the salary of a magistrate.
摺腰申謝 to make a bow and return thanks.
摺角 to turn down a leaf; to make dogs' ears. *See* 550.
不要摺 do not fold it.
摺兒 a fold.
摺稿 the text, or draft, of a memorial.
摺開 to submit correspondence etc., to a superior.

蟄 2* 560

R. 緝
C. *chêt*₅
H. *ch'it*₅, *chi*ᵓ
F. *tik*₅
W. *dzai*₅, v. *dzi*₅, *dzöe*₅
N. *tsih*, *dzih*
P. *ʦchï*, *ʦchê*
M. *tsz*₅
Y. *tsz*ᵓ
K. *ch'ip*
J. *chū*
A. *trêp*₅
Entering Lower.

Hidden away; quiet. To hibernate; to become torpid. To cluster.

驚蟄 arouse the torpid,—the third of the twenty-four solar terms, from March 5th to 20th. Insects are then roused from their winter quarters, and the spring equinox is at hand.
蟄蟲 insects that have become torpid.
宜爾子孫蟄蟄兮 it is right that your descendants should be in swarms.
蟄獸 the hibernating animal,—the bear.
潛蟄 to hibernate.
出蟄 to come forth from hibernation.
授以蟄法 taught him the way to hibernate,—so that he could remain torpid like an animal.

譮 4* 561

R. 葉
See 慴
A. *têp*
Entering Upper and Lower.

To mimic what others say. Talkative.

柘 4 562

R. 禡
H. *cha*, *chak*₅, *chit*₅
W. *tsi*ᵓ, *zi*₅
M. *tsê*, *tsa*
See 遮
K. *cha*
Sinking Upper.

The *Cudrania triloba*, Hance, a thorny tree about 15 feet in height, bearing an orange-coloured fruit with a milky juice. The leaves are used for feeding silkworms when mulberry-leaves are scarce. Also read *tsa*⁴.

拏柘 a small, thorny variety of the above, on which silkworms also feed.
攘之剔之,其檿其柘 he hewed and thinned the wild mulberry-trees.

斫 1* 563

R. 藥
C. *chök*₅, *tök*₅
H. *chok*, *tok*
F. *ch'iok*, *tauk*
W. *cia*
N. *tsoh*, *tsiah*
P. *choᵓ*, *toᵓ*
M. *tso*, *ts'o*
K. *chak*
J. *shaku*
A. *chök*
Entering Upper.

To cut with a sword; to chop off; to amputate.

任其斫桃擢花 let her hack the peach-trees and strip off the flowers,—of a termagant.

這 4 564

R. 禡
C. *che*
H. *ᶜche*
F. *ᶜchi*, *ᶜchia*
W. *chu*₅, *ciüe*₅
N. *chö*
P. *chê*, v. *chei*
M. *tsê*
Y. *chiei*
Sz. *chê*
K. *cha*
J. *sha*
A. *gia*, *ʦngien*
Sinking Upper Irregular.

This, as opposed to 那 8090; here.

這個 this.
這個人 this man.
這裏 in this; here.
這邊 this side; here.
這兒 here.
這兒的人 the people of this place.
這等 this kind.
這樣 this fashion; in this way; thus; this kind.
這件事 this affair.
這是 this is (of persons or things).
這時候 this season; now.
這麼着 thus.
這麼下雨不止 such incessant rain.
這還了得麼 can this be allowed to be so?—meaning that it cannot.

這[4] 564

這一層 this particular occasion.
這日 one day.
這地 here; thus.
這纔是 there! that's enough! that'll do!

恥[4b] 565
R. 葉 質
See 輒 Entering Upper.

Long ears, which are considered to be a sign of wisdom.

輒[4b] 566
R. 葉
C. *chyp*$_0$
H. *chap*
F. *tiek*
W. *tsie*
N. *ts'ih*
P. *schê*
M. *ts'ê*
V. *ch'ich*
Sz. *ch'e*
K. *ch'öp*
J. *chō*
A. *triep*
Entering Upper.

The sides of a chariot where the weapons are carried. Unceremoniously; abruptly. A disease of the feet.

輒敢如此 I ventured to act thus,—on my own responsibility.
輒然 or 輒卽 or 輒行 hastily; suddenly.
輒足長坐 to sit all day with even feet,—that is with neither foot in front of the other, like a statue.

輒[4b] 567

Correct form of 566.

懾[4b] 568
R. 葉
C. *shyp*$_0$, *nyp*$_5$
H. *ch'ap*$_5$, *chap*$_5$
F. *niek*$_5$
W. *sie*$_5$
N. *hsih*, *hsieh*
P. *shê*$_5$, *chê*$_5$, *niê*$_5$
M. *sê*, *tsz*
V. *nieh*
K. *söp*, *chöp*
J. *shō*
A. *ñiep*
Entering Upper Irregular.

Afraid; pusillanimous. To subdue; to influence.

懾慴 cowardly.
懾服人心 to win people's hearts.
以威懾人 in order to awe people.

攝[4a] 569
R. 葉
See 攝 or the upper series form of 涉 Entering Upper.

The branches of a tree swaying in the wind. A sort of vine or creeper.

楓攝攝 the maple waving in the wind.
攝虎彙 *chê* = *hu lei*, a trailing plant that runs over trees.

襵[3a*] 570
R. 葉
See 褶摺 Entering Upper.

A fold or pleat in a skirt.

打襵子 to make a pleat,—in a skirt; to fold the skirt over.
百襵裙 a heavily-pleated skirt.

獵[4] 571
R. 葉
See 鬻 Entering Upper.

An old name for a hog.

喆 572

Same as 553.

膞[4a*] 573
R. 葉
See 膟 Entering Upper.

To slice off meat; to mince. To hash. A hash of mutton, beef, and fish.

磔 573*a*

See 1931*a*.

車[1] 574
R. 麻 魚
C. *ch'e*, *köü*
H. *ch'a*, *ki*
F. *ch'ia*, *kü*
W. *ts'i* } *cü*
N. *ch'ö*, *ts'o* }
P. *ch'ê* }
M. *ts'ê* } *chü*
Y. *ch'iei* }
Sz. *ch'e* }
K. *ch'a*, *kê*
J. *sha*, *kio*, *ku*
A. *hsa*, *ki*
Even Upper.

CH'Ê.

A wheeled vehicle; a carriage (*see* 5326); a cart; a barrow. The chariot or rook in Chinese chess. To cut. [This character is read either *ch'ê*[1] or *chü*[1], the latter mostly in the book language and only when a noun, the former in speaking. As a surname, always *ch'ê*[1]; as a piece in chess, always *chü*[1]]. Radical 159. *See* 4474.

車子 or 小車子 a wheelbarrow.
一輛車 one cart.
車輛 carts.
大車 or 長車 a waggon. The former is also used for a "chief engineer."

車[1] 574

轎車 a passenger cart (covered).
跑海子的車 a cart in search of a fare; a "crawler."
站口子的車 a cart on or from a "stand."
宅門兒的車 a private cart.
脚踏車 a bicycle.
車夫 or 車戶 or 趕車的 or 車仗人 carters.
車幔 or 車帷 the front screen or curtain to a cart.
車棚 the awning stretching out in front of a cart.
車弓 the arched top to a cart.
車圍 the covering put over a cart to preserve it.
車箱子 the inside of a cart.
車沿子 or 車轅子 the shafts of a cart.
車轅兒 the shaft-board of a cart.
車輪 or 車轆轤 cart-wheels.
單套車 a one-horse cart.
車脚 or 車價 or 車錢 cart-hire.
車行 (*hang*[2]) an association of carters, which controls the whole business of carting in a city. A fee is generally exacted from all carts entering the city, not connected with the association.
其書五車 his works would fill five carts,—said by Chuang Tzŭ of Hui Tzŭ. *See* 3711.
五車 many books.
富五車 enough learning to fill five carts.
賃手車一輛 hired a wheelbarrow.
火輪車 or 汽車 a railway-train.
陸乘車 to travel on land by cart,—one of the 四載 four modes of transport. *See* 2446, 2874, 6821.
兵車 or 戎車 a war-chariot.
安車駟馬 a comfortable carriage and team of four horses. A carriage of this kind is a roomy conveyance on 4 small wheels to prevent jolting.

車[1] 574

王姬之車 the carriage of the king's daughter.

降車 to get out of a carriage.

風車 a windmill; a whirligig.

滑車 a pulley.

滑車架 a pulley-block.

指南車 south-pointing chariot, —said to have been given by 周公 Chou Kung, B.C. 1110, to certain envoys from the extreme south, in order to guide them back to their homes. An old name for the mariner's compass.

飛車 a flying chariot,—a kind of aerostat which 從風遠行 could travel far with a fair wind.

吾欲乘飛車東訪赤松子 I would mount a flying chariot, and go east in search of Ch'ih Sung Tzŭ.

棄車殺將 sacrifice the chariot in order to slay the general, *i.e.* sacrifice a rook to secure a mate. *Cf.* a sprat to catch a salmon. [The "chariots" on one side are 車, on the other 俥.]

公車 name of an office under the Han dynasty, in charge of Memorials, Rescripts, etc.

公車北上 he has gone to Peking to compete for the third degree.

副車 the supplementary list of successful candidates; the vice or deputy of a ruler or commander-in-chief.

誤中 *chung*[4] 副車 they struck by mistake the second in command,—not the "First Emperor."

車渠 mother-of-pearl. *See* 575.

車颺 to winnow.

牙車 or 車頰骨 the jaw-bone.

車牀 or 車架 a turner's lathe.

車玉 to cut jade or polish gems.

旋車光 to polish on a lathe.

車裂 torn to pieces by carts,—of traitors.

三車 the three carts, or three conveyances across the Sañsara to the shores of Nirvâna. These are severally drawn by sheep, deer, and oxen, allegorically

車[1] 574

representing the saving power of the three degrees of saintship. Sanskrit *Triyána*. *See* 770.

車前草 the plant before the cart,—*Plantago major*, L.

車馬臨門 carriages and horses at the door,—a rich man.

敢扳車駕 I venture to drag your chariot,—to my house. Used in invitations.

下車伊始未及周知 the incoming official has not yet put himself *au courant* with his business.

車水 to work an irrigating wheel.

車魚 the pomfret,—a fish found at Ningpo.

車猪 cart-pigs, or pigs brought to Peking in carts from the country, as opposed to 鞭猪; *see* 9190.

馬車 a cart; a carriage.

車船 carts and ships,—carriage by land and water.

車班兒上的 the men belonging to the suite of a person, —carters, attendants, etc.

珠車堆子 the sentry-boxes and guard-houses,—surrounding the Forbidden City in Peking.

車軍 the chariot division of an (Indian) army. Sanskrit: *Rathakáya*.

車轍 cart-ruts. *See* 581.

車框 the framework of a cart.

車門 a *porte cochère*.

高車 the later Ouigours, of Lake Baikal region.

硨[1] 575
R. 麻
See 車
A. *hsa*
Even Upper.

A mineral or precious stone, called 硨磲, brought from India. Also applied to the mother-of-pearl shell brought from the Malay archipelago and used for making the opaque white buttons of the 6th official grade.

扯 576

See 582.

哆[3] 577
R. 紙馬賓
See 侈
Rising Upper.

To open the mouth wide; to gape.

哆然 with one consent; unanimously.

徹[4c] 578
R. 屑
F. *tieh*$_3$, *t'ieh*$_3$
See 澈
Entering Irregular.

Pervious; to penetrate; intelligible. To get at. To peel; to skin. To cultivate on the share system. To remove. Interchanged with 579.

貫徹 or 通徹 to penetrate; to fully understand.

徹底查明 to sift to the very bottom; to thoroughly investigate.

徹骨生寒 felt chilled to the bone.

不透徹 not to go right through; not thorough; superficial.

徹始徹終 to make oneself fully acquainted with all the details from first to last.

徹天 to rise to heaven.

天命不徹 the will of God is not intelligible,—to man.

周人百畝而徹 the founder of the Chou dynasty enacted the hundred *mou* allotment and the share system. [Ten families cultivated 1,000 *mou* in common, dividing the produce, and paying a tenth to the government.]

徹者徹也 the share system means mutual division.

徹法 the tithing system.

徹我牆屋 he has removed our walls and roofs.

廢徹不遲 remove (the dishes) without delay,—as at the end of a sacrifice.

徹侯 the feudal nobles or 諸侯 were so called under the Han dynasty, until the reign of Wu Ti 武帝 whose personal name happened to be 徹. The term 通侯 was then substituted.

撤[4c] 579
R. 肩
C. *ch'yt*$_6$
H. *ch'et*$_5$
F. *t'iek*$_5$
W. *dzie*
N. *ts'ih*
P. *ch'ê*^{2}
M. *ts'ê*
Y. *ch'ieh*
Sz. *ch'e*
K. *ch'öl*
J. *tetsz, dechi*
A. *triet*$_5$
Entering Irregular.

To remove; to carry off. Used for 578.

撤去 to take away; to remove,—as dishes.
撤去不用 to discontinue.
被風撤去 whisked away by the wind.
撤了飯罷 remove the food.
撤席散柏 to end a feast and leave the table.
撤開 to reject; to put away; to peel; to take off, as a garment.
撤回 to recall, as an official from his post, or as troops; to turn back; to send back.
撤戍 to withdraw troops.
乘陰雨撤兵 withdrew his troops under cover of darkness and rain.
撤到 transferred to,—as troops.
撤銷 to cancel; to expire, as a period.
撤任 to remove from office.
撤究 to remove from office and punish.
撤參 to remove from office and impeach.
撤委 to supersede an official.
撤退 to resign one's post; to dismiss an employé; to withdraw; to draw off, as troops.
撤水拏魚 to empty out the water and take the fish.
撤災 to remove calamity.
酒撤子 a wine syphon.
不撤薑食 [Confucius] was never without ginger at meals.
撤出 to strike off; to withdraw, as an amount.
撤出來 to take off or away,—of things partially fixed in or on something else.
撤平 to raze; to dismantle.

澈[4c] 580
R. 肩
C. *ch'yt*
H. *ch'et*$_5$
F. *t'iek*
W. *dzie*
N. *ts'ih*

Clear water. Water exhausted, or run off, leaving the channel dry. Used for 578.

澄澈 clear; pure in heart; sincere.
澈查 to thoroughly investigate.
澈底根究 to thoroughly sift a matter to the bottom.

轍[4c] 581
R. 肩
C. *ch'yt*$_6$
H. *ch'et*
F. *tiek*$_5$
W. *dzie*
N. *dzih*
P. *ch'ê*^{2}
M. *ts'ê*
Y. *ch'ieh*
Sz. *ch'e*
K. *ch'öl*
J. *tetsz, dechi*
A. *triet*
Entering Lower Irregular.

A rut; the track of a wheel. A precedent. Also read *chê*^{2}.

轍窩兒 cart-ruts.
前頭有車後頭有轍 a cart in front, a rut behind,—follow the precedent.
依轍而行 to follow in the existing groove.
再 (or 復 or 仍) 蹈前轍 to again tread his former path,—generally, of wickedness.
不能舍其故轍 unable to leave the old groove.
故轍可循 the old precedent can be followed.
不循常轍 not following beaten tracks; to be original.
涸轍 a dried-up rut, *i.e.* at the last extremity for want of money.
轍亂旗靡 chariot-tracks confused and banners drooping,—as when an army is beaten and in disorder.

撦[3] 582
R. 馬
C. *ch'e*
H. *ch'a*
F. *ch'ia, ch'ie*
W. *ts'i*
N. *ch'ö, ts'o*
P. *ch'ê*
M. *ts'ê*
Y. *ch'iei*
Sz. *ts'e*
K. *ch'a*
J. *sha*
A. *hsa*
Rising Upper.

To tear; to pull apart. To pull; to haul up. *See* 4554, 6662.

撦破 to tear.
撦毀 to tear down and destroy.
撦碎 to tear to pieces.
招貼卽撦 bills posted here will be torn down.
撦開 to pull apart; to open, as a scroll. *See* 2468.
拉撦 to pull; to drag.
把他撦起來 haul it up,—as a sail, flag, etc.
撦住 to haul taut.
撦手 to pull by the hand; reins.
撦上 and 撦下 to haul up and down, respectively.

撦[3] 582
撦篷 to hoist sail. *See* 3400, 8901.
撦篷拉縴 to hoist the sail and pull the tow-line,—to assist.
撦挂 to hoist,—as a flag.
撦旗望臺 a hoist-flag and look-out terrace,—a signal station.
撦衣衿 to hang on to one's clothes,—as a child does.
撦平 to strike an average.
東拉西撦 to drag in irrelevant matter.
撦舌犯嘴 to make mischief by carrying tales backwards and forwards.
鬼撦腿 the devil catching hold of one's leg,—as happened to a thief when half-way through a hole he had made in the wall of a house.

掣[4] 583
R. 靁 肩
C. *chai*
H. *chi*
F. *chie*
W. *tsi*
N. *chi*
P. *ch'ê*
M. *ts'ê*$_2$
Y. *ch'ieh*$_2$
Sz. *ts'e*$_2$
K. *ch'e*$_2$, *ch'öl*
J. *sei, setsz*
A. *hse*, *hsiet*$_2$, *triet*$_5$
Sinking & Entering Upper & Irregular.

To obstruct; to hinder. To take by choice. To pull; to grasp tight.

牽掣 to drag along with one.
挾掣 to oppress; to extort under intimidation.
掣肘 to impede the elbow,—said of any affair or state of things which impedes free action.
掣肘之虞 anxiety lest there should be any impediment.
掣簽 or 掣籤 to draw a lot,—as from a fortune-teller's bag. The distribution of appointments among successful candidates for the third degree is settled by drawing lots.
遵古法掣 choose (the ingredients) according to the old prescription.
取掣 to take delivery,—of goods.
乍掣乍縱 now tight, now loose,—as the twitching of a convulsive patient.
掣掣的 pulsating; throbbing; darting.

屮[4] 584
R. 屮
See 徹
Entering Upper.

Plants sprouting. Radical 45.

碆[4*] 585
R. 屑
See 徹
Entering Upper.

To drive off an ill-omened bird.

碆鳥巢 to destroy a bird's nest,—lest it be of evil omen.

𠂇[4*] 586
R. 沃
See 棘
N. *ts'oh*
A. *hsuk*
Entering Upper.

To step with the right foot; as 彳, 2013, is to step with the left foot.

彳𠂇 to step first with the left and then with the right foot, making 行 to walk. *See* 2013.

女尼街頭彳𠂇出門 the nun came out of the door into the street one foot at a time, *i.e.* quietly, cautiously; also, with mincing gait.

破 587

See 255.

CHEI.

這 588

See 564.

CHÊN.

眞[1] 589
R. 眞 (11.)
C. *chên*
H. *chin*
F. *ching*
W. *tsang*
N. *tsing*
P. *chên*
M. *tsên*
Y. *tsêng*
Sz. *chên*
K. *chin*
J. *shin*
A. *chên, chön*
Even Upper.

Real; true; genuine, as opposed to 假 1160 or 僞 12,522 false. Applied in Taoist phraseology (1) to the complete or perfect sage and his attributes, and (2) to wizards and their craft; *see* 13,025. Also, to all that is immortal, spiritual, ethereal, natural, etc. *See* 4404.

眞參 real, genuine ginseng.
眞金線 real gold thread.
眞心 true of heart; sincere.
眞實 true; veritable; genuine; sincere.
眞話 the truth.
說話不眞 to speak untruthfully. Also, to speak imperfectly, as a child or as a man whose tongue is large.

眞[1] 589

眞事 a genuine affair; something that really happened.
眞材 good stuff,—which a talented man is made of.
眞容貌 a capital likeness. *See* 4404.
眞贓 his veritable property,—of stolen goods.
眞理 orthodox principles.
不知眞假 not to know whether it is true or false.
眞正 real; *bonâ fide*.
眞正可以 it will do admirably.
眞元 the true, *i.e.* good, nature (of a man).
元眞 jade,—a Taoist term.
眞性 the true (better) nature.
眞箇 (for 眞果 6627) or 眞箇是 it is so indeed; really; in reality.
眞確 or 眞眞的 really and truly.
眞而切眞 absolutely true; really and truly.
眞切 distinctly; clearly.
瞧不眞切 can't see, or make out clearly,—of eyesight.
眞信 trustworthy,—of one's word.
眞高 first-class,—as goods.
寫眞 or 傳眞 to paint a portrait.
與眞不別 lifelike,—of portraits.
安祿山眞 portrait of An Lu-shan.
畫莫難於寫眞 there is nothing so difficult to paint as a portrait.
必得其眞 likeness guaranteed,—of a portrait.
失眞 to be unlike the reality,—as a bad portrait.
逼眞 wonderfully like,—the original of anything.
妙得天眞 he skilfully seized the natural appearance,—of hair, feathers, etc., in painting.
認眞 to recognise a thing, or person, or character; recognising the true course, *i.e.* conscientiously.

眞[1] 589

認眞辦理 to take action really, *i.e.* not nominally, nor in a perfunctory way.
眞本 the genuineness of anything; the actual cost of anything.
本眞 or 天眞 the original or natural state or composition of anything.
天良本眞 the goodness of natural goodness, as the natural purity of a child.
失眞 not to be genuine,—as forged inscriptions, etc.
修眞成仙 to cultivate one's original purity and thus become immortal.
眞人 a pure man,—a being for whom objective existences have ceased to be, and in whose mind positive and negative are ONE; an honourable designation for a Taoist priest.
有眞人而後有眞知 we must have pure men, and then only can we have pure knowledge.
古之眞人不知說 *yüeh'* 生不知惡死 the pure men of old did not know what it was to love life or hate death.
正乙眞人 a title bestowed by the Emperor upon the Taoist Pope.
遇見一個全眞先生 he chanced to meet a sage who had perfected his purity, *i.e.* made himself into a spiritual being.
以此全其眞 thereby attained immortality,—alluding to a famous wine-bibber.
太眞 a Taoist term for gold.
眞宰 the First Cause; the human soul as emanating therefrom. Used by Mahommedans for God. *See* 2188.
若有眞宰而特不得其朕 it seems as though there were a God, but the clue to his existence is wanting.
四眞 the Four Pure Ones, or leading disciples of Lao Tzŭ, viz. 莊子 Chuang Tzŭ, 列子 Lieh Tzŭ, 文子 Wên Tzŭ, and 庚桑楚 Kêng-sang Ch'u.
天眞爛漫 his natural disposition was easy-going.

眞[1] 589

眞的假不得,假的眞不得 truth cannot be made falsehood nor falsehood truth.

富貴眞臘 as rich as Cambodia,—alluding to its alleged pagodas and bridges of gold. *See* 267.

禛[1] 590
R. 眞
See 眞 Even Upper.

To be blessed in response to prayer.

縝[3] 591
R. 軫
W. *'tsang, tsang²*
N. *chïng, tsing*
P. *ch'ên, chên*
M. *tsên, sên²*
See 疹 A. *hsên* Rising Upper.

To tie. Black and thick, as hair. Close-woven.

縝黑 deep black.

誰縝不變 whose black hair will not change colour?

縝密 fine and close,—of texture.

膶[1] 592
R. 眞
See 嗔 Even Upper.

Dropsical swelling; swelling legs.

鎮[4] 593
R. 黽
C. *chên*
H. *'chin*
F. *teing²*
W. *tsang*
N. *ching*
P. *chên*
M. Y. *tsên*
Sz. *chên*
K. *chin*
J. *chin, shin*
A. *chên, trên* Sinking Upper.

To repress; to keep in subjection; to guard; to ward off, as evil influences. A mart, or great trading town; a market. A Principality at the time of the Five Dynasties.

鎮服 to reduce to submission. Also used of evil spirits.

鎮壓 to reduce to order,—as a rioting mob.

鎮物 to conquer evil influences, devils, etc.

鎮撫 to pacify.

鎮宅 to put one's house to rights, *i.e.* get rid of evil spirits.

鎮驚 to allay fear.

威鎮海內 to hold the country in awe.

鎮守 to guard, as a pass.

鎮守……將軍 the title of a Tartar General, with a blank for the name of his command.

鎮標 brigades, or divisions of the forces under the command of a Brigade-General.

鎮台 common name for a 總兵 Brigade-General.

鎮將 superior military officers.

鎮江 guard the river,—Chinkiang, so called from its position near the mouth of the Yang-tsze.

鎮國將軍 a noble of the Imperial lineage, of the ninth degree.

鎮市 or 鎮店 a market-town; an unwalled city.

四大鎮 the four great market-towns. These are 漢口, 景德, 朱仙, and 佛山.

鎮鄉 towns and villages.

楚鎮 the Ch'u Principality.

鬒[3] 594
R. 軫
See 疹 Rising Upper.

Bushy, thick hair; thick black hair.

鬒髮加雲 her black hair in masses like clouds.

黑鬒鬒的 glossy black.

黰[3] 595
R. 軫
See 疹 Rising Upper.

Similar to 594.

Read *yin*[1]. To dye black.

彡 596

Same as 594.

昤[3] 597
R. 軫
See 疹 Rising Upper.

Bright as a gem. Transparent.

畛[3] 598
R. 眞 軫
N. *tsing*
See 疹 Even & Rising Upper.

Raised paths or dykes, dividing up the low marshy ground where crops are sown. A boundary. To announce to the gods that the Emperor is going to visit the boundary. To terminate, as life.

徂隰徂畛 some went through the low wet lands, some along the dykes.

畦畛相接 the dykes of their fields adjoined.

田畛 dykes of fields, *i.e.* their boundaries.

畛域 a frontier.

幸勿爲畛畦 please don't stand on ceremony.

珍[1] 599
R. 眞
C. *chên*
H. *chin*
F. *ching*
W. *tsang*
N. *tsing*
P. *chên*
M. Y. *tsên*
Sz. *chên*
K. J. *chin*
A. *trên* Even Upper.

Precious; rare; beautiful, as gems. Delicate; delicious, as flavours. To prize.

珍寶 precious things.

珍奇 rare things.

珍珠 pearls.

珍珠粉 pearl sago.

珍珠米 maize.

珍珠花 *Spiræa*, or meadow-sweet.

珍珠蘭 *Chloranthus inconspicuus*,—used to scent tea.

珍珠點 "pearl drops,"—the *fleur de lis*.

珍珠毛 the so-called "unborn lamb skin."

如掌上珍 like a jewel in one's hand, *i.e.* a daughter.

山珍海味 mountain delicacies and sea flavours, *i.e.* all kinds of rare food.

珍饈美味 delicious dainties and beautiful flavours, *i.e.* all kinds of nice food.

八珍豈所敢望 how can I hope for the eight delicacies,—off which the Emperor is supposed to dine. These are bears' paws, deers' tails, ducks' tongues, torpedo roe, camels' hump, monkeys' lips, carps' tails, and beef marrow.

珍[1]
599

珍瑞 an auspicious token of any kind.
珍重 to value; to take care of. A phrase used at parting = take care of yourself.
將花分外珍重 was extra careful of the flowers.
前途珍重 take care of yourself on the journey.
珍愛 to prize,—of things or people.
命世之珍 the priceless possession of an age,—as Confucius.
見珍人世者 to be esteemed a jewel among men. [Understand 於 after 珍.]
珍禽 rare birds.
珍藏 to treasure up.
珍奇各物 various treasures and rarities,—the exhibits at an Exhibition.
珍惜 to prize.

疹[3]
600
R. 軫
C. *ch'ên*
H. *chin*
F. *ching*, v. *möng*
W. *tsang*
N. *tsing*
P. *chên*
M. } *tsên*
Y. }
Sz. *chên*
K. *chin*
J. *shin*
A. *chên*
Rising Upper.

Pustules of any kind; a rash or eruption. Used for various kinds of fever.

疹子 a rash.
出疹子 to have the measles, or scarlet fever.
瘟疹 scarlet fever.
痘疹 small-pox pustules.
瘢疹 a sort of carbuncle.
癮疹 small pimples, as in measles.

眕[3]
601
R. 軫
See 疹
Rising Upper.

To restrain rising anger; to keep one's temper.

憾而能眕者鮮矣 those who can be angry and not show it are few.

紾[3]
602
R. 軫
N. *tsing*
See 疹
Rising Upper.

To twist a cord round; to bind. Crooked; obstinate.

紾轉 to go around.
紾戾 crabbed; obstinate.

胗
603

Same as 600.

袗[3]
604
R. 軫
N. *tsing*
See 疹
Rising Upper.

Plain dark clothes. Clothes of one thickness. Border of a dress.

兄弟袗玄 the brothers wore black.
袗絺綌 single grass-cloth or linen.

診[3]
605
R. 軫
N. *tsing*
P. *chên*, v. *chên*
See 疹
Rising Upper.

To examine,—as a doctor. To verify.

診視 to examine a patient.
診明 to ascertain the nature of a disease.
診脈 to feel the pulse.
懸絲診脈 to feel the pulse by means of a silk thread.
診治 to cure.
診夢 to interpret a dream.

軫[3]
606
R. 軫 (11.)
N. *chïng*, *tsing*
See 疹
Rising Upper.

To turn; to revolve. A bar in a carriage to lean upon. The pegs of a lute. Distressed; sorrowful. The last of the twenty-eight constellations, including the stars β, δ, η, ν in Corvus.

輿軫 bodies or boxes of carriages and wheels,—*i.e.* carriages.
士卒殷軫 military carriages in great numbers.
軫轉其道 the carriage went rolling on its way.
轉軫 to twist round the pegs of a lute,—as when tuning.
軫懷 compassion; kind feelings.
軫念 to think kindly on.
紆軫 discontented; fretting against fate.

貞[1]
607
R. 庚
C. *ching*
H. *chin*
F. *ting*
W. } *tsing*
N. }
P. *chêng*, *chên*
M. *tsên*
Y. *tsêng*
Sz. *chên*, *chêng*
K. *chöng*
J. *tei*, *chō*
A. *tring*
Even Upper.

To enquire by divination. Lucky, as applied to the 內卦 or lower three lines of any one of the sixty-four diagrams; *see* 卦 5177. Chaste; pure; virtuous. Used for "number four," being the fourth character in the 易經 Book of Changes. Also read *chêng*[1].

貞烈 chaste, even to death.
貞潔 or 貞淑 pure; undefiled, as a virgin.
氷貞玉潔 ice chastity and jade purity, *i.e.* pure, unsullied.
貞女 a virtuous woman; a virgin.
貞節 pure and undefiled,—said of a widow who will not re-marry.
貞節坊 gateways or arches put up in honour of widows who have not re-married.
守貞 to keep one's purity,—said of a girl whose *fiancé* has died, and who elects to remain unmarried ever afterwards.
貞正 pure and upright.
貞諒 trustworthy, faithful.
貞固不搖 of immovable virtue.
貞者見之謂貞 a pure man seeing it calls it pure,—to the pure all things are pure. *See* 淫 13,244.
貞觀開元 when Chêng Kuan began, *i.e.* when the T'ang dynasty began. 貞觀 was the 年號 or periodic style of 太宗 the second Emperor of the T'ang Dynasty, A.D. 627.
貞者事之幹也 *chên* (the pure) is the essential element in all matters.
休貞 prosperous and auspicious; a lucky site for a grave.
考休貞 to search out a good site for a grave.
貞疾 a constant illness.
貞裁 an equitable decision.

楨[1]
608
R. 庚
See 貞
Even Upper.

A common evergreen growing in north China. It is the 女楨 or wax tree (*Ligustrum lucidum* and *L. obtusifolium*). It is also called 冬青 "green in winter." Its seeds, called 女楨子, are much used as a tonic. A post. Also read *chêng*[1].

楨榦 the posts and sideboards by which adobe walls of houses are raised. Hence, a support.

楨[1] 608

朝庭者天下之楨榦也 the Court is the frame by which the empire is held together.

邦之楨 a pillar of the state; a patriot.

維周之楨 the supporters of the House of Chou.

禎[2] 609
R. 庚
See 貞
Even Upper.

Lucky; propitious. Also read *chêng*[1].

禎祥 auspicious; of good omen.

崇禎 the last Emperor of the Ming dynasty.

榛[1] 610
R. 眞
C. *tsun*
H. *tsʻin*
F. *cheing*
W. *tsang*
N. *tsêng*
P. *chên*
M. Y. *tsên*
Sz. *chên*
K. *chin*
J. *shin*
A. *trăn*
Even Upper.

The hazel-nut or filbert tree (*Corylus heterophylla*) is known as 榛子. A thorny tree.

榛仁 or 榛瓤 the kernel of the hazel-nut.

榛榛 overgrown with thorns and brushwood.

若不少記榛梗 if you don't call to mind my thorns (my thorny or bad behaviour)—*i.e.* if you bear no malice.

溱[1] 611
R. 眞
See 臻
Even Upper.

A small stream, one of the sources of the river 淮 Huai in Honan. Also a river in Hupeh.

溱溱 abundant, as a crop; clustering, as houses; increasing, as population.

臻[1] 612
R. 眞
C. *tsun*
H. *tsin*
F. *cheing*
W. *tsang*
N. *tsêng*
P. *chên*
M. Y. *tsên*
Sz. *chên*
K. *chin*
J. *shin*
A. *trăn*
Even Upper.

The utmost; the highest. To reach; to attain to. To collect. Many. *See* 4696.

百福駢臻 may all blessings settle here,—a phrase seen on doors, etc.

澤臻四表 his bounty reached everywhere.

饑饉薦臻 famine comes again and again.

彼人之心于何其臻 the heart of man, to what lengths will it (not) go?

臻于衛 to arrive at the State of Wei.

蓁[1] 613
R. 眞
See 臻
Even Upper.

Luxuriant, as foliage. To wear on the head.

桃之夭夭,其葉蓁蓁 the peach tree is young and elegant; luxuriant are its leaves.

箴[1] 614
R. 侵
F. *ching*
See 鍼
Even Upper.

A needle. To probe; to pierce. To warn; to admonish. Interchanged with 615.

石箴 or 箴砭 a stone probe, used to puncture sores.

箴言 warning words, or 箴規 warning rules,—admonitions.

箴銘 to have admonitory phrases carved on stone for general information.

箴疵 to attack people's faults; to criticise.

其孫箴尹 his grandson was Minister of Remonstrance,—the prototype of the modern Censor.

鍼[1] 615
R. 侵
C. *chêm*
H. *chim*
F. *cheing*
W. *tsang*
N. *tsing*
P. *chên*
M. Y. *tsên*
Sz. *chên*
K. *chʻim*
J. *shin*
A. *chêm*
Even Upper.

A needle; a pin; a probe; a sting. To probe; to pierce. Pine-leaves. *See* 7435, 9338, 11,265.

鍼線 needles and thread; needlework.

飛鍼走線 flies the needle and goes the thread,—of rapid sewing.

鍼線筐兒 a woman's work-basket.

倒 *tao*[4] 鍼線 to backstitch.

鍼頭線腦 odds and ends of sewing.

穿鍼 or 紉鍼 or 引鍼 to thread a needle.

鍼尖 the point of a needle.

鍼眼 the eye of a needle. Also 鍼鼻兒 *lit.* the nose of a needle.

鍼刺 or 鍼繡 to embroider.

鍼黹工 or 鍼指 embroidery; fine needle-work.

做些鍼指 to do a little needle-work.

跑鍼縫 to run a seam.

竟像綉花鍼一般 just like an embroidery needle, ...

找了一天總無影響 you look for it all day and never find it.

鍼脚稀 the stitching is coarse.

海底撈鍼 like fishing up a needle from the bottom of the sea,—impossible.

小時偷鍼,大時偷金 steal needles when young, you'll steal money when old.

金鍼 the mariner's compass. Also known as 定南鍼 south pointing needle. *See* 574.

磁石引鍼 a loadstone attracts needles. *See* 12,407.

寒暑鍼 a cold-heat needle,—a thermometer.

風雨鍼 a wind-rain needle,—a barometer.

鼓鎚鍼 a drumstick needle,—a pin.

乞巧鍼 beg-clever needle,—very skilful.

鍼皮削鐵 sewing skins and scraping iron,—parsimonious.

鍼對 as like as two needles; the needle due N. and S.; needle opposed to (a beard of grain),—diamond cut diamond. *See* 7655.

如坐鍼氈 or 鍼毡之所 like sitting on a rug full of needles, *i.e.* in a position where one is always being attacked.

鍼灸 acupuncture and cauterisation.

鍼法 the practice of acupuncture.

針 616

Same as 615.

鱵[1] 617
R. 侵
See 鍼
Even Upper.

A kind of white-bait (*Hemiramphus intermedius*), commonly known as the 鍼嘴魚 needle-mouth fish, from its sharp projecting snout. Also known as the 長短鱵 and 罵婆魚.

甄[1] 618
R. 眞 先
C. *yen*, *chên*
H. *yen*
F. *ing*
W. *tsang*
N. *tsing*
P. *chên*
M. *tsên*, *ts'ên*
K. *chin*
J. *shin*
A. *yen*, *kien*, *chên*
Even Upper.

To mould; to fashion. To act on; to influence; to excite; to alarm.

甄陶萬類 to mould and fashion all things,—alluding to the theory of creation.

甄別人才 to discern the special talents of each individual.

Read *chien*[1]. The wing of an army.

蓁[1] 619
R. 眞
See 甄
Even Upper.

A bright blue orchid, the **荪蓁**, which grows in the south of China. Also known as **地松** ground fir, and **蟾蜍蘭** toad orchid.

怔 620

See 690.

肫 621

See 2848.

砧[1] 622
R. 侵
C. *chêm*
H. *tsem*
F. *ting*, *t'ing*
W. *tsang*
N. *tsing*
P. *chên*
M. *tsên*
Y. *tsên*
Sz. *chên*
K. *ch'im*
J. *chin*
A. *chêm*
Even Upper.

A block to beat clothes on when washing them. An anvil. A heavy stone with a handle fitted into it, used by athletes.

砧板 a chopping-board, as used by butchers.

石砧 a stone to which criminals are chained.

抽砧 to throw the heavy stone to each other,—for catching.

藁砧 a stone to beat clothes on when washing them. Used figuratively for "a husband." *See* 1389.

揕[4] 623
R. 沁
See 鍼
SinkingUpper.

To strike or stab. The noise of felling wood.

以右手揕其匈 with my right hand I will stab him in the breast,—said by Ching K'o.

斟[1] 624
R. 侵
C. *chêm*
H. *chim*
F. *ching*
W. *tsang*
N. *tsing*
P. *chên*
M. *tsên*
Y. *tsên*
Sz. *chên*
K. *ch'im*
J. *shin*
A. *chêm*
Even Upper.

To pour out. To deliberate.

斟茶 to pour out tea.

斟酒 to pour out wine.

斟滿了 fill up!

斟議 or **斟酌** to consult; to deliberate.

斟酌着 according to circumstances; as the case may be.

斟酌爲佳 it is better to deliberate.

細斟 to carefully discuss.

斟妥了 it has all been settled.

椹[1] 625
R. 侵 寢
C. *shêm*
H. *shim*
F. *seing*[2]
W. *zang*
N. *zing*[2]
P. *jên*[5]
M. *sên*[5]
Y. *ts'ên*
K. *sim*
J. *chin*
A. *t'êm*[2]
Even & Rising Lower Irregular.

A chopping-block. A target. A mulberry-tree. Used for 9843.

椹菌 a fungus growth on the *chên* tree.

臣之胷不足以當椹質 my breast is hardly the thing to use as a chopping-block.

碪[1] 626
R. 侵 覃 感
See 砧 嵁
Even & Rising Upper.

Used for 622, in the same senses.

Read *k'an*[1]. Peaked, like mountains; hilly.

碪磛於青霄 the lofty peaks pierced the azure sky.

左右石碪磛立 right and left the stones were piled up high.

霹靂碪 (*ts'én*[1]) a name given in the **本草** *Pén Ts'ao* to a meteoric stone from **雷州府** on the mainland north of Hainan.

鬵 627

See 11,522.

譖 628

See 11,578.

頷[3] 629
R. 寢 沁
See 枕
Rising & Sinking Upper.

To hang the head, as when weak or sleepy.

枕[3] 630
R. 寢 沁
C. *chêm*
H. *chim*
F. *ching*, v. *chieng*
W. *tsang*
N. *tsing*
P. *chên*
M. *tsên*
Y. *tsêng*
Sz. *chên*
K. *ch'im*
J. *shin*
A. *chêm*
Rising & Sinking Upper.

A pillow,—of wood, bamboo, china, etc. A stake to fasten cattle to. Adjacent. The "bridge" on musical instruments.

枕頭 a pillow.

枕箱 a box and pillow in one.

耳枕 a pillow with a hole for the ear.

枕套 or **枕頭袋** a pillow-case.

角枕粲兮 how beautiful was the pillow ornamented with horn.

伏枕 the face buried in the pillow.

警枕 a pillow so constructed as to rouse the sleeper. Said to have been first used by **錢鏐** and afterwards by **司馬光**.

藥枕 a pillow containing dried flowers, drugs, etc.

枕伴 a bed-fellow.

枕邊教妻 teach your wife on the pillow,—give her curtain lectures!

枕邊言 pillow words,—as spoken by a wife to her husband, and against the insidiousness of which Chinese moralists inveigh.

曲肱而枕 he bent his arm and pillowed his head.

枕之則 if used as pillow, then .....

枕戈 to make a pillow of weapons,—to be prepared.

高枕而寐 he sleeps soundly, *i.e.* without care.

安枕無憂 to sleep peaceably without care.

枕席難安 unable to rest peaceably in his bed.

枕席未安 not yet firmly fixed on the throne.

枕上死 to die in one's bed, *i.e.* not a violent death.

枕[3] 630

木枕墻 the stick leans against the wall.
枕骨 the pillow bone, or occiput.
後枕厚 his occiput is thick, *i.e.* he will have a numerous posterity.
門枕 a door-sill.
枕木 a sleeper on a railway.
枕冷衾寒 pillow cold and bedclothes chilly,—of poverty.
兒枕 the placenta.
兒枕疼 after-pains.

酖[4] 631
R. 沁覃
C. ⊆*shêm*
H. ⌐*tam*, v. ⌐*kên*
F. *t'ing*
W. ⊆*dzang*
N. *dzêng*₅
P. *chên*
M. ⊆*ts'ên*, v. ⌐*kên*
K. *chin*
J. *chin*, *djin*
A. *t'am*, ⊆*chêm*
Sinking Lower, very Irregular.

A bird like the secretary falcon, also called 同力鳥, with a long black neck and red bill. It eats snakes and is supposed to be so poisonous that fish die where it drinks, the grass withers around its nest, and its feathers steeped in spirits make a virulent poison. Venomous; deadly. To poison.

吾令鴆爲媒兮 I bade the *chên* act as my go-between.
酖酒 poisoned wine.
酖毒 poisonous.
宴安酖毒 feasting and ease are deadly poisons.
飲酖卒 he drank poison and died.
將酖之 tried to poison her.

Read *tan*[1]. Addicted to.

酖嗜 greedy; gluttonous.
荒酖酒色 addicted to wine and women.

鴆 632

Same as 631.

頠[3] 633
R. 沁
See 枕
Sinking Upper.

The occiput; the bone of the head on which one rests in sleeping. *See* 630.

Read *tan*[3]. Filthy.

Read *tan*[1]. Silly.

頠顩 foolish-looking.

朕[4] 634
R. 寢 軫
C. *chêm*₂
H. ⊆*chim*
F. *teing*₂
W. ⊆*dzang*
N. *dzêng*
P. *chên*₃
M. *tsên*₃
Y. *tsêng*₃
Sz. *chên*
K. *chim*
J. *chin*, *djin*
A. ⊆*trêm*, ⊆*trên*
Rising Lower Irregular.

Originally a common word for I, me, my; but appropriated by 始皇帝 the First Emperor, B.C. 222, to Imperial use alone. WE. Subtle.

天忘朕邪 has your Holiness forgotten me?
朕躬 WE,—the Emperor.
朕知 WE know.
朕德 OUR virtue.
朕心 OUR heart.
朕安 WE are well,—in reply to enquiries.
朕親 OUR relatives.
朕命不易 OUR appointment of you shall not change.
而持不得其朕 still we cannot grasp his (God's) attributes.
佳朕 a happy conceit. [朕 for 朕.]
似有佳朕 she appeared to be *enceinte*.
朕兆 the subtle; the mysterious,—as the future.
未成兆朕 not yet assumed shape,—formless.

栘[4] 635
R. 寢
See 朕
Rising Lower.

The head of a mallet. A plant, the leaves of which when burnt furnish a mordant for fixing colours.

眹[3] 636
R. 軫
See 陳
cf. 朕
Rising Lower.

The pupil of the eye. *See* 634.

無目朕謂之瞽 to have no pupils to the eyes is to be *ku*,—stone blind.

侲[4] 637
R. 震 眞
See 賑
Sinking Upper.

A lad of ten or twelve years of age; a good boy.

侲童 boys employed in religious processions.

娠[4] 638
R. 眞
C. *shên*
H. ⊆*shin*
F. *sing*
W. *sang*
N. *chïng*, *sing*
P. *shên*
M. ⊆*sên*, ⊆*ts'ên*
K. *sin*
J. *shin*
A. *t'ên*
Even Upper.

Pregnant.

娠婦 a pregnant woman.
胎娠 prégnant.
娠動 quickening of the fœtus; also, incipient labour.
娠喜 *enceinte*. *See* 4073.
落娠 a miscarriage.
遂得娠孕 and so became pregnant.

幠[1] 639
R. 眞
See 眞
Even Lower.

The nose-bag of a horse. Commonly known as 馬覓囊.

振[4] 640
R. 震 眞
C. *chên*
H. ⌐*chen*
F. ⌐*ching*
W. *tsang*
N. *chïng*
P. *chên*
M. } *tsên*
Y. }
Sz. *chên*
K. *chin*
J. *shin*
A. *chên*
Sinking Upper.

To move; to shake. To excite; to stir up. To restore. To call back. From. Used for 641.

振衣 to shake one's dress.
手振 a trembling hand.
振動 to excite to action; to be up and doing.
振臂 to wave the hand,—in encouragement of soldiers, etc.
振作 to excite to action; to urge on.
振作有爲 he is very capable, or very able.
那個人有振作 that man is a born leader.
振拔 to raise.
振救 to save from danger.
振刷 (or 起) 精神 to rouse one's energies.
重 *ch'ung*[2] 振銳氣 to rouse again their ardour. *See* 5727.
振怖 to alarm.
手也振得生疼 my hand was also painfully jarred,—by the shock.
振覺 to awaken.
振興 to cause to prosper.
望其振興家業 hoping to improve the family fortunes.
大振家聲 he has greatly raised the family reputation.

振[4] 640

威振四海 he inspires awe within the Four Seas, *i.e.* everywhere.
振旅 to lead troops back.
振古 from of old.
振廩 to throw open the granaries.

Read *chên*[1]. Numerous. Noble.

振振 in swarms.
振振公子 the noble sons of the prince.
均服振振 with combined energy and grand display.

賑[4] 641
R. 貝 軫
H. *chen*
See 振 Sinking & Rising Upper.

Liberal; charitable. To give in charity. *See* 640.

賑濟 or 賑捐 to subscribe money to relieve,—as in famine times.
賑饑 to relieve the hungry.
賑恤 to relieve and compassionate.
賑需 charity in a concrete form.
賑欵 funds of a charity.
領賑 to receive relief.
以工代賑 to find work for people instead of giving money.

震[4] 642
R. 震 (12.)
H. *ch'in*
See 振 Sinking Upper.

To shake; to agitate; to shock; to startle; to terrify. To quicken.

地震 an earthquake.
春震帝王生, 冬震帝王崩 an earthquake in spring portends the birth, in winter the death, of a prince.
徐方震驚 the region of Hsü shook and was terrified.
不震不動 unshaken, unmoved,—of a hero.
雷震 struck by thunder (*i.e.* lightning).
震雷 the roll of thunder.
震怒 thundering anger.
震威 to strike with awe.
震破了 shattered by the shock,—as of an earthquake.

震[4] 642

名震遠近 his name is known far and wide.
莫不震懼其威 all trembled at his majestic bearing.
震悼 to be shocked with grief.
震壓 to repress; to keep down.
震動 to move; to disturb, as by an earthquake; to arouse; to excite.
震懾 to stand in awe of. Also, to overawe.
震搖 to shake.
震死了 frightened to death by a sudden shock.
爲暴雷震死 struck dead by a thunderbolt.
震卦 the 4th of the Eight Diagrams, referring to the quickening of nature.
未幾婢腹震 before long the maid's womb quickened, *i.e.* she found herself *enceinte*.
載震 to become pregnant.
震旦 a Buddhist name for China.

陣[4] 643
R. 震
C. *chên*
H. *ch'in*
F. *teing*
W. *tsang*
N. *dzing*
P. *chên*
M. *tsên*
Y. *tsêng*
Sz. *chên, tsên*
K. *chin*
J. *djin*
A. *trên*
Sinking Lower.

To arrange; to form in ranks; a regiment of soldiers; an army. A battle. Repeatedly. Numerative of gusts, blasts, showers, etc. [To be distinguished from 陳 658.] *See* 4936.

八陣圖 eight tactical dispositions of troops,—invented by 諸葛亮 Chu-ko Liang, and exhibited by eight rows of huge stones, eight to each row, in the 奉節 Fêng-chieh District in Ssŭch'uan. These eight were named after Heaven, Earth, Wind, Clouds, Dragon, Tiger, Bird, Snake.
布陣 to set out; to arrange.
陣兵 to quarter troops.
排陣 to draw up in line of battle.
上陣 to go to battle.
陣上 in battle.
陣亡 or 陣上亡 to die in battle.
陣勢 position of troops,—in reference to their strength.

陣[4] 643

擺開陣勢 to dispose troops for battle.
陣圖 plan of the battle.
打頭陣 the van-guard; the front of the battle.
打敗陣 to lose a battle.
冲鋒陷陣 rushing on the spears and throwing himself into the fight.
我先去與他見陣 I will go and have a preliminary fight with him.
擺女人陣 to get a woman to do the fighting,—to get behind one's wife's petticoats.
設迷龍陣 to open a gambling-hell.
迷魂陣 infatuated with, or under the pernicious influence of,—a woman.
陣陣的 repeatedly.
一陣一陣冷 getting colder and colder.
一陣冷, 一陣熱 now cold, now hot.
一陣雨 a shower of rain.
一陣烟 a puff of smoke.
一陣明, 一陣不明 one moment you understand, and the next you don't.
一陣火焚 a burst of fireworks.

CH'ÊN.

嗔[1] 644
R. 眞
C. *ch'ên*
H. *chin*
F. *ching*
W. *tsang, ch'iung*
N. *chïng, ch'ing*
P. *ch'ên*
M. *tsên*
K. *chin*
J. *shin*
A. *hsên*
Even Upper. Aspirate Irregular.

To get angry; to rail at. *See* 5163.

生嗔 to get angry.
嗔怪 to rebuke.
嗔怪來晚了 scolded him for being late.
嗔嫌 anger and hate.
並非嗔着 he did not abuse, nor scold, him.
他不尋嗔你來 he does not seek to irritate you.

Read *t'ien*[1].

怒氣嗔胸 anger filled his breast.

瞋 [1] 645
R. 先眞
See 嗔田
Even Upper & Lower.

To stare at in scorn; to glare at in anger.

瞋怒無度 glared at him, angry beyond all bounds.
瞋視 to glare at angrily.

琛 [1] 646
R. 侵
Even Upper.

A beautiful precious stone.

來獻其琛 they come to present their precious things.
天琛水怪 gems from heaven and strange things from the sea, —rarities in general.

瞫 647

Same as 646.

臣 [2] 648
R. 眞
C. *shên*
H. *shin, ch'in*
F. *sing*
W. *tsang*
N. *dzing*
P. *ch'ên*
M. } *ts'ên*
V. }
Sz. *ch'ên*
K. *sin*
J. *shin, djin*
A. *t'ên*
Even Lower.

A subject; a vassal; a servant. A minister of State; a statesman. Used by Chinese civil officials to the Emperor for "I," where Manchu officials use 奴才 your slave; and by the Emperor himself to God. Radical 131. *See* 3269.

人臣 a subject; *see* 2526.
君臣 sovereign and subject; or, sovereign and minister, in which sense the term appears as one of the Five Relationships of mankind; *see* 7464. Fundamental and accidental.
稱臣奉貢 to become subjects and pay tribute.
臣僕 servants and slaves,—as were criminals and captives in ancient days.
臣子 a minister of State.
臣宦 or 臣僚 government officials.
臣衙門 the minister's (*i.e.* my) yamên.
直臣 an upright minister.
忠臣 a loyal minister.
亂臣 a treacherous or rebellious official.
貳臣 a traitorous minister, who passes over to the new dynasty.
權臣 an influential minister.
群臣 or 諸臣 the various officials,—at Court.

臣 [2] 648

文臣 and 武臣 civil and military officials, respectively.
欽差大臣 an Imperially commissioned great minister,—an Imperial Commissioner, an Ambassador, etc.
本大臣 I, the great minister, —used by high officials, as above, when speaking or writing of themselves.
予臣 I; he,—referring retrospectively to the reigning Emperor while his late father was still reigning.
五臣 the five ministers,—of the Emperor Shun.
不臣 said of a rebellious or disloyal minister.
素有不臣之心 he was of a disloyal temperament.
臣妾 my concubine,—as an official would say in addressing the throne.
率土之濱莫非王臣 within the boundary of the land, there is none who is not a subject of the sovereign.
樸雖小,天下不敢臣 small though it be in body, there is no one in the world who dares to use it as a servant. [Said of 道 Tao.]
主者天道也,臣者人道也 that which rules is the Tao of God, that which serves is the Tao of man; or, the Tao of God is fundamental, the Tao of man accidental.
稱臣 to declare oneself a vassal; to own allegiance. *See* 1910.
臣順 to submit; to own allegiance.
萬國臣服 all nations submitted.

沉 [2] 649
R. 侵寢
C. *ch'êm*, v. *chêm*[2], *shêm*
H. *ch'im, shim*
F. *t'ing*, v. *t'eing, sing*
W. *dzang, sang*
N. *dzing, sing*
P. *ch'ên, shên*
M. } *ts'ên, sên*
V. }
Sz. *ch'ên, shên*

To sink, as opposed to 升 *see* 5085; to perish. Deep. Dull, as colour. Bass notes. Heavy. Very. As a surname, read *shên*[3], and generally written 沈; *see* 9849. *See* 12,635.

沉底 to sink to the bottom.
沉在水裏 to sink in the water.

沉 [2] 649
K. *ch'im, sim*
J. *chin, shin*
A. *trêm*
Even and Rising Lower and Upper.

沉船 a sunken ship; a wreck.
沉船木料 wood from a wreck.
沉沫 or 沉沒 sunk; gone out of sight; perished.
陸沉者 people drowned on dry land.
沉案 to put off, or shirk hearing, a case,—until eventually it lapses altogether.
日將沉西 the sun was sinking in the west.
十沉九浮 ten it sinks against nine it floats,—the odds are rather against floating.
沉淪 to perish; to pass away, —as a former faith, good old customs, etc.
沉溺 sunk in, as in vice; infatuated; doting.
偏沉 out of balance; unevenly balanced.
沉吟 bass singing; to bethink oneself.
尚在沉吟 he was still deep in thought.
沉思 to think deeply; to reflect.
沉重 heavy; severe; grave; serious, as an illness.
沉篤 dangerous; serious, as an illness.
沉醉 or 沉酣 very drunk.
沉失 to sink; to be lost.
沉迷不反 to be irrevocably sunk and lost,—in vice, etc.
沉默 reserved; discreet.
沉下臉來 his face dropped.
沉睡 fell fast asleep.
沉痾 a severe illness.
沉著 or 沉靜 unmoved; imperturbable; impassive.
陰陰沉沉的 lowering skies.
沉沉兒 or 打个沉兒 stop a bit! hold on!
沉沉 very deep; very heavy.
沉甸甸 heavy and clumsy.
分兩沉 heavy in weight.
沉香 garoo wood, or lign-aloes (*Aquilaria agallocha*, Roxb.), so called because it sinks in water. *See* 7836.

沉[2] 649

土沉香 native garoo wood,—a kind of Agave, supposed to resemble garoo wood.

九天，八爲沉天 of the nine heavens the eighth is the *ch'én* heaven.

沉水 a river in Ssŭch'uan.

沉鳧 the mallard; wild duck in general.

霃[2] 650
R. 侵
See 忱沉
J. *chin, djin*
A. *trêm*
Even Lower.

Long-continued rainy weather.

陰陰霃霃 dull; lowering, as if about to rain. *See* 649.

鈂[2] 651
R. 侵寢
See 沉審
Even and Rising Lower and Upper.

The roe of fish.

辰[2] 652
R. 眞
C. *shên*
H. *shin*
F. *sing*
W. *zang*
N. *jïng, zing*
P. *ch'ên*
M. *sên, hsün, shun*
Y. *ts'ên*
Sz. *ch'ên*
K. *sin*
J. *shin*
A. *t'ên*
Even Lower.

A part of time. A lucky time. The heavenly bodies which mark the time. Radical 161. Also read *shên*[2]. *See* Tables, *Vd*.

一個時辰 a twelfth part of the day, as divided by the Chinese into two-hour periods.

辰時 the division of the day from 7 to 9 a.m.

好時辰 a lucky time; a birthday.

良辰 a lucky day.

時辰香 time incense, *i.e.* incense sticks, which mark the time as they burn.

時辰表 time manifester,—a watch.

忌辰 a sacred day,—the death-days of the Emperors and Empresses of the present dynasty. *See* 924.

生辰 a birthday.

我生不辰 I was born at an unlucky time.

天之生我，我辰安在 O God who gave me birth, where was the lucky hour for me? *i.e.* I was born at an unlucky hour.

辰[2] 652

星辰 the heavenly bodies; the zodiacal spaces where the sun and moon meet in conjunction.

三辰 sun, moon, and stars.

北極謂之北辰 the pole-star is called *pei ch'én*.

大辰 the planet Mercury.

五辰四時也 the five *ch'én* are the four seasons.

辰月 the 3rd moon.

辰維 to be now thinking. *See* 10,448.

辰光 time of the day.

宸[2] 653
R. 眞
C. *shên*
H. *shin*
F. *sing*
W. *zang*
N. *jïng*
P. *ch'ên*
M. Y. *ts'ên*
Sz. *ch'ên*
K. *sin*
J. *shin*
A. *t'ên*
Even Lower.

The private apartments of the Emperor; Imperial.

宸宮 the inner or private part of the Imperial palace. *See* 3555.

宸垣 the Imperial city, *i.e.* the quasi city where the Emperor lives, within the Tartar city of Peking.

宸翰之寶 the Imperial signature, or calligraphy.

宸廑 Imperial anxieties.

敐[2] 654
R. 眞
See 辰
Even Lower.

To jump for joy.

輔輔敐敐 hopping and skipping for joy.

晨[2] 655
R. 眞
C. *shên*
H. *shin*
F. *sing*
W. *zang*
N. *jïng*
P. S. *ch'ên*
M. Y. *ts'ên*
K. *sin*
J. *shin*
A. *t'ên*
Even Lower.

The sun shining out. Morning; dawn.

晨夕 morning and evening.

自晨至晚 from dawn to dark.

晨昏 morning and evening; dawn and dusk.

晨昏顚倒 to turn night into day, and vice versâ.

明晨 to-morrow morning.

晨早到 arrived at daylight.

鷄司晨 the cock heralds the morn.

可與數晨夕 I can stay with you a few days.

晨星 Orion. Virtuous and good men. *See* 11,548 *shén*[1].

晨風 a morning breeze.

晨門 a gatekeeper.

蜃[2] 656
R. 軫震
C. *shên, shên*[2]
H. *shun*
F. *sing, seing*[2]
W. *zang*
N. *jïng*
P. *shên, ch'ên*
M. *sên, sun*
K. *sin*
J. *shin, djin*
A. *t'ên*[2]
Rising and Sinking Lower Irregular.

A huge marine monster which can change its shape. The Chinese sea-serpent. Said to have been suggested by waterspouts, and generally associated with mirage. A kind of shell-fish; a clam.

蜃氣 the sea-serpent; waterspouts.

蜃市 sea-serpent market; also 海市蜃樓 sea market and sea-serpent pavilions, *i.e.* the buildings and monsters seen in a mirage and mistaken by the Chinese for realities.

蜃疆 the mirage land,—Loochoo, in which direction mirages were seen.

蜃炭 mortar made of burnt clam-shells,—used for the walls of a mausoleum.

蜃車 a hearse,—carried so near to the ground as to resemble a clam. Others say because decorated with shell-work.

麎[2] 657
R. 眞
See 辰
Even Lower.

The female of the 麋 elk, 7826.

陳[2] 658
R. 眞
C. *ch'ên*
H. *ch'in*
F. *ting*
W. *dzang*
N. *dzing*
P. *ch'ên*
M. *ts'ên*
Y. *ts'êng*
Sz. *ch'ên, ts'ên*
K. *chin*
J. *chin, djin*
A. *trên*
Even Lower.

To arrange. To spread out. To marshal. To state to a superior. Old; stale; worn-out. Name of a feudal State. A path. [To be distinguished from 陳 643.]

陳饋 to arrange dishes of food.

陳設 to set out; to arrange.

陳設亭 a small pavilion in which are set out certain favourite articles of the dead.

鋪陳錦帳 to prepare the nuptial couch.

陳行 or 陳師 to marshal troops.

陳列 to arrange; to set forth, of things or of details in a written document; to draw up, as troops.

陳說 to state a case; to explain.

陳[2]
658

陳明 to state in detail, or clearly.
陳情表 a statement or plaint made to the Emperor.
仲陳 or **申陳** the term adopted in the treaty of 1842 for communications addressed by Consuls to Governors-General and Governors of provinces.
陳久 old; for a long time.
年陳日久 years stale and days old,—out of date.
陳人 an old acquaintance. Also, one whose sole claim to superiority rests upon his superior age.
小舖子的兔兒爺 like the rabbit-images in small shops,.... **陳人** old acquaintances, the shopkeepers not being able to afford new ones.
陳腐 spoiled by keeping; out of date.
陳糧 or **陳粟** old, stale grain.
陳穀子 stale grain; useless; played out; rotten.
陳皮 dried orange peel.
陳案 an old-standing case or law-suit.
在陳絕糧 to be without food in the Ch'ên State,—as Confucius was. Used of any time of peril.
胡逝我陳 why did he come to my path? *i.e.* to my house. The path is from the outer gate to the hall or reception room.
陳紹 or **陳紹糟** old Shao-hsing wine.
陳對 to reply in detail.
陳認識的 an old acquaintance.
陳尸 to expose a body.
陳請 to recommend to a superior,—a course to be pursued, etc.
陳述 to explain; to give details.
陳醋 fine old vinegar.

Read *chên*[4]. Used for 643.

陳斃 to kill in battle.
陳石 kerb stones; a plinth.
陳枕 sleepers.
陳子 or **陳兒** a time.

陳[2]
658

一陳一陳的 every now and then.
一陳 a gust; a puff; a shower, etc.
充下陳 to be a serving woman, or concubine.

蔯[2]
659
R. **眞**
See **陳**
Even Lower.

A medicinal herb, regarded as good for rheumatism. *See* 13,219.

橙
660

See 744.

塵[2]
661
R. **眞**
See **陳**
Even Lower.

Dust; dirt. This world, as opposed to the next. That which obscures the mind; sensuality; vice. *See* **香** 4256.

塵土 or **塵灰** or **塵沙** or **塵頭** dust.
塵頭大起 a storm of dust arose.
塵垢 dirt.
塵靜風息 the dust has settled and the wind has stopped.
塵塗 or **塵埃** dust,—usually in a figurative sense; the dusty world.
塵凡 mortality; beings of dust.
紅塵 or **世塵** red dust or dust of the generation,—this world; this mortal life, as opposed to the existence offered by Buddhism.
絕塵 to have done with the world,—as a monk.
景又絕塵 the scenery, too, beats anything in the world.
出塵之想 a longing to get away from the world,— into retirement.
有出塵之趣 has an unearthly charm.
塵壤 the world.
塵念 worldly thoughts.
塵心俗慮 worldly thoughts and vulgar cares.
塵寰 or **塵軀** this mortal coil.
拂塵 to brush away dust.

塵[2]
661

塵尾 a duster,—made of a yak's tail or horsehair.
無一點塵 not a particle of dust.
承塵 a ceiling; an awning.
投之承塵 threw it into the dust-bin.
塵封起來了 covered up with dust.
塵牘 dusty archives; accumulation of documents.
塵汚 to soil with dust.
惹塵 it shows the dust,—as black cloth.
入塵見風 exposed to the air,—it gets hard, etc.
維塵冥冥 the dust will only blind you.
自塵 to raise dust about oneself.
洗塵 to wash away the dust,—of a feast at a friend's return.
置酒迎塵 to set out wine to meet the dust,—of a friend's arrival. *See* 1588.
步後塵 to follow in a man's dust, *i.e.* to imitate his example.
清塵 to cleanse from dust; your honourable visit.
風伯清塵 the wind is the dust-cleanser.
心塵 dust of the heart,—evil desires.
六塵 the six senses,—**色** of form, **聲** sound, **香** smell, **味** taste, **觸** touch, and **法** perception of character,—which it is the object of the Buddhist to vanquish.
無一點塵俗氣 not in the least commonplace,—of a painter's conceptions.
脫塵 not commonplace; original.
塵飢猶昔 living as meanly as ever. *See* 11,721.

趁[4]
662
R. **震** 銑
C. *ch'ên*
H. *'chin*
F. *t'eing*
W. *ts'ang*
N. *ts'ing*
P. *ch'ên*
M. } *ts'ên*
Y. }

To go. To follow. To avail oneself of.

趁行 (*hang*[2]) to sell at a lower price than is current or agreed upon, with a view to monopolise the sale.
趁願 to avail oneself of a person's willingness; to feel a malicious pleasure in.

趁[4]
662
Sz. *ch'ên*
K. *chin*
J. *chin*
A. *sên*
Sinking Upper.

趁時候 to avail oneself of the time.
趁機會 to avail oneself of the opportunity.
趁空 to avail oneself of leisure, —to do something.
趁早 to take time by the forelock.
趁虛而入 to take advantage of an opening or opportunity to get in.
趁着這陣雨 taking the opportunity of this shower.
趁風揚帆 while you have a good wind, hoist your sail.
趁勢而爲 to avail oneself of one's position to do anything.
趁便 to take advantage of the opportunity.
輕輕不趁手 too light for handling properly,—of a spear.

趁
663

Same as 662.

墋[3]
664
R. 寢
P. *ch'ên*
See 枕 (aspirated)
cf. 參差
A. *sêm*
Rising Upper.

Dirty. Turbid; obscure.
墋黷 dirty; begrimed with dust.

嶜[1]
665
R. 寢
P. v. *ch'ên*
Rising Upper.

Uneven.
嶜 *ts'én*[1] 嵳 irregular,—as the tops of mountains or trees. *See* 11,548 *ts'én*[1].

磣[3]
666
R. 寢
See 墋
Rising Upper.

Sand; grit.
牙磣 grittiness in food, which hurts the teeth. Also, indecent; lewd.
磣的慌 very gritty.
含磣 offensive; in bad taste.
你說得這麼牙磣 you speak so indecently.

醓[3]
667
R. 勘
See 彡
Sinking Upper

Vinegar-like; sour.
醓酢 vinegar.

輾
668

See 295.

紖[3]
669
R. 軫
See 朕
K'ANGHI gives the sound 朕 but the final is wrong.
Rising Lower.

A rope by which cattle are led. It is drawn through the cartilage of the nose.
及迎牲君執紖 when the victim was brought, the prince held it by the tether.
執紖 to hold the ropes of a pall, as is done by the nominal bearers or supporters.

疢[4]
670
R. 軫
W. *ts'ang*
N. *ch'ing*
See 疹
Rising Upper.

A fever which breaks out in sores. A fastidious appetite.
疢如疾首 I have a pain like a headache.

稱
671

See 734.

闖
672

See 2785.

儭
673

Same as 676.

嚫[4]
674
R. 震
See 襯
Sinking Upper.

To give money, especially to Buddhist priests for religious services.
達嚫 alms; the spiritual recompense for religious offerings. *See* 10,473.
說此達嚫 to preach this gospel.

櫬[4]
675
R. 震
See 襯
Sinking Upper.

A coffin, especially the inner one. To gather faggots.
棺櫬 a coffin.
棺櫬屋 a shed, generally near the grave, where the coffin is kept until the proper day for burial.
扶櫬回籍 carried his body back to his native place.
櫬梧 a name of the *Elæococca cordifolia*.

Read *kuan*[4]. A water-bucket.

襯[4]
676
R. 震
C. *ch'ên*
H. *ts'ang*
F. *ch'aing*
W. *ts'ang*
N. *ts'êng*
P. *ch'ên*
M. } *ts'ên*
Y. }
Sz. *ch'ên*
K. *ch'in*
J. *shin*
A. *sên*
Sinking Upper.

Inner garments; underclothing; to lie beneath; to line. To ornament; used in the annotation of poems etc. in the sense of "illustrative," "making a point." To give alms. To assist.
襯色 to add one colour to another, as in painting; to adorn the person.
添襯 to put on or add another colour, for effect.
陪襯 to supply more colouring; to bring forward in illustration.
此以宮中鶯燕之樂襯出人之當行樂爲承 this (couplet) argues, by way of 承 elucidation of the theme, that because orioles and swallows are happy (in spring), men should be so too.
作襯一筆 to make a point by adducing a strong argument or illustration.
襯僧 to give money to Buddhist priests.
襯施供具 to provide (priests) with all requisites.
幫襯 to assist in any way; to give strength to; to toady.
襯巾 a handkerchief carried in the girdle.
襯袋 pouches, or pockets in the girdle.
襯衣兒 an unlined inner robe, worn with full dress.
分襯 to part,— as friends.
襯紙 a fly-leaf of a book; the extra paper inserted in the folded leaf of a Chinese book, generally to prevent ink from soaking through to the page below.
襯其底 to insert it (the finger) underneath (the leaf of a book, so as to turn over).
補襯 pieces of old cloth for making pasteboard.

綅[1]
677
R. 侵
See 琛
Even Upper.

To stop. Properly adjusted.
綅纚 the appearance of a feather or hair flounce or fringe on dresses.

郴[1] 678
R. 侵
C. *shêm*, v. *ch'un*
P. *ch'ên*
M. Y. *ts'ên*
K. *ch'im*
J. *chin*
A. *t'êm*
Even Upper.

Name of a district in the southern part of Hunan, now an independent *chou* Department.

鍖[1] 679

To stretch out. *See* 389. [To be distinguished from 鎧 5798.]

鍖麵 to pull and work the dough,—as a baker does.
把繩子鍖住了 pull the rope tight.
鍖鍊 or 鍖鍊嘟嚕 to test,—as a man's worth.

捵 680

Same as 679. Also read *tien*[1]. To force open, to draw forcibly out.

捵鎖 to pull out, as the spring of a Chinese lock; to break open.

陣 681

Same as 643.

掁[2] 682
R. 震
See 震 Sinking Upper.

To shake. To wipe or brush clean. To adjust; to arrange.

掁刷 to shake and brush,—as a coat.
掁衣 to brush clothes.
掁約 to arrange; to make an agreement.

澱 683

Same as 649.

穱 684

Same as 734.

赧[1] 685
R. 庚
C. *ch'ing*
H. *shin*[2]
F. *ch'ing*, *t'ing*, *ch'ing*

A deep red colour, made by twice dyeing. To dye red. To blush.

魦魚赧尾 the bream is showing its tail all red,—the apparent colour being caused by the fish tossing about in shallow water.

赧[1] 685
W. *ts'i*[3]
N. *sing*[3]
P. *ch'êng*
Y. *ts'êng*
K. *chöng*
J. *tei*, *chō*
A. *tring*
Even Upper Irregular.

The bream's tail is also said to turn red when the fish is frightened.
赧顏自負 a flushing face carries its own conviction.

經 686

Same as 685.

CHÊNG.

正[4] 687
R. 庚 敬
C. *ching*
H. *chin*, *chang*, *chin*[2], *chang*[2]
F. *ching*, *chiang*, *chaing*[2] *chiang*[2]
W. N. *tsing*
P. *chêng*
M. *tsên*
Y. *tsêng*
Sz. *chên*, *chêng*
K. *chöng*
J. *sei*, *shō*
A. *chaing*
Even & Sinking Upper.

The standard of correctness (*see* 8932). Principal, as opposed to secondary. Lawful. Upright. Orthodox, as opposed to 邪 4395. Exact. Straight, as opposed to 歪 12,443. Genuine; real (*see* 5642). The right side, as opposed to 反 3413. To enquire. To correct. To fit. Plus; *see* 3743.

無俾反正 do not cause the right to be reversed,—turned into wrong.
正色 the standard colour, as opposed to a shade of the same; the normal expression of a person's face, unmoved by joy, anger, etc.; hence, sedate; grave.
正黃色 yellow,—neither light, nor dark, but the yellow of the 五色 five colours.
正黃旗 the plain or entire yellow banner, as opposed to the 鑲黃旗 or bordered yellow banner. *See* 旗 1045.
八正門 the eight true entrance-gates into Nirvâna. These are
正見 correct views
" 思 " thoughts
" 語 " words
" 業 " occupation
" 精 " application of energy
" 定 " abstraction

正[4] 687

正念 correct memory, — of the law of Buddha
" 命 " life.
六正 the six virtues which should be practised by officials.
正教 the orthodox religion,—a term especially in use among Mahommedans. Also used by Protestants.
正法 capital punishment.
正宗 the true criterion.
正午 noon.
正卯 6 o'clock a.m.
正 and 副, or 正 and 從 (*see* 12,028), or 正 and 子, or 正 and 陪 are principal and secondary, or principal and accessory, or chief and subordinate, etc.
正堂 the hall *par excellence*, or the main hall. The term is applied to Prefects and Magistrates, to distinguish them from their 副堂 assistants.
正大 weighty; important.
正單銀 a *first* of exchange.
正稅 *see* 10,134.
正位 the principal seat; the proper place.
正品 the full rank, *i.e.* the first or chief division of each of the 九品 nine grades of official rank, as opposed to the 從品 or second division of the same grade. *See* 品 9273.
他口音正 his accent is correct.
寫正字 to write characters according to the standard orthography,—without contractions, etc.
正室 or 正房 the room *par excellence*; the one lawful wife, as opposed to concubines.
令正 your wife.
先正 ancient worthies.
正人 or 正派人 a respectable, or honest man; a loyal spirit; a true man.
正人君子 an upright, honourable man.
不正經 not upright and honest; immoral.

正[4] 687

鄉正 village elders.

正理 orthodox principles.

當行而行方爲正理 to do a thing because it is one's duty is in accordance with true principles.

正解 the true interpretation.

雖未正言超 although the word *ch'ao* has not been actually mentioned.

正道 or 正途 or 正路 (*see* 7365) the main road, as opposed to bypaths; the true path; the orthodox doctrine.

正途功名 a degree won by competition, not bought.

正當 exactly as it ought to be; exactly.

正中 exactly in the centre.

正數 the exact, or full, amount.

正好安睡 that's the time for a comfortable sleep.

正是 it is precisely so, or as follows.

正在備文之間 I was just in the middle of writing to you.

正在要問 I was just on the point of asking; also, of hearing the case.

正在前面 directly opposite; in front of.

正合時 at the nick of time.

正待 just about to.....

正值 just at the time of.....

撥正 to set a thing straight.

正直 straight; correct; upright, —of men.

正不正呢 is it straight or not?

坐正 to sit straight.

席不正不坐 if his mat was not straight he would not sit on it,—of Confucius.

正席 the chief or central tables at a banquet.

正視之似白 if you look at it straight, it seems white,—as mother-of-pearl.

正貨 proper or regular merchandise, *i.e.* not contraband goods.

倘係正經貨物 if the things are actually merchandise,

正[4] 687

—as opposed to passengers' baggage.

正西 due west.

正南坐 to sit facing due south, as the Emperor does; hence, to be Emperor.

朝正 to have an audience.

正工 work done during working hours; contract work.

正身解送 forward the man in person,—not merely his deposition.

正賊 the actual thief; a ringleader.

正過來 to set straight,—as something which is awry.

正客 the principal guest.

正錢糧 or 正項 regular revenue; the land tax.

正氣 firmness; uprightness.

正門 the central gate.

正對 perfectly right.

正額 a regular, fixed, or normal amount.

正旦 oldish women's parts,—in theatricals.

正生 civil officers,—in theatricals.

正佛 the real Buddha; the real personage in question.

正賦 a legal or regular tax.

正扣布 grey T-cloths, best quality.

正廳 the principal hall of a Chinese house.

正名 to define, or to correct, terms. It is an approved theory that a correct terminology in language is a *sine quâ non* of successful political rule. The "correct terminology" seems to be one in which terms should express the true qualities and relations of things.

翰林正字 a corrector of Texts (Words) in the Han-lin College.

卿正字,正得幾字 you are a Corrector of Words. How many words have you corrected?

正兇 a principal in the first degree, as opposed to a 帮兇 a principal in the second degree.

正[4] 687

正號 a man's "proper style" or 字 "literary appellation," as distinguished from his 別號 or pseudonym.

正紳 reputable gentry; persons of repute.

正飾 to decorate.

花正開,未曾結菓 the flowers are in full bloom but as yet there are no signs of fruit.

吾誰使正之 who shall I employ to settle the matter equitably?

正面 the right side of anything; the obverse, as of coins; the side which should go uppermost; facing N. or S.

就正於人 enquire of somebody about it.

山村無所就正 in his mountain village there was no one to correct,—his essays for him.

不量鑿而正柄兮 to fit a handle without calculating the hole,—it is to go into, *i.e.* whether square or round. *See* 3435.

正負 used in mathematics for *plus* and *minus*.

正印官 the regular constitutional, or territorial officers of government, distinguished by square, as opposed to oblong, seals. These are the Provincial Treasurer, and Judge, the Prefect, sub-Prefect, Magistrate of a 州 Department, and Magistrate of a 縣 District. *See* 13,282.

君子正是國人 the superior man rectifies the people of the State.

正月繁霜 in the first month of summer the hoar-frost abounds, —the times are out of joint. [Not to be confounded with 正月 *chêng*[1] *yüeh* below.]

Read *chêng*[1]. The square in the centre of a target.

正鵠 a target.

終日射侯不出正兮 shooting all day at the target without ever missing the centre.

正月 the first moon or month of the year. It was named *chêng*[1] *yüeh* by 隱公 Duke Yin of

正[4] 687

魯 Lu, but *chéng*[4] was changed to *chéng*[1] by 始皇帝 the First Emperor, B.C. 221, because his Majesty's personal name 政 had the sound *chéng*[4].

開正 to open the seals of office, or resume business, after the New Year's holiday.

來正 the first moon of next year.

Read *chêng*[3]. Whole; entire; an exact amount, without fractions. *See* 697.

正本 the whole volume, or piece.

正天正夜的 for days and nights running.

正天家 all day long.

三百兩正 three hundred taels *only;* exactly three hundred taels.

正個兒的 a whole one.

妊[1] 688
R. 庚
See 征
Even Upper.

Name of a woman. Correct deportment; modest demeanour.

征[1] 689
R. 庚
H. *chin*
F. *ching*
See 正
A. *ching*
Even Upper.

To attack; to reduce to submission. To go; to pass, as time. To levy taxes. To spy. *See* 馬 7576.

征戰 to fight a battle; warriors; fighting men.

征伐 to attack,—openly, by declaration of war, as opposed to 襲 4142.

征誅 or 征勦 to exterminate,—as rebels.

征服 to conquer.

征取 to capture.

征助 to assist.

征徐國 to reduce the States of Hsü.

征兵 to send troops to subjugate.

征人 warriors.

征夫 the (absent) warrior,—as Ulysses. *See* 10,740.

征[1] 689

我征聿至 our expedition suddenly arrived,—on its return.

出征無道 to attack the without Tao, *i.e.* the barbarians.

肅肅宵征 swiftly by night we go.

客赴長征 the travellers proceeded on their long journey.

而月斯征 your months (*i.e.* your life) are passing away.

征雁 migrating geese.

征稅 to levy duties.

征糧 to collect the land-tax.

征鈔 to levy tonnage-dues.

征收 to collect,—as duties.

征納 to levy a tax, or duty.

征討 to go on a punitive expedition; to quell an insurrection.

征比 a clerk of the taxes in a magistrate's yamên.

征利 to snatch the profit.

怔[1] 690
R. 庚
H. *chin*
P. *chêng*
See 正
often read Sinking.
A. *ching*
Even Upper.

Restless; afraid.

怔忪 or 怔忡 agitated; nervous. [The latter is used of the imaginary disease contracted by officials who wish to retire.]

症[4] 691
R. vulgar.
F. *cheing*
See 正
A. *chĭng*
Sinking Upper.

Disease. Used as a suffix to the names of various complaints.

症候 or 病症 disease.

急症 or 惡症 acute, as opposed to chronic.

外症 and 內症 external and internal complaints, respectively.

順症 and 反症 curable and incurable complaints, respectively.

紫癜症 scarlet fever.

怪症 a strange or uncanny disease.

政[4] 692
R. 敬
H. *chin*

Government; administration of affairs. *See* 7129.

國政 the administration of government.

政[4] 692
F. *cheing, chiang*
See 正
A. *chaing*
Sinking Upper.

家政 management of domestic affairs.

內政 petticoat-government.

政事 or 政務 the business of government.

政人 government officials.

不自爲政 not himself attending to the government.

及秉政 when he came into power, ...

政風 political influence; weight.

議政 a councillor of State.

言時政 or 論政 to talk politics.

敷政優優 he extended his sway with gentleness.

仁政 or 善政 a mild, beneficent sway.

虐政 or 苛政 a cruel, harsh rule.

政令 government orders.

政教 official admonitions, exhorting the people to keep order.

從政 in official employ.

七政 the seven regulators,—sun, moon, and five planets.

農政 guide to agriculture,—the name of a book. Also, a superintendent of agriculture.

鐵政 the iron monopoly.

觴政 the rules of drinking, according to which fines are levied, etc. *See* 7386.

行觴政 to play at wine forfeits, also known as 行酒令.

請自政 pray, do as you please,—in the matter of drinking.

政體 the administration of public business; the "government body" or health of an official.

政體違和 to be indisposed,—a phrase used only of officials.

政府 the Government.

政簡刑清 scant of government and pure in his application of punishment.

胜[1] 693
R. 庚
See 征
Even Upper.

To fry fish or flesh in a pan.

証[4] 694
R. 敬
H. *chin*
F. *cheing*
See 正
A. *chïng*, *chaing*
Sinking Upper.

To remonstrate with. Commonly used for 726.

鉦[1] 695
R. 庚
See 征
A. *ching*
Even Upper.

A gong, used to sound a retreat to troops, as opposed to 鼓 the drum (6241) which is the signal for attack. Also, a priest's gong; the spot on large bells where they are struck.

鉦以退之 the gong sounded for retreat.
鉦人 gong men,—in an army.
神鉦 name of an ancient stone drum which had a clear ringing sound.
樹頭掛銅鉦 on the tree hangs the brazen gong,—the sun shining through branches.

晸[3] 696
R. 梗
See 征
A. *ching*[5]
Rising Upper.

The sun rising.

宵雨初晴朝日晸 just as the night rain stopped, the morning sun rose.

整[3] 697
R. 梗
C. *ching*
H. *chin*, *chang*
F. *ching*
W. } *tsing*
N. }
P. *chêng*
M. } *tsên*
Y. }
Sz. *chêng*
K. *chöng*
J. *sei*, *shō*
A. *ching*
Rising Upper.

To adjust; to put in order. To repair. To reform. The whole.

整齊 or 整頓 to put in order; to arrange things.
整整齊齊 in regular order; trim; proper.
整衣 to arrange one's dress.
整束衣冠 to adjust one's dress and hat.
整容 to put in order the appearance, *i.e.* to shave, etc. A common sign of barbers' shops.
整我六師 put in order my six armies,—for war.
爰整其旅 he marshalled his troops.
整隊 to draw up a regiment.
整潔 in good order and clean; in good condition.
整理 to put in order; to repair.

697
整[3]

整理規模 to reform manners and customs.
整治 to repair; to set in order.
整河工 the work of keeping river banks in good repair.
整肅軍容 to pay great attention to the proper military bearing,—of troops.
整橋修路 to put in order bridges and repair roads.
整作 to make right.
整塊的 in large pieces,—not broken up small.
整的破的 the whole and the broken.
整吊給他 give him the whole string of cash.
整套 the whole lot.
整天家 or 整天的 the whole day; all day long.
五百整兩 five hundred taels only. *See* 687.
整字 a complete character.
整上來 to set on the table,—as food.
整千整萬 whole thousands and myriads.
整軍經武 supplies and pay for the army.
整整的住了五日 stayed five whole days.
整半 the whole and the half.
整夜的 the whole night.
整是..... to be one, or a whole.
整壽 a birthday when one of the decuple numbers is reached,—*e.g.* 50, 60, 70.

貞 698

See 607.

偵[1] 699
C. *ching*
R. 庚
H. *chin*
F. *t'ing*, *tiang*, *t'eing*
N. } *tsing*
W. }
P. *chêng*, *chên*
See 貞
Even Upper.

To spy; to reconnoitre.

偵探 to make secret enquiry; to play the spy.
偵伺 to lie in wait so as to watch; to spy.
遊偵 to go out to reconnoitre.
偵獲 or 偵拏 to catch; to seize a person unawares.
偵知 to ascertain by a scout.
偵緝 to search out.
偵訪 to enquire into.

楨 700

See 608.

湞[1] 701
R. 庚
See 貞
Even Upper.

The name of an upper branch of the North River in Kuangtung.

湞陽 an old name for 翁源縣 in Kuangtung.

禎 702

See 609.

爭[1] 703
R. 庚
C. *chêng*, *chang*
W. *tsae*
See 掙
J. *sō*, *shō*
Even Upper.

To wrangle; to contest. *See* 3554.

相爭 to quarrel over anything; to strive for mastery.
爭論 to dispute.
爭氣 disposition to contest; energy; determination.
爭先 to struggle to be first.
爭能 to strive for mastery.
爭訟 to go to law.
爭奪 to seize.
爭吵 or 爭口氣 or 爭嘴 to quarrel.
爭鬪 or 爭競 or 爭鬧 to fight; to brawl.
爭執 or 爭拗 to be contentious; obstinate; pig-headed.
維邇言是爭 they only quarrel about shallow words.
爭功 to strive for merit.
難與爭鋒 it is not easy to measure lances with him.
各執鎗爭向 each took a spear and tried who could throw the farthest.
由是爭神事之 thenceforth they strove to worship (or vied with one another in worshipping) them as spirits.
所爭有限 the amount at issue is trifling.
紫綬縱榮不爭及睡 red tassels (of office) with glory are not as good as sleeping (in peace).
爭如 not so good as.
强求富貴爭如安隱之爲快乎 is a violent struggle for wealth and place to be compared with the happiness of peaceful retirement?

爭[1] 703

爭奈 however; nevertheless.
爭家產 to dispute about family property.
爭地 to dispute about land.
爭賣 to compete with in selling.
爭端 origin of a misunderstanding.
爭買 to bid against one another,—as at an auction.
爭光 to dazzle.
爭論不定 not to be able to come to an agreement about.
爭些 nearly.
爭毆 a collision, as between troops of different regiments; to fight.
爭風 a quarrel from jealousy; jealousy in love.
爭食窩 the cavity above the nape of the neck.

爭 704

Same as 703.

崢 705

See 747.

錚[4] 706

R. 敬
See 諍
SinkingUpper.

To draw a bow. To press open anything.

掙[4] 707

R. 庚
C. *chang*[2]
H. *tsang*
F. *ɕcheing, chaing*[2]
W. *ɕtsʻae, tsʻae*[2]
N. *tsêng, tsañg*
P. *chêng*
M. Y. *tsên*
Sz. *chêng*
K. *cheng*
J. *chō, tō, shō*
A. *traing*
Sinking Upper.

To pierce; to stab. To earn. To get free from. To make an effort.

掙塞 to block up.
掙牙 to get something between the teeth.
掙來 or 掙得 to earn.
掙錢 to earn money.
掙家 to support a family.
掙開 to get free from,—as a horse from its halter.
掙脫 to get rid of.
掙起身來 picked himself up,—after a fall.

掙[4] 707

See 掙
Even Upper.

扎掙起身 raised himself with an effort,—as a sick man. *See* 125.
少不得自家掙扎過活 you will have to make an effort to earn your own living.
掙壞了 torn or wrenched out.
鍊遂掙斷 whereupon the chain snapped with the strain.
硬掙 determined; energetic.

猙[1] 708

R. 庚
See 掙
Even Upper.

A fabulous creature with five tails and a horn.

猙獰 horrid; repulsive; hideous.

琤[1] 709

R. 庚
See 掙
Even Upper.

The tinkling of gems striking together.

琮琤 a tinkling sound.

瞠[1] 710

R. 梗
C. *ɕchêng, ɕtêng, ɕchang, ɕchʻang*
Always read where used at all like 爭
Rising Irregular.

To open the eyes wide.

瞠着一隻眼 to keep one eye open; to be on the look-out.
瞎瞠 to glare at angrily.
瞠眼 or 瞠開眼 to open the eyes wide; to stare.

箏[1] 711

R. 庚
C. *chêng*
W. *tsae, tsang*
See 掙
Even Upper.

A kind of harpsichord having originally twelve, now thirteen, brass strings, and played with a plectrum; said to have been invented by 蒙恬 Mêng Tʻien, the famous general of the 3rd cent. B.C.

風箏 an Æolian harp. These are fixed to kites; hence this term has come to mean a kite.
放風箏 to fly kites,—said to be good for children, by making them open their mouths wide and so get rid of their internal heat.
彈箏 to play on the *chêng* or harpsichord.
箏箏 a singing sound, as of wind whistling.

牚[1] 712

R. 庚
C. *chang*
H. *tsang*
F. *cheing*, v. *tang*
W. *tsae*
N. *tsêng, tsañg*
P. *chêng*
M. Y. *tsʻên*
Sz. *chêng*
K. *cheng*
J. *sō, shō*
A. *traing*
Even Upper.

The tendon Achilles; the heel. The elbow.

達牚鞋 shoes from which one's heel sticks out, as frequently worn by the Chinese: to go slipshod.
手牚 the elbow.
枕牚 to pillow the head on the elbow.

諍[1] 713

R. 庚敬
F. *ɕcheing, chaing*[2]
See 掙
Even & Sinking Upper.

To remonstrate with.

諫諍 to expostulate with; to warn.
議諍 to debate; to discuss.
天子之前,諍論可否 in the presence of the Son of Heaven is it allowable to dispute?
諍人 a race of pygmies, described as being seven inches high.

錚[1] 714

R. 庚
C. *chêng*
F. *cheing*
W. *tsang*
N. *tsʻêng*
P. *chêng, chʻêng*
K. *cheng*
J. *sō, shō*
A. *traing*
Even Upper.

The clang of metal. A small gong.

鼓錚 drums and gongs.
錚錚之士豈易多得 such a famous scholar do you think it an easy thing to get?
鐵中錚錚 a genius among ordinary people.

拯[3] 715

R. 迥
C. *chʻing*
H. *chin*
F. *ching*
W. *ɕtsing*
N. *tsing*
P. *chêng*
M. *tsên*
K. *chïng*
J. *shō*
A. *chïng*
Rising Upper.

To lift up; to pull out; to save.

拯民於水火之中 to rescue people from fire and water.
拯救 to save from any danger.
拯溺 to help those in distress.

烝[1] 716

R. 蒸徑
See 蒸
Even Upper.

Steam; to steam; to stew. To distil. Capable, as a ruler. To advance. All; many. Winter sacrifice; *see* 嘗 449. Vigorous. To debauch, usually of relatives

烝[1] 716

of a higher generation. An expletive.

烝熟 to steam thoroughly,—until properly cooked.
烝飯 to steam rice.
烝籠 a steam-basket, or kind of sieve in which rice is steamed over a pot of boiling water.
烝氣鍋 or 烝水鑊 a boiler,—of a steam-engine.
烝酒 to distil spirits.
烝之浮浮 the steam from the distilling floats about.
文王烝哉 a capable prince was Wên Wang.
烝我髦士 I advance my men of promise.
烝進 to introduce; to offer, as presents.
烝徒楫之 all the men labouring at their oars.
烝民乃粒 all the people had grain.
烝然 in multitudes.
烝烝 vigorous-looking.
烝寡嫜 committed incest with his widowed aunt.
父子俱烝之 father and son both debauched her.
有敦瓜苦烝在栗薪 there were the bitter gourds hanging from the branches of the chestnut tree.
烝騰 to rise like vapours.
烝暑 a damp heat.
烝酥 short-bread.
烝作舖 a shop where steamed cakes or dumplings are made and sold.

癥[1] 717
R. 蒸
See 蒸
Even Upper.

A disease of the bones.

骨癥 atrophy.
生乾癥 to suffer from atrophy.
乾癥 is applied to fruit that has dried up on the tree.

蒸[1] 718
R. 蒸 10a
C. *ching*

Twigs of hemp, used for fuel; small branches, fit for firewood. All. To rise, as steam. To steam. Interchanged with 烝 716. Incestuous; *see* 8731.

以薪以蒸 bringing large faggots and small branches.
天生蒸民 God made all men.
蒸蒸日上 daily rising higher and higher,—in the scale of progress.
蒸饅頭 to steam dough dumplings.
蒸梨出妻 to divorce a wife because of (badly) stewed pears,—as did 曾子 Tsêng Tzŭ when his wife prepared some pears badly for his stepmother.

蒸[1] 718
H. *chin*
F. *ching*
W. N. *tsing*
P. *chêng*
M. *tsên*
Y. *tsêng*
Sz. *chên, chêng*
K. *chĭng*
J. *shō, djō*
A. *chĭng*
Even Upper.

烝[1] 719
R. 烝
See 烝承
A. *t'ïa*
Even Upper & Lower.

Cooked sacrificial meat. Swollen. Doltish. To ascend.

徵[1] 720
R. 蒸紙
H. *chin*
F. *ting*
See 蒸
K. *ching*
J. *chō*
A. *trĭng*
Even Upper.

To levy; to collect, as duties. To recruit, as troops; to appoint to an official post. To ask for; to follow; to pursue. Evidence; proof; fulfilment (*see* 7779). Effect, as opposed to cause. An old name for 澄城縣 in Shensi. [To be distinguished from 徵 12,586.] *See* 373.

徵收賦稅 to levy taxes and duties.
徵斂 or 徵斛 to gather, as taxes.
開徵 to begin the collection of taxes.
徵免船鈔章程 the tonnage dues' regulations.
徵召 to summon, *e.g.* good men to come forward and aid in the government.
徵兵 to enlist troops. *See* 4344.
徵調 to send troops on service; conscription, either for war or for public works.
徵之不出 he was appointed to a post, but would not take it up.

徵[1] 720

徵爲 was appointed to the post of.....
徵直畫院 was appointed to the Imperial Picture Gallery.
徵求無已 constantly begging for.
有徵 there is proof.
明徵 clear proof.
立徵據 to establish proof.
無徵之言 unfounded assertions.
徵逐 the intimate intercourse of friends; to curry favour with.
徵採 search out; select.
徵捕 to pursue and arrest.
徵諸 to apply,—a principle.
納徵 the sending of proof,—the third preliminary in arranging a marriage.
徵驗 fulfilment, as of a prophecy; the result anticipated, as of medicine.
凡有怪徵者必有怪行 every uncanny effect must be preceded by some uncanny cause.
八徵 the eight signs of good fortune as seen by physiognomists.
貴徵 or 徵格 facial features indicating good luck.
徵君 a scholar who receives a summons from the Emperor.
徵仕郎 honorary title of the 2nd class of the 7th grade.

Read *chi*[3]. One of the five musical notes, corresponding to fire.

癥[1] 721
R. 蒸
See 徵
Even Upper.

A disease of the abdomen; obstruction of the bowels.

癥瘕不除 unless the obstruction be got rid of.
癥結 knots or obstructions in the bowel.

Read *hsia*[1]. A female complaint.

瞠 722

Same as 10,865.

朕
723

See 634.

鄭[4]
724
R. 敬
C. *cheng*
H. *ch'ang*
F. *tang*
W. N. *dzing*
P. *chêng*
M. *tsên*
Y. *tsêng*
Sz. *chêng*
K. *chöng*
J. *tei, chō*
A. *tring*
Sinking Lower.

A feudal State under the Chou dynasty, B.C. 774—500, now 開封府 K'ai-fêng Fu in Honan. Its capital was the present 鄭州 Chêng Chou.

周鄭交質 [the royal House of] Chou and [the earl of] Chêng exchanged pledges.

鄭重 earnest; thorough; important; weighty.

瞪
725

See 10,865.

證[4]
726
R. 徑
F. *cheing*
See 正
K. *chïng*
J. *shō*
A. *chïng*
Sinking Upper.

To prove by evidence; to testify. To remonstrate with. Used with 694.

證人 a witness.

一干人證 all the parties and witnesses in the case.

證見 to bear witness to what one saw.

作見證 to have been an eye-witness,—and therefore able to bear testimony.

證據 a proof; a protest lodged in order to serve afterwards as evidence.

證驗 to verify.

證明 to show; to prove.

證質 to confront opposing witnesses,—and let them fight it out, as is done in Chinese courts, the magistrate looking on and drawing his own conclusions.

飾詞作證 to give ornamental evidence; perjury.

證佑 to protect,—as the gods do. In composition, to prove by quoting authorities.

監證 to oversee; to superintend.

明證 illustrations; examples.

黐[4]
豆
727
R. 徑
See 證
Sinking Upper.

Rice which has become black from damp.

瞪[4]
728
R. 庚
See 爭
Even Upper.

Broad; open. The echo in a large house. Painted silk.

瞪宏 ample; expansive.

嚪[4]
729
R. 敬
See 諍
SinkingUpper.

To unroll a painting or scroll.

倀
730

See 451.

碌[4]
731
R. 敬
See 棖
Sinking Lower.

To burnish. To stop up.

磨碌 to rub bright enough to reflect the face.

碌牙 minium or red lead.

鋞
732

Same as 731.

拼
733

Same as 715.

CH'ÊNG.

稱[1]
734
R. 蒸 徑
C. *ch'ing*
H. *ch'in*
F. *ch'ing, ch'eing*
W. N. *ts'ing*
P. *ch'êng*
M. *ts'în*
Y. *ts'êng*
Sz. *ch'êng*
K. *ch'ing, ch'öng*
J. *shō*
A. *hsïng*
Even & Sinking Upper.

To weigh; hence, to buy (unit of weight 10,070). *See* 648, 1910. To style; to designate. To state. To praise; to honour. To raise. To feign. Originally 偁.

稱驗 to weigh and inspect.

稱是 exactly corresponding.

稱東西 to weigh things,—on a steelyard.

稱一稱 weigh it.

稱貨 to weigh goods.

這一桿秤子太小，稱不了 this steelyard is too small to weigh it with.

稱物平施 to give good weight.

稱[1]
734

大戥稱進小戥稱出 to weigh in (to oneself) with heavy weights, to weigh out (to others) with light weights.

爲之權衡以稱之 if you make scales and steelyards for weighing,—則 the result will be, etc.

出稱 extra, or good weight.

不彀稱 not full weight.

稱呼 or 稱謂 or 稱爲 to call; to name; to style.

自稱其父曰家父 one styles one's own father *chia fu*.

稱說 to call; to name.

通稱 are all called (so-and-so).

人以孫梅花稱之 people called her Plum-flower Sun.

各相稱呼 they called one another by certain names.

以孝行稱 made a name for himself by his filial piety.

有清白稱 he had a good reputation.

報稱 to report that.....

稱讚 or 稱羨 or 稱揚 or 稱獎 or 稱頌 or 稱賞 or 稱嘆 to praise; to extol; to admire.

你誇我稱 you praise me and I will admire you,—said of friends who flatter each other.

稱人 to praise people.

時人稱焉 the people of the day praised his act.

稱彼兕觥 let us raise the rhinoceros-horn goblet,—to drink a health.

稱爾戈 to take up arms; to fight.

稱臣 to declare oneself a vassal. *See* 648.

稱病 to feign sickness; to malinger.

稱疾不從 pleaded sickness and did not go with him.

稱言 to state.

稱便 to commend as satisfactory.

稱兵 to take up arms; to adopt warlike measures.

稱[1] 734

稱于世 universally extolled.

其餘無稱 the rest (of the Emperors) are of no account.

Read *ch'êng*[4]. A steel-yard or weighing machine, for which 秤, *see* 782, is mostly used. Suitable; corresponding. A suit, as of clothes.

壓稱 or 搭稱頭 to allow for tare, as in weighing goods.

稱人意 suitable; in accordance with what people want.

稱量與惠山等 it was found to be all the same as (the water) of Mt. Hui.

人生不稱意 if a man fails to obtain his object in life, *or* is dissatisfied with life,.....

不相稱 not in harmony one with the other.

頗不相稱 somewhat out of keeping,—with something before mentioned.

若有不相稱者 if there is anything out of keeping or unsuitable,—please tell me.

不稱其服 not in keeping with their clothes.

衣不稱身 his clothes do not fit; also, he and his clothes are not in keeping one with the other.

已令裁稱卿之體 I have already instructed a tailor to measure you.

不稱其職 he is not equal to his position.

公分無不稱 to divide equitably.

這兩個可以相稱 these two can go together,—they match.

撐[1] 735
R. 庚
C. *ch'ang*, v. *ch'ang*[2]
H. *ts'ang*, v. *ts'ang*[3]
F. *t'ang*, v. *t'ang*[2]
W. *ts'ae*
N. *ts'êng*, *ts'añg*
P. *ch'êng*
M. *ts'ên*

To prop up. To assist. To punt. To stretch open. *See* 736.

烟霧撐天 the mist rises up towards heaven.

能彀支撐得住 can bear the weight of it.

撐不來 I cannot help you.

勉强撐持 to make the best of anything.

撐[1] 735
Y. *ts'êng*
Sz. *ch'êng*
K. *cheng*, v. *t'eng*
J. *tō*, *chō*
A. *hsaing*
Even Upper.

全賴撐持 all crowd round him for support.

虧我撐持 luckily I was able to help.

撐持得住 or 撐得住 to make a thing succeed; to be able to run the business.

撐打 to snub.

撐船 to pole a boat; to punt.

撐渡 to pole across a ferry; to intrigue.

充撐 to curry favour with.

撐起來 to set upright; to prop up.

撐搖 to work a boat such as a lighter.

Read *t'ang*[1].

撐犂 *Tengri*,—a Turkic term for God.

撐犂孤塗 the Son of Heaven,—the Emperor.

撐 736

The strictly correct form of 735.

掌[4] 737
R. 孟庚
See 撐
A. *t'ang*
Rising and Even Upper Irregular.

A prop; a shore.

橕[1] 738
R. 庚
See 撐瞠
Even Upper.

A branch stretching out. A prop; a shore. A rod to make a window-frame stick out.

橕柱 a truss to support a beam.

彎橕 a bent brace; an elbow brace.

橕開窻門 fix open the window.

饓[1] 739
R. 庚
See 撐
Even Upper.

To eat much.

饓餮 to gormandize; to over-eat.

棠[2] 740
R. 庚
See 棖
A. *traing*, *hsöng*
Even Lower.

A perch for fowls. A prop. To straighten out. To tread on. To roost.

維角棠之 the ends [of the bow] should be straightened out.

鐺 741

See 10,729.

偵 742

See 699.

赬 743

See 685.

橙 744

Same as 685.

檉[3] 745
R. 庚
C. *ch'ing*
See 赬
Even Upper Irregular.

The tamarisk (*Tamarix sinensis*), described as a willow with a reddish bark, and graceful in shape. It fears neither snow nor hoar-frost, but is very sensitive, and indicates the approach of rain by its branches moving. It is called 檉柳 and 三春柳 or third spring willow, from its flowering late.

蜓[1] 746
R. 庚
C. *ch'ing*[2], v. *t'ên*
F. *t'ing*, v. *t'eing*
W. *ts'ing*
N. *ts'ing*[5]
P. *ch'êng*
M. Y. *ts'ên*
J. *sei*, *chō*
A. *tring*
Even Upper Irregular.

A bivalve shell; the razor-sheath or Solen. Clams; mussels.

蜓乾 dried clams.

鮮蜓 fresh cockles.

蜓紐 the muscle which holds the mussel to its shell.

崢[1] 747
R. 庚
W. *tsae*, *ts'ae*
N. *ts'êng*
See 掙
Even Upper.

To rise high; overtopping; excelling.

霄崢特立 like a lofty peak rising alone through the clouds.

崢嶸 dignified; lofty. Used by physiognomists of a noble brow. *See* 5287.

棦[1] 748
R. 庚
See 掙
Even Upper.

A thorn.

錚 749

See 714.

髳[1] 750
R. 庚
See 掙
Even Upper.

The hair in disorder.

髳鬙 unkempt hair.

呈[2] 751
R. 庚
C. *ch'ing*
H. *ch'in*
F. *tiang, t'ing, t'iang*
W. *dzing*
N. *dzing*
P. *ch'êng*
M. *ts'ên*
Y. *ts'ên*
Sz. *ch'ên*
K. *chŏng*
J. *tei, chō*
A. *tring*
Even Lower.

Originally = 平 level. To file a plaint. To offer to a superior.

呈子 a charge, or accusation, to be filled up on the form sold at yamêns to petty litigants. *See* 禀 9304.

提呈子 to hand in a plaint.

收呈子 to receive plaints,—as is sometimes done by the magistrate himself, without the intervention of doorkeepers, etc.

和息呈詞 (or **子**) an application for leave to withdraw a case already settled out of court.

告和呈子 to make application as above.

呈期 certain days on which plaints may be filed.

呈控 to charge with; to accuse.

呈上 to hand in; to file.

呈報 to report to a superior; to present a statement.

呈閱 to hand in for inspection.

呈明 to state clearly.

呈曰 stated as follows.

呈關 or **呈驗** to present for examination at the Customs.

呈還 to give back.

呈叩 to state and implore,—help.

呈官 to hand to the authorities.

呈稱 to state.

呈繳 to proffer.

呈[2] 751

呈保 or **保呈** to hand in a guarantee.

呈聞 to offer for perusal; to present to (our) readers.

呈核 to present for perusal or reference.

呈身 to offer oneself,—for employment (contr. to usage).

呈荷 to solicit and obtain.

呈訴 to submit a statement.

呈照 to hand in a certificate.

呈請 or **呈乞** to present a request; to apply,—to be allowed to do something.

呈具 to draw up and hand in,—as a bond.

呈交 to tender; to pay in.

呈交備寄 to hand in to be filed.

呈出 to produce,—as a certificate, when called upon.

呈送 or **呈遞** to send; to transmit.

呈准 to apply and receive permission.

呈存 to deliver for safe custody.

呈訟 to proceed against at law.

進呈 to memorialise; to petition.

一進呈詞 immediately the petition is filed.....

呈露 to disclose.

呈覽 or **呈電** for your Honour's inspection.

呈正 to send (an essay to a friend) for correction.

呈瑞 signs of general prosperity.

埕[2] 752
R. vulgar.
C. *ch'ing*
F. *ting, tiang*
W. *dzing*
N. *dzing*
P. *ch'êng*
M. *ts'ên*
Y. *ts'êng*
Sz. *ch'êng*
A. *ching*
Even Lower.

A pear-shaped earthen jar, without handles and with a small mouth. *See* 10,800.

水埕 a water jar.

一埕酒 a jar of wine.

油埕 an oil jar, holding 30 catties.

徎[2] 753

A by-path. A gully.

悜[3] 754
R. 梗
See 逞
Rising Upper.

Obscure.

其言愼悜 his words are obscure.

珵[2] 755
R. 庚
F. *ch'ing*
See 呈
Even Lower.

A brilliant stone worn at the girdle. It will shine if buried six inches deep.

豈珵美之能當 how can it compare with the beauty of the *ch'êng*?

裎[2] 756
R. 庚
See 呈
Even Lower.

To take off clothes and expose the body. To carry in the girdle.

裸裎 half-naked.

裎衣 under-clothes.

程[2] 757
R. 庚
F. *t'ing, t'iang*
See 呈
Even Lower.

A measure; the hundredth part of a 寸 inch, now known as a 厘. A weight. A rule. A pattern. A limit; a period; a journey; a career. Percentage; touch of silver. Name of an ancient district.

章程 or **程規** by-laws; rules; regulations.

水程 *see* 10,128.

匪先民是程 they do not take the ancients for their pattern.

程式 a pattern to work by.

工程 a job.

不程其力 I did not gauge his strength.

這一程子好嗎 have you been well lately?

路程 or **程途** a road; a stage; a journey; a career.

限程 a stage in a journey.

程限 the stages of a work.

登程 or **起程** to start on a journey.

快程 fast travelling; by quick stages.

歸程 the return journey.

程[2]
757

兼程走 to make forced marches.
送程儀 to give a person his travelling expenses.
把前程丟了 threw up his career. *See* 1737.
怕干碍前程 afraid of damaging his career.
各自奔前程 each pursued his own career (*lit.* or *fig.*).
各顧前程 every one wants to get on.
多大前程 what rank do you hold?
但行好事,莫問前程 content yourself with doing good deeds: do not ask what they will bring forth.
一程 one tenth.
九程九可以 ninety-nine to one it will do.
幾程足 how many parts are pure? what is the touch?—of silver or gold.
程數 percentage; the quality or touch of silver.
命程伯 ordered the earl of Ch'êng.
程咬金三斧頭頂難 the first three blows with his axe given by Ch'êng Yao-chin are very dangerous,—used of something very successful at first, but which, if it can be resisted, is a failure afterwards.

逞[3]
758
R. 梗
C. *ch'ing*
H. *ch'in*
F. *t'ing*
W. *ts'ing*²
N. *ts'ing*
P. *ch'êng*
M. *ts'ên*
Y. *ts'êng*
Sz. *ch'ên*
K. *chŏng*, v. *yŏng*
J. *tei*, *chō*
A. *sing*,(*shing*)
Rising Upper.

To act with effrontery. Presumptuous. To put forth. To forecast. To get one's will; to relieve one's mind.

東洋思逞 the Japanese meditate trouble to us.
不逞於東卽逞於西 always making a disturbance somewhere,—of the French.
逞兇 to use violence; to do murderous acts; to use violent and abusive language.
逞惡行刼 to commit acts of violence and robbery.
逞强 to do one's utmost.
逞强壓鄉黨 to use violence to intimidate the villagers.

逞[3]
758
逞干戈 to be eager for the fray.
逞能 braggart.
自逞 boastful; bragging.
逞功能 confident in one's own abilities; overweening.
逞威勢 to exert one's powers of intimidation.
各逞其長 each one did what he could do best,—played, sang, or recited.
逞其鬼蜮 he acted selfishly,—entirely in his own interests.
不逞 careless; reckless.
不逞之徒 a reckless, worthless fellow.
素不逞 was a bad lot.
不可億逞 impossible to anticipate the result.
乃可以逞 and thus your anxiety may be relieved.
逞豪 or 逞勇 heroic; martial.
逞臂 to bare one's arms,—as for a fight.
逞蠻 to behave in an unmannerly way.
逞暴 to use power oppressively.

醒[2]
759
R. 庚
See 呈
Even Lower.

To drink till fuddled; stupid from drink. To get sober.

解醒 to get over a debauch.
憂心如醒 as sad as a man getting sober.
解醒當以酒 to attribute sobering to wine,—a hair of the dog, etc.

丞[2]
760
R. 蒸
See 承
Even Upper.

To aid. A deputy; an assistant.

丞相 ancient name for a prime minister; used for a foreign Secretary of State.
中丞 one of the designations by which the 撫台 Fu-t'ai, or Governor of a province, is known.
御史中丞 President of the Censorate.
郡丞 a sub-Prefect.

丞[2]
760
縣丞 an assistant District Magistrate.
張丞士正 Mr. sub-Prefect Chang Shih-chêng.
丞倅 the literary designation of assistant Magistrates either of Prefectures, Departments, or Districts.
文丞武尉 the civilian premier and the military guardian,—names of door-guardians written on doors to protect the inmates.
上丞 the star α in Camelopardus.
少丞 the star ν in Tarandus.

承[2]
761
R. 蒸
C. *shing*
H. *shin*
F. *sing*
W. *zing*
N. *djing*
P. *ch'êng*
M. *ts'ên*
Y. *ts'êng*
Sz. *ch'ên*
K. *sing*
J. *djō*, *shō*
A. *t'ia*
Even Lower.

To receive. To hold; to contain. To undertake. To acknowledge. To support. To continue a given line of thought in composition and enlarge upon it. A clerk.

承受 to receive; to inherit. *See infra.*
承函 to have received a letter,—as used in acknowledgement.
承准 I have the honour to acknowledge,—a communication from a superior. The term is not so strong as 奉 3574. Used by courtesy to equals.
承囑 to receive instructions.
承差 or 承遣 or 承派 to receive an appointment, or orders to go anywhere. The first means also a general servant in a yamên.
承情 or 承惠 to receive kindness. Used as "you are very kind," "I have to thank you for," etc.
承蒙 I am indebted to you for.
承發 to receive a despatch and forward it.
承你貴言 I receive deferentially your honoured words, *i.e.* many thanks for your advice.
承順 to act blindly on instructions; to obey deferentially.
承順其親之顏色爲難 to apprehend and act upon the facial expression of one's parents is difficult.

承[2] 761

承歡 to give pleasure.
承襲 to receive what is handed down, as a title; to inherit.
承祖 to receive from one's ancestors; inherited.
承父 to inherit from a father.
承詢 to receive a query.
承示 to receive an intimation, as a private note.
承頂 to take over in someone's stead.
不承招 to refuse to admit a charge.
承審 to officiate in a court of justice.
承審公堂 the Supreme Court.
承局 to have a shop or agency.
承典 to receive a mortgage.
承您關照 thank you for your kind attention! thank you for the service you have done me!
承携 to receive your guidance; to be indebted to you for the favour.
承認 to admit; to acknowledge.
承保 to insure.
承批 to take the lease of.
承租 to rent or lease from.
承交 to take over from.
承宣布政使 title of a Fan-t'ai or Provincial Treasurer; under the Ming dynasty, a Governor.
承應 to undertake; to receive, —as an office.
承允 to agree to.
承平 in the enjoyment of peace.
承平時 in times of peace.
承享 to enjoy the use of,—as property.
承問 I am obliged for your enquiries.
承抽 to undertake the payment of a fixed sum,—*e.g.* as *likin*.
承辦會董公司 an executive council.
今不承于古 we do not now accept the guidance of the ancients.

承[2] 761

承繼 to be adopted,—of an agnate.
子産爭承 sons fighting over what each is to get out of the property left.
承載 to contain,—of almost any kind of receptacle.
兩人以被承女郎，手捉四角而入 the two men came in, carrying a young lady in a coverlet which they held by its four corners.
承受不住 could not keep it down,—as medicine.
承受不起 not fit to undertake the job; not equal to the task.
承辦 to undertake to manage, or to put through any business.
承工 to undertake work.
承買 to contract to buy; to take over goods on payment.
承約 to enter into an agreement.
承任 to fill an office.
承充 to be entrusted with the duties of any post.
百口不承 hundred mouths not admit,—he stoutly denied the charge.
承風 to follow custom.
承風望指 to watch how the wind blows,—in order to anticipate the wishes of superiors; *lit.* to receive impression and watch for finger (to indicate).
石承 a stone base or plinth.
承不起來 unable to bear, or support it.
承管 to be responsible for; to manage.
承當 to make oneself responsible for; liable for; to abide the consequences.
這事我承當起來 I will take the responsibility in this matter.
不克靈承于旅 unskilled in dealing with the multitude.
奉承 to flatter; to toady.
我不喜歡奉承 I don't like being flattered.
起承轉合 the opening, the elucidation, the re-statement or embellishment, and the conclusion,—of a theme. The four divisions of a properly constructed essay.
落木承風高 "dropping trees" is an enlargement of "the wind is high."
承首句 [this is] an enlargement of the first sentence.
承上言云云 referring to the above sentence,—with a view to further elucidation.
承德郎 honorary title of the 1st class of the 6th grade.
經承 a clerk.

承[2] 761

成[2] 762

R. 庚
C. *shing, sheng*
H. *shin, shang, ch'in*
F. *sing, siang* ⊆*ch'iang*
W. *zing*
N. *dzing*
P. *ch'êng*
M. *ts'ên*
Y. *ts'êng*
Sz. *ch'ên, ts'êng*
K. *s'öng*
J. *djō*
A. *t'aing*
Even Lower.

To finish; to complete; to bring about; to accomplish; to succeed, as opposed to 敗 8567. Perfect; full; whole. To pacify. To pledge. If indeed. An honorary title. One tenth; ten per cent. Used for 766.

成事 to finish a matter.
成事不說 what is done can't be undone.
成做 to finish; to complete.
成了 or 行成 done; finished; carried out; accomplished.
成人 to grow up; to become a man, *i.e.* all that a man is expected to be from a moral point of view; an adult.
長大成人 grown up.
哀毀有若成人 he mourned (at 5) like a grown-up man.
居母喪如成人 he mourned for his mother like an adult.
不成人 he is a bad lot; worthless; incapable.
成家立業 to succeed; to make one's fortune.
經之營之，不日成之 by working and toiling, in a short time it was finished,—of the 靈臺 built by 文王.
成不得 it can't be done.
成病 or 成疾 to get sick.
成家 to get married. Also, to make one's fortune; to succeed in life. *See* 8567, 10,793.

成[2] 762

刻薄成家，理無久享 where a fortune is made by avarice, the rule is that it is never long enjoyed.
成婦 to become a wife.
成歡 to have sexual intercourse.
成親 or 成婚 or 成偶 to marry.
成就 to bring about; to bring to a successful issue.
成何事體 what manner of thing does this make?—Used in remonstrance against any wrong action or wrong method.
不成文 or 不成句 this makes no sense,—of bad or wrongly punctuated composition.
不成器 not to become a vessel of any kind, *i.e.* to be worthless, useless in life, etc.
玉不琢，不成器 if jade is not worked, it becomes no thing,—it is useless.
守成父業 to carry on the trade of one's father.
你成了客 you are making a stranger of yourself,—in being so ceremonious.
道落成之喜 to congratulate a person upon getting into a new house.
求你做成功 I beg you to carry it through for me.
成始成終 finished from beginning to end.
成湯 T'ang the Successful,—the Prince of Shang who overthrew the tyrant 桀 Chieh, B.C. 1767.
現成的 ready-made. *See* 4539.
轉以成見悞事 and so let foregone conclusions hinder the matter.
成色 quality,—of goods; percentage of pure metal mixed with alloy.
歲之成 the completion of the year; the harvest.
收成 to gather in; to harvest.
成案 a precedent,—in law.
大成 the Great Perfect,—Confucius.
老成 honest; trustworthy; gentle.
內有一個老成些的 among them was one of a somewhat better disposition.

成[2] 762

成直線 a straight line.
成本 to make into a book or volume; an invoice; money capital.
成丁 to complete the age of sixteen; to become an adult.
成名 to make a name.
成功 to carry to a successful issue.
成空 void; vanished; gone into space.
成全 complete; to complete.
成竹在胸 a ready-made bamboo is in the mind,—as when an artist draws a bamboo without having one to copy from.
成造 to construct.
成效 to be successful; to work well; successful fulfilment; achievements.
成團打塊 to accumulate; to increase.
成姻 to complete the nuptials.
成釁 to quarrel.
成子 a period.
這成子 all this time.
成法 a fixed rule; a mode.
成奇 to become excellent; to have some excellence.
成數 a certain sum.
成議 a complete agreement.
成員 full-weight dollars.
成文 to compose; a set phrase. *See* 12,633.
成貞 to attain magic powers.
成羣 in parties; bands; to form a crowd.
成勢 to gain the ascendency.
成規 rules in force.
成物 to make things; the making or perfecting of things, which is the office of the 坤 or earthly principle; ready-made articles.
成樣 to suit; to look well.
成格 to make, or act on, a hard and fast rule.
成精 to attain to the supernatural.
成殮 to complete all funeral ceremonies.
成禮 to complete the ceremonies,—of marriage.

成[2] 762

成祧 to perform double *Sacra gentilicia*. *See* 11,079.
成衆 the heavenly bodies.
成位 to establish a position.
成總 all together; altogether; in all; wholesale.
成帙 volumes; whole volumes.
成千百萬 thousands and tens of thousands.
成趣 to become a pleasure; pleasantly.
二成五 twenty-five per cent.
八成銀子 eight parts pure silver in ten.
一成數目 one tenth part.
成百 a full hundred.
成疋 a whole piece,—of shirtings, etc.
成日 or 成天家 the whole day.
難道哄你不成 you don't mean to say I want to cheat you?
難道叫我打刼去不成 you don't mean to say you would have me go and steal? *See* 8135.
只怕我取經不成 I fear I shall not succeed in obtaining the Sacred Books.
成不以富 if indeed you are not influenced by her wealth.
固執成見 to hold obstinately to one's own view; to persist in one's intention.
成心 a mind which has recognized criteria, instead of being a *tabula rasa*. Popularly used in the sense of preconceived ideas, foregone conclusions, "made up one's mind," etc.
未成乎心而有是非 for a mind without criteria to admit the ideas of positive and negative,—is an absurdity.
隨其成心而師之 to be guided by the criteria of one's own mind.
他是成心作 he did it on purpose.
成式 a model; an example; a precedent.
成文的 a great many; a lot (*Peking*).

城[2]
763
R. 庚
C. *shing, sheng*
H. *shin, shang*
F. *sing, siang*
W. *zing*
N. *dzing, zing*
P. *ch'êng*
M. *ts'ên*
Y. *ts'êng*
Sz. *ch'ên, ts'êng*
K. *s'öng*
J. *djō*
A. *t'aing*
Even Lower.

A wall of a city. A city. To build a city wall. *See* 553.

土城 a mud rampart.
萬里長城 the 10,000 *li* long rampart,—the Great Wall of China.
五言長城 a master of pentasyllabic verse.
城脚 or 城根 foot of the city wall.
城坡 the embankment of earth at the foot of a city wall.
城頭 top of the wall.
城上 or 城頂 on the city wall.
城市 thoroughfares or frequented parts of a city.
城門 a city gate.
城門領 captain of a city gate at Peking.
城門吏 clerk of the same.
城樓 tower over a city gate.
城池 or 城濠 moat round a city; the first is also the city itself.
城郭 city and suburbs.
成城 to build a rampart; to become like a rampart, as soldiers who remain firm.
守城 to guard a city.
城守 a garrison.
城守尉 a military commandant.
京城 the capital,—Peking.
閉城 to close the city gates,—as on the approach of an enemy.
崇城 the Emperor's dwelling.
紫禁城 the purple forbidden city,—the Imperial palace and grounds at Peking.
困城 or 圍城 to invest or besiege a city.
干城 a buckler and rampart,—that which protects a city, *sc.* a great general.
又隳去長城一角矣 away goes a corner of our Great Wall,—of an eminent general just deceased.
難解愁城 it is difficult to take the city of your grief, *i.e.* to vanquish it.

城[2]
763

壽城 the city of old age, or
佳城 the happy city,—the tomb.
全城 a coffin made of six boards.
火城 a procession of torches.
金城湯池 a metal wall and a hot water moat,—of an impregnable city.
五城 the five municipalities of Peking, under special officers subordinate to the Censorate.
坐城 to sit on the Municipal Board.
都城隍 the tutelary guardian of every Chinese city.
登城不指 when you mount the city wall, do not point.
城上不呼 on the top of the wall, do not call out,— for fear of exciting people.
築城 to build a city wall.
費伯城郎邑 Earl Pi built Lang-i.

宬[2]
764
R. 庚
See 成
Even Lower.

An office for storing archives, which according to Chinese custom are never allowed to be wilfully destroyed.
皇史宬 office of Imp. Historiography.

郕[2]
765
R. 庚
See 盛
Even Lower.

The name of a feudal State, held by descendants of 文王, in 兗州府, Shantung.
隰郕 an ancient town in Honan.

誠[2]
766
R. 庚
See 盛
Even Lower.

Guileless; sincere. Verily; indeed.
中庸不外一誠 the Doctrine of the Mean is nothing more than (the inculcation of) sincerity.
誠實 or 誠則 sincere; genuine.
誠然 very true.
誠心在乎人 sincerity of heart rests with a man himself.
至誠感神 perfect sincerity moves the gods,—to recompense it.
虔誠再拜 reverently prostrated himself twice.

誠[2]
766

著誠去僞 manifest the true and put away the false—"ring out the false, ring in the true."
克誠 to school oneself to be sincere.
誠敬 sincere and respectful.
輸誠 to manifest sincerity,—in friendship.
投誠 to return to one's allegiance.
誠意 sincere purpose; one's real intention; unfeigned.
誠恐 or 誠怕 I am really afraid that; there is reason to fear that.
誠欲 with a genuine intention of.....
誠信 good faith; to trust.
不誠 is it not really.....?—used at the beginning of a sentence.
誠訓 the true explanation.
誠得 very; exceedingly (*Shantung*); but commonly, "if we could only manage to....."
誠使 if indeed it were only true that.....
誠奪而守之 if you could only seize and hold it.
誠能 if he could but.....; if only.....

盛
767

See 9889.

瞚[1]
768
R. 蒸
See 稱
used also as 瞋
Even Upper.

To stare sternly.

礽
769

See 5638.

乘[2]
770
R. 蒸徑
C. *shing*
H. *shin*
F. *sing, seing*
W. *zing*
N. *dzing, djing*
P. *ch'êng*

To mount on; to ascend. To ride,—in almost any way. To avail oneself of. Calculation; to multiply; *see* 13,215.

乘彼垝垣 I mounted that ruinous wall.

乘[2]

770

M. Y. *ts'ên*
Sz. *ch'ên*
K. *sïng*
J. *djō*
A. *ʦ'ïa*, *t'ăng*[2]
Even & Sinking Lower.

乘屋 to get up on the roof.
乘雲上天 to rise on the clouds to heaven.
乘車 to ride in a cart.
乘馬 to ride on horseback.
乘船 to travel by boat; to embark.
乘其四騏 in his carriage drawn by four piebalds.
乘轎 or **乘輿** riding in a chair.
乘陰陽二氣之正 charioted upon the due equilibrium of the *Yin* and *Yang*.
乘坐 to ride in.
乘上走 to mount and be off.
乘便 to avail oneself of the occasion.
因利乘便 to take advantage of an opportunity to do something without trouble or outlay.
乘快 or **乘興** to seize the opportunity of being in high spirits.
乘時 or **乘間** or **乘機會** to avail oneself of the time; to seize the opportunity.
乘其無備 to catch him unprepared.
乘風 to take advantage of the wind.
不如乘勢 nothing like taking the opportunity when you get it.
乘隙而入 (the wind) avails itself of a crack to get in.
乘潮 to catch the tide.
乘凉 to get cool,—as by going into the shade, etc.
乘除 to multiply and divide; increase and decrease.
乘法 multiplication. [The Chinese write their figures horizontally, and then begin from the left-hand end.]
用三乘之 multiply by three.
先乘後歸 first multiply and then divide. *See* 6419.
乘以一百 to multiply by 100.
歲月乘除 the years and months pass.

Read *shêng*[4] or *ch'êng*[4]. A numerative of vehicles and temples. A team of four horses. Annals.

乘[2]

770

一乘車 one cart.
一乘寺 a temple or monastery.
公車千乘 our prince's chariots are one thousand.
乘 *ch'éng*[2] **乘** *ch'éng*[4] **馬** mounted in his chariot and four.
發乘矢 shot four arrows.
三乘 the Three Conveyances,—across the Sañsara to the shores of Nirvâna. Sanskrit *Tryâna*. Also called the "Three Developments."
大乘 the Great Conveyance,—the system developed by the northern Buddhists of India, about the time of the Christian era. It is this form of Buddhism which prevails in China. Sanskrit *Mahâyâna*.
小乘 the Small Conveyance,—is based upon the original books of Buddhism, and is the system of the Southern Buddhists and of the Cingalese. Sanskrit *Hinâyâna*.
中乘 the Middle Conveyance,—is for those who are half way between the Great and Small Conveyances. Sanskrit *Madhimâyâna*.
臻上乘 or **最上乘** to attain the highest point. Used for "esoteric" as opposed to "exoteric" knowledge of Buddhism.
遇上乘之人反說下乘之法 to expound the exoteric to one who already knows the esoteric,—to teach one's grandmother to suck eggs.
晉之乘 the annals of Chin.
家乘 family annals.
史乘 historical records.
碑乘 old tablet records.

嵊[4]

771

R. 徑
See 盛
Sinking Lower.

A District in 邵興府 in Chehkiang, south-west of Ningpo.

騬[4]

772

R. 蒸
See 曾
Even Lower.

To geld a stallion.
攻特謂之騬 to operate on a stallion is called *ch'êng*[4].

棖[2]

773

R. 庚
C. *ch'ang*
H. *ts'en*
F. *teing*
W. *dzae*
N. *dzêng*
P. *ch'ên*, *ch'êng*
M. Y. *ts'ên*
Sz. *ch'êng*, *chêng*
K. *chöng*, *cheng*
J. *tō*, *chō*
A. *traing*
Even Lower.

A prop; a stay. Door posts. A rule. To follow.
棖柱 a side post or pillar.
杖棖 a staff to walk with.
申棖 a native of 魯 Lu and a disciple of Confucius, who said of him that he was subject to his passions.
企門棖 to stand on tip-toe on the door-sill.

橙[2]

774

R. 庚
C. H. *ch'ang*
F. *cheing*
W. *dzae*, v. *dzae*
N. *dzañg*
P. *ch'êng*
M. Y. *ts'ên*
K. *chïng*, *cheng*
J. *tō*, *djō*
A. *traing*
Even Lower.

The common orange (*Citrus aurantium*) or coolie orange, poetically known as the **金球** golden ball.
甘橙 sweet oranges from **新會**, a District south-west of Canton.
橙皮 dried orange peel.
橙糖 orange sweetmeats.
橙膏 orange marmalade.
山橙 a wild fruit of the dogbane family (*Melodinus*), like an orange in shape and colour, growing on a creeper found in Kuangtung.

澄[2]

775

R. 蒸
C. *ch'ing*, *têng*[2]
H. *ch'in*
F. *teing*, *ting*
W. N. *dzing*
P. *ch'êng*, *têng*[3]
M. *ts'ên*, *tsên*[3]
K. *ching*
J. *chō*, *djō*
A. *tr'ing*
Even Lower.

Clear; limpid; pure. To make clear, as water. Also read *têng*[4]. Same as 779.
澄清 transparent; clear; to clarify; hence, a state of peace.
月澄明 clear as the moon.
澄江 a clear stream.
澄波 the limpid wave.
把這水澄一澄 make this water clear,—by settling the mud with alum as the Chinese do.
澄心紙 a transparent kind of paper used by **徐熙** Hsü Hsi, a painter of the S. T'ang State, A.D. 950.

澄[2] 775

澄其思慮 get rid of your fears.
澄州 an ancient Department in the north of Kuangsi.
澄茄 cubebs.

澠[2] 776
R. 蒸 軫 銑
See 繩 黽 皿
Even & Rising Lower.

See 9885.

塍[2] 777
R. 蒸
See 繩
P. Sz. *ch'êng*
Y. M. *ts'ên*
Even Lower.

A dyke or embankment between fields, used as a pathway.

盛夏塍田泛綠雲 at mid-summer the dyked fields look like clouds of waving green.

滕 778

Same as 777.

澄[2] 779
R. 蒸
See 澄
Even Lower.

Clear; limpid. Same as 775.

澂江府 the Prefecture of Ch'êng-chiang, in the east of Yünnan.

懲[3] 780
R. 蒸
C. *ch'ing*
H. *ch'in*
F. *ting*
W. *dzing*
N. *djing*
P. *ch'êng*
M. *ts'ên, ts'ên*
Y. *tsêng*
K. *ching*
J. *chō*
A. *string*
Even Irregular.

To punish. To repress; to stop. To restrain or condemn oneself. To warn; to take warning.

懲治 to punish.
從重懲辦 to deal with severely.
定懲不貸 I shall certainly punish and not pardon.
寧莫之懲 is there no way of stopping it?
懲忿 to restrain one's wrath.
予其懲 I condemn myself,—for the past.
懲創 to keep in good order; to train by good laws.
小懲 an admonitory hint.

懲[3] 780

勸懲 to exhort and warn.
各懲其所由亡 each took warning by that which had caused the downfall,—of his predecessor.
懲誡 to punish and reprimand.
懲責 to reprimand.

騁[3] 781
R. 梗
C. *p'ing*, *ch'ing*
H. *p'in*
F. *p'eing*
W. *p'ing*
N. *ts'ing*
P. *ch'êng*, *ch'êng*
M. Y. *ts'ên*
K. *ch'ing*, v. *ping*
J. *tei, chō*
A. *sing* (*shing*)
Rising Upper Irregular.

To gallop a horse. To hurry on.

馳騁 to ride fast.
騁懷 elated; in a devil-may-care mood.
騁詞 an animated style,—in composition.
以駝騁 in order to ride rapidly along.
好騁馬 fond of horse-racing.

秤[4] 782
R. 徑
See 稱
In Annamese vulgarly pronounced *sbing*
Sinking Upper.

A steelyard for weighing things. Used for 稱 734.

一杆秤 or 秤子 a steelyard.
秤杆 the beam of a steelyard.
秤星 the gradations of weight as marked on the beam.
秤鉈 the weight used for the steelyard.
秤鈎子 the hook at the end of the beam.
心如秤 my heart is like a steelyard,—able to weigh the right and the wrong.
秤平斗滿 even balances and full measures,—of an honest dealer.

稱 783

Same as 734.

徵 784

Same as 780.

覭[1] 785
R. 庚
See 撐
Even Upper.

To look at. Red, like the bream's tail; *see* 685. Twice dyed.

幾[1] 786
R. 尾 微
C. *kei*
H. *ki*
F. *ki*, *kwi*
W. *ci*, v. *ke*
N. *ci*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chi*
K. *kii*
J. *ki*
A. *ki*, *kö*
Even and Rising, both Upper.

CHI.

To be near; to approximate. Almost; nearly; to a certain extent. Minute; subtle. To desire. Many; several. Used for 787.

天之降網,維其幾矣 heaven sends down a net (of calamities), and soon all will be in it.
庶幾 to approximate to; in some degree. *See* 庶 10,078.
庶幾說懌 they begin to be happy and glad.
式食庶幾 we will try the food to see if it will do.
不可幾及 no one can come near him,—in point of talent, etc.
幾可嚼鐵碎 almost able to crunch iron to pieces,—of strong teeth.
幾乎 or 幾於 (*see* 5642) nearly; almost; at the point of.
幾希 almost; a part; not many.
月幾望 the moon is nearly full.
幾致成災 almost amounting to a calamity.
幾不欲生 almost did not wish to live.
幾無一不 scarcely one but.....
事父母幾諫 in serving your father and mother use gentle remonstrance. [Children, according to Chinese ideas, ought to censure their parents' shortcomings, but not in too severe language.]
萬幾 the 10,000 cares,—of an Emperor. *See* 787.
日理萬幾 daily attending to a myriad affairs.
無怠萬幾 do not be the least remiss,—*i.e.* not a little out of 10,000.
幾微 subtle; atomic.
卜爾百福,如幾如式 they confer upon you a hundred blessings, each as desired, each sure as law.
幾蹬擱蹬 the jolting or bumping of a cart.

幾[1] 786

Read *chi*[3]. How much? how many? Many; several.

有幾多 or 有幾個 or 有幾許 how many are there?

幾何 how many?—implying few. Also, geometry.

人生幾何 how long does man live?—not long.

吾其幾何 my days are numbered.

爾居徒幾何 your followers are few.

幾時來的 when did you come?

現在幾點鐘 what time is it now?

你今年幾歲 how old are you?

第幾 which number?—of a series.

幾十 several tens.

不過幾千本 not more than several thousand volumes.

來日無幾 I have not many days,—to live.

未幾 after no great interval; soon.

幾萬 how many tens of thousands? Also, several tens of thousands.

所差 *ch'a*[1] 無幾 no great difference.

無幾相見 you will not see each other long.

今兒幾兒了 what's the day of the month?

無幾時 the day when..... is not to be looked for; not any time; in no time, *i.e.* very quickly.

幾度 or 幾叠 how many times?

機[1] 787
R. 微
Same as 幾
Even Upper.

The moving power, as of the universe, or a machine. Cunning. Secret. Opportune. *See* 6423.

與造化同機緘 having the same springs of movement as God,—divine. Said of the lute.

意者其有機緘 some think there is a mechanical arrangement,—which makes the heavenly bodies move.

人又反入於機 [at death] man goes back into the great Scheme,—from which he came.

有機械者必有機事 those who have cunning implements are cunning in their dealings.

有機事者必有機心 those who are cunning in their dealings are cunning in their hearts.

機變 acuteness; knowledge of the world; resource; tact. 9210.

機械變詐 full of crafty dodges.

神機變化 the evolutions of nature.

天機 nature; the natural colour or bent of a man's mind at birth,—as opposed to the artificiality he gets from contact with other men.

足見天機相對 showing how excellently Nature lent itself to harmony,—by causing flowers to bloom in a spot devoted to contemplation.

繪工以爲天機所到 painters thought that Nature herself had come to his assistance,—of Wang Wei and his landscapes.

不可洩了天機 the secret workings of the Divine Power must not be disclosed.

嗜慾深者，天機淺 if men's passions are deep, their divinity is shallow.

機車 a machine.

機器 machinery; any mechanical contrivance.

機器局 an arsenal.

有機思 he had a mechanical turn.

機關 the power, or spring, in a machine; a trick; a dodge.

機子 or 一架機 or 織布機 a loom.

本機 own loom,—pongee.

機杼 a weaver's shuttle; the moving agent.

機房 a weaver's shop.

機匠 a weaver; a mechanic.

機巧 cunning; clever.

機謀 an artifice.

用盡心機 exhausting every artifice at his command.

機不相契 they did not suit one another.

觸動靈機 to excite or stimulate one's ingenuity; to suggest an idea.

機密 secret; not to be divulged.

機會 an opportunity. *See* 乘 770.

不料中 *chung*[4] 了大王機會 unexpectedly, we met with your Highness,.....

失機 to lose the opportunity; to be defeated.

見機而作 do it at the right moment,—when you see your chance. Used of a man skilled in noting the signs of the times; or, one who knows when to stop and when to go on.

智者見機而作，不俟終日 the wise man, when he sees his chance, acts: he does not wait all day,—until it is too late.

軍機處 the place of plans for the army,—the Grand Council, or actual privy council of the Emperor. *See* 803.

機務 councils of State.

不親萬機 did not attend personally to affairs of State. *See* 789.

機星 a name for the star Vega.

人心妙不測，出入乘氣機 the human mind is a mystery: it passes in and out (of man) upon the mechanism of vitality.

機宜 a policy; the policy to be followed.

璣[1] 788
R. 微
See 幾
Even Upper.

A pearl not quite globular. A large mirror. *See* 4782, 2549.

滿腹珠璣 his belly is full of pearls,—his mind is well stored.

天璣 the star γ Phad in Ursa Major.

磯[1] 789 R. 微 See 幾 Even Upper.

Stones or ledges in a stream [= 水中磧也, 830.] A pier or jetty. An eddy. An obstruction. To rub.

磯頭 a breakwater; a jetty.

磯丁古東的 jolting or bumping about.

禨[1] 790 R. 微 See 幾 Even Upper.

An omen, of good or evil. Opportune.

Read *chi*[4]. To drink wine after taking a bath,—to restore any lost vitality.

進禨 to send in the bath-cup.

蟣[3] 791 R. 微尾 See 幾 Even and Rising Upper.

A louse; an aphis. The 131,712,000th part of a *yôdjana* or day's march. Sanskrit *likchâ*.

蟣蝨 lice.

甲冑生蟣虱 their armour breeds lice,—so long have they had it on.

Read *ch'i*[2]. A synonym of 蜞 a leech.

譏[1] 792 R. 微 See 幾 Even Upper.

To slander; to rail at. To mock at; to jeer. To blame. To examine, as at a Custom-house; *see* 6368.

好 *hao*[4] 以詩詞譏切時事 to be fond of railing at the age in verse.

譏諷大臣 to satirize high officials.

譏笑 or 譏誚 or 譏刺 to ridicule.

譏發 to exasperate.

譏察 to inspect; an inspector whose duty it is to be on the look-out for traitors at Court.

鐖[1] 793 R. 微 See 幾 Even Upper.

A barb on a hook; a fluke. Used for 機 787.

無鐖之鈎 a hook without a barb,—catches no fish.

鐖發 or 連鐖 a catch; a spring, as in machinery; the motive power.

鞿[1] 794 R. 微 See 幾 Even Upper.

The bit on a bridle; to check a horse.

是猶以鞿而御騁突 like using a bit to hold a bolting horse,—impossible. [Only the snaffle is known to the Chinese.]

饑[1] 795 R. 微支 F. v. *kwi* See 幾 Even Upper.

Dearth; famine; hunger.

饑荒 or 饑饉 famine. *See* 5098.

打饑荒 to be in distress; to borrow money. Also, to pretend to be in want, so as to get money. Also, to settle up accounts. To pick up a scanty living.

拉饑荒 to run into debt.

找饑荒 to make trouble; to pick a quarrel.

鬧饑荒 to quarrel, as about accounts.

肚饑 or 饑餓 hungry.

饑色 a starved, hungry look.

饑不擇食 or 眞饑者無擇也 hungry people are not particular.

饑死 to die of starvation.

如饑得食 like a hungry man who has got food,—overjoyed.

賙道路之饑寒 aid those starving by the roadside.

採野菜充饑 to pick wild plants to satisfy hunger.

饑渴之際 in the midst of hunger and thirst,—at the last extremity.

魆[1] 796 R. vulgar. C. *kei* Even Upper.

A demon which bewilders people. Devilish.

奇 797

Same as 991.

奇 798

See 991.

剞[1] 799 R. 支紙 C. *k'ei* H. ..... *sk'i* F. *k'ie, ski* W. *c'i* P. *chi* M. *sch'i* K. *kii* J. *ki* A. *si* Even and Rising Irregular.

A crooked burin or chisel, called 剞劂, used in wood carving.

剞劂氏 the wood-carving trade.

付之剞劂 to hand over (MS) to the printer.

畸[1] 800 R. 支 C. *sk'ei, kei* F. *ki* W. *sdji* N. *ci* P. *chi* Y. *sch'i* K. *kii* J. A. *ki* Even Upper and Lower.

Surplus, waste land. Refuse; leavings.

畸田 odd bits of land.

畸零 odds and ends; refuse.

畸籍 a list of wandering people of the gipsy class.

左畸 the left wing of an army.

外方畸人 quaint, eccentric people. Used of Taoist magicians, etc.

畸人者, 畸於人而侔於天 extraordinary men are extraordinary to men, but ordinary to God.

畸輕畸重 to be prejudiced against; to favour one side or the other.

觭[1] 801 R. 支 See 幾畸 P. (coll.) *chi* Even Upper.

One horn turning up and the other down. Not a pair. To obtain.

觭角 uneven; irregular; three-cornered.

觭偶 odd and even.

觭輪無反 not a single wheel returned,—an utter defeat.

騎 802

See 1001.

寄[4] 803 R. 寘 F. *kie* See 記 Sinking Upper.

To lodge at. To deliver over to. To send. A letter. The east. *See* 1164, 6908.

寄居 or 寄寓 or 寄身 to lodge at; to stop at a place.

寄宿 to pass the night.

寄客 a visitor; a sojourner.

寄[4]
803

寄託 to confide to another as a trust; to commission.
寄貯 or 寄放 or 寄附 to deposit with any one.
重寄 a weighty responsibility.
寄頓 to send for storage; to lodge with.
寄賣 to commission one to sell.
寄意 to convey one's wishes.
寄情 to convey one's feelings,—as by a present.
寄情詩酒間 devoted himself to poetry and wine.
寄送 to send.
寄箱 to send (paper) trunks,—to the dead, by burning them.
寄帶 to forward,—as in a letter.
寄語 or 寄口信 to send a verbal message.
寄信 to send a letter.
寄信館 a post-office.
寄信旗 signalling flags; code signals.
准軍機大臣字寄 I have received a communication from the Grand Council.
我身如寄 I am but a bird of passage.
寄住 attached by,—as a rope.
寄交 to transmit; to send by post.
寄言 to send word; to let one know.
寄函 to send a note.
寄銷 to dispose of in foreign parts, or at a distance.
寄售 consigned for sale.
寄名鎖 a clasp inscribed with a name.
寄生 parasitic plants belonging to the genera *Loranthus* and *Viscum*.
栗寄生 *Viscum articulatum*, B.

攲[1]
804
R. 紙
See 幾
A. *ki*, *vi*
Rising Upper.

To take up anything with chopsticks or pincers. Uneven; crooked. [To be distinguished from 攲 995.]
攲得來喫 take some up and eat it.
攲攲 irregular or distorted.

掎
805

Same as 804.

椅
806

Same as 804.

羇[3]
807
R. 紙
See 已
Rising Upper.

The kindly behaviour of two friends meeting.

羈[1]
808
R. 支
F. *kie*
See 幾
Even Upper.

An inn. To lodge.
羈旅 a wayfarer.
羈客 a guest at an inn.
羈愁 the inconveniences of travel.
羈臣 or 羈旅之臣 a refugee official from another State.

嘰[1]
809
R. 齊
See 雞
Even Upper.

A sound.
嘰嘵怪症 a strange chattering, or querulous, disease.

鷄[1]
810
R. 齊
C. H. *kai*
F. *kie*
W. N. *ci*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chi*
K. *kie*
J. *kei*
A. *ke*
Even Upper.

The fowl. The cock, or the 五德靈禽 divine bird with five excellent points, as follows:—
文 he is a civilian, wearing a hat (comb).
武 he is a soldier, wearing spurs.
勇 he is brave, never flinching in fight.
仁 he is kind, calling his hens to share his food.
信 he is faithful, in his duty of announcing dawn. *See* 7576, 8346.
小鷄子 a fowl,—for the table; a spring chicken.
鷄子 *tzŭ*[3] or 鷄蛋 or 鷄卵 hens' eggs. *See* 12,688.
鷄蛋白 (or 清) the white of an egg.
一隻鷄 or 一頭鷄 a fowl.
鷄有千餘頭 over a thousand "head" of chickens.

鷄[1]
810

公鷄 a cock.
母鷄 or 牝鷄 a hen.
鐵公鷄 an iron cock,—a stingy fellow; so called because 一毛不拔 you can't pull out a feather. *See* 7536.
鷄手 chicken feathers. *See* 7679.
鷄冠 a cock's comb.
鷄冠花 the cock'scomb flower, *Celosia cristata*.
鷄冠油 fat of sheep's guts.
鐓鷄 or 剉鷄 a capon.
鷄狗鵝鴨 the four lesser domestic animals. *See* 8346.
指鷄買狗 to direct abuse at one while seeming to mean another; to talk at a person.
鷄鳴 or 鷄啼 or 鷄叫 cock-crow,—which is said to occur thrice every night, the three times being known as the 三遍.
鷄既鳴乃寂無聲 but as soon as the cock crew, all was silent,—of disembodied spirits making themselves heard at night.
鷄司晨 the cock heralds the dawn.
牝鷄司晨 the hen heralds the dawn,—the wife wears the breeches.
鷄人 watchmen. They wore red caps in imitation of the cock. *See* 11,661.
雛鷄 or 鷄仔 chickens.
鬬鷄 cock-fighting.
水鷄 or 田鷄 the frog.
鷄眼 corns.
鷄眼草 *Sedum spectabile*, Boreau,—used for sore feet.
鷄屎頂 the queue coiled up.
鷄出了 hatched.
鷄蛋糕 sponge-cakes.
鷄鴨籠 fowl-coops.
鷄犬不留 not a chicken or dog left,—of a universal massacre.
鷄犬不驚 a feeling of absolute security.
銀鷄 a boatswain's whistle,—because it wakes one up.

鷄[1] 810

樹鷄 mushrooms.

鷄爪子 a fowl's claw.

鷄足山 Fowl's-Foot Hill,—in Yünnan.

鷄姦 sodomy.

有如落湯鷄 [as wet] as a soused chicken.

食鷄跖者不必全鷄已盡嚌全鷄之味矣 a man who is eating the leg of a chicken need not devour the entire bird in order to thoroughly enjoy the flavour thereof,—and so with the works of an author.

引魂鷄 the cock which leads the soul,—a white cock carried in funeral processions, under the belief that this bird alone can guide the dead man's ghost to its destination.

叫天鷄只餘一長嘴 the lark has nothing but a long tongue,—of a man who is all talk.

寧作鷄口,不爲牛後 better be a chicken's beak (which, though small, goes in front) than an ox's buttocks,—better reign in hell than serve in heaven.

鷄黍之約 the pact of fowl and millet. Chü Ch'ing promised his friend Yüan Po that he would call on him that day two years. Therefore Yüan Po, in spite of his mother's objections, prepared chicken and millet to receive him; and at the appointed time his friend arrived.

風鷄 fowls which have been gutted, filled with salt, etc., and hung up to dry in the wind. Esteemed a great delicacy in Anhui.

山鷄 grouse; also the pheasant. *See* 12,989.

竹鷄 a species of partridge (*Bambusicola*). Also, snipe.

錦鷄 the golden pheasant (*Phasianus pictus*). It is embroidered on the robes of the Governor-General, Governor, and Provincial Treasurer.

火鷄 fire fowl,–the turkey. Also Pallas' eared pheasant (*Callipogon Pekinense*); and the moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*). Also, the "cock" of a gun.

沙鷄 sand-grouse (*Syrrhaptus paradoxus*).

鷄[1] 810

吐綬鷄 the medallion pheasant (*Lophophorus Impeyanus*).

金錢鷄 the peacock pheasant (*Phasianus torquatus*).

松鷄 a francolin pheasant; *see* 10,449.

烏骨鷄 or 絲毛鷄 the black-boned fowl, or silken-feathered fowl.

畫鷄 the Formosan silver pheasant (*Phasianus Swinhoii*).

海鷄母 the albatross (*Diomedia nigripes*), found near Formosa.

暴暴鷄 the crowned pigeon of Papua (*Lophyrus*).

蓑衣鷄 the rain-clothes fowl,—the Nicobar ground-pigeon (*Columba Nicobarica*).

彰鷄 the curlew (*Numenius*).

鷄火樹 a kind of maple (*Acer oblongum*, Wall).

鷄公花 *Celosia argentea*, L.

鷄屎藤 *Pœderia tomentosa*, Bl.

鷄腿子 *Potentilla discolor*, Bge.

毛鷄腿 *Potentilla multifida*, L.

鷄窩亂 a kind of grass given to horses (*Batratherum echinatum*, H., now referred to *Arthraxon*).

雞 811

Same as 810.

劑[4] 812

R. 靁支
C. ᶜ*tsai*
H. *tsi*[3]
F. *chae*[2]
W. N. ᶜ*tsi*, *tsi*[3]
P. M. Y. Sz. *chi*[3]
K. *che*
J. *sei*, *zai*
A. ᶜ*te*, ᶜ*te*
Sinking Irregular.

To trim; to cut even. To adjust. To compound, as medicines.

調劑 to even off; to arrange. Used for "compensation" in the sense of giving a good post to an official who has been some time in a bad one; or generally, for making up a deficiency of any kind.

質劑 (*tzŭ*[4]) a check or tally in two parts, one of which is the complement of the other. A token.

藥劑 medicines.

一劑藥 a dose of medicine,—of powders. etc. Draughts are 服 3727.

分 *fên*[4] 劑 the weight or size of a dose.

救世砭劑 a sovereign remedy; a panacea.

嚌[4] 813

R. 靁齊
C. coll. *tsai*[2]
See 劑
Sinking & Even Lower.

To taste. *See* 810.

嚌嘗 to taste; to essay.

嚌福 to taste the offerings.

Read *chieh*[1]. Noise of birds.

鶺鷄嚌嚌 the jungle fowls cackle and crow.

Read *chai*[3]. Smiling.

嚌唯 a pleasant countenance.

懠[4] 814

R. 靁齊
C. ᶜ*tsai*
F. ᶜ*chae*
See 靁
SinkingUpper.

Angry. Suspicious. Used for 11,515.

天之方懠 God has just got angry.

懠疑 full of suspicions.

擠[3] 815

R. 齊靁
C. ᶜ*tsai*, v. ᶜ*chai*
H. ᶜ*tsi*, *tsi*[3]
F. *chae*, ᶜ*chae*, ᶜ*chö*
W. N. ᶜ*tsi*
P. M. Y. Sz. ᶜ*chi*
K. *che*
J. *sei*, *sai*
A. ᶜ*te*
Even and Sinking Irregular.

To crowd; to press against.

擁擠 to crowd; to crush.

擠擁不透 so crowded as not to be able to get through.

擠死了 crushed to death,—in a crowd.

擠不動 so crowded as to be unable to move.

擠上前去 to crowd to get first.

擠得慌 very crowded.

亂擠 crowding in confusion.

擠奶 to milk,—as a cow.

擠水 to force up water,—as with a machine for irrigation, or a pump.

擠眼 or 擠顧 (*ku*[3]) to wink. *See* 1132.

擠滿 very crowded; quite full.

擠佔 to push; to try to gain a place, as in a crowd.

擠手 to squeeze or crush one's hands.

擠住了 jammed; stuck; hard up.

擠住手了 hard up for money.

Read *ch'i*[2]. To arrange.

擠排人短處 to enumerate people's weak points.

櫅[3] 816
R. 齊
See 齎 齊
Even Upper & Lower.

A fruit tree found in Honan, called the 白棗 white date. A variety of jujube.

濟[4] 817
R. 齊 雥
See 劑
Rising & Sinking Upper.

To help. To be up to the mark. To cross a stream. *See* 5679.

救濟 to rescue.
濟人死 to rescue from death.
不濟事 not to help the matter; of no use.
何濟於事哉 how does that help the matter?
在此吵鬧無濟于事 stopping here and making a disturbance will no advance matters.
不濟不濟 that's no use; that won't do.
以濟燃眉之急 so as to help an eye-brow singeing crisis,—when in imminent danger.
濟私 to serve one's own ends.
濟困 to relieve the oppressed.
濟人 to save men.
濟惡 to aid one in doing wrong; to help on a bad cause.
道濟天下 salvation for the world in Tao.
常懷濟世志 he always longed to do some good to his generation. *See* 9969.
不濟的貨物 goods not up to the mark,—inferior in quality.
不濟的和尙 a worthless Buddhist priest,—having no supernatural powers.
才學雖然不濟 although in education not up to the mark.
至不濟 at the very least.
以資接濟 in order to keep up the supply.
勝濟度之十倍 ten times better than carrying across, *i.e.* than building bridges or repairing roads, the usual forms of charity practised by the Chinese.
濟涉 to cross,—as a ford.
同舟共濟 to cross in the same boat,—be fellow-workers.

濟[4] 817

河濟俱清 all the rivers and streams were clear.

Read *chi*[3]. To be fine-looking. To be numerous.

四驪濟濟 her four black horses are beautiful.
濟濟蹌蹌 with correct and reverent deportment.
濟濟多士 numerous is the array of officers.
載穫濟濟 then come the reapers in crowds.

癖[4] 818
R. 雥 齊
H. coll. *ts'ê* "contagious"
See 劑
SinkingLower.

Sick; diseased. Stunted in growth.

親癖 my parents are unwell.

穧[4] 819
R. 雥
C. *tsai*
F. *chae*
A. *te*, *te*
See 劑
Sinking Upper.

To cut grain and lay it ready to be bound in sheaves.

束穧而回 bind the grain into sheaves and then come back.
此有不斂穧 this is not to be gathered in,—but to be left for gleaners.

齏[3] 820
R. 薺
See 薺
Rising Upper.

To squeeze out with the hand. To strain.

齏手巾 to wring out a napkin.
齏蔗汁 to press the juice from sugar-cane.
齏出汁來 press the juice out.

薺[4] 821
R. 薺 8.
支平 4.
C. *ts'ai*, *ts'ai*, *ts'z*
H. *ts'i*, *ts'z*
F. *chae*
W. *szi*
N. *dzi*, *dz*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'i*
K. *chă*, *che*
J. *sei*, *sai*
A. *tse*, *te*
Rising Irregular.

The shepherd's-purse (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*). *See* 8204.

薺菜 greens; various esculent herbs.
其甘如薺 it (the sow-thistle) is as sweet as the shepherd's-purse.

齏[1] 822
R. 齊
C. *tsai*
H. *tsi*
F. *chae*
W. *'tsi*
N. *tsi*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chi*
K. *chae*, *che*
J. *sei*, *sai*
A. *te*
Even Upper.

A kind of leek; *see* 6008. To salt. To mix; to blend. Pounded; *see* 3519.

斷齏畫粥 to chop up a leek and slice his (cold) congee,—as 范仲淹 Fan Chung-yen, of the Sung dynasty, did for three years when a poor student.
鹽齏菜 pickled vegetables.
和齏 to mix,—as spices.
碎米齏 refuse; broken food.
黃齏 a saffron colour.

賫[1] 823
R. 支 齊
C. H. *tsai*
F. *chae*, *'chae*
W. *tsz*
N. *tsi*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chi*
K. *chă*, v. *che*
J. *sei*, *sai*
A. *te*
Even Upper.

To take in both hands and offer. To send, as a present or a letter. [For correct form, *see* 835. Also written as below.]

親賫 to give to personally.
賫送 to forward to an equal or superior.
賫呈 to present to a superior; to forward, as common in letters between equals.
賫奏官 a government courier.
賫賜 to bestow on.
賫至 to be forwarded to,—part of an address.
棒賫 to offer; to present.
賫裝 to pack up baggage.
輕賫 hand baggage.
賫咨涕淚 to sigh and weep.
賫出 to pay over.
賫帶 to bring; to convey.
賫投 or 賫解 to deliver to.
賫赴 to send to.
賫函 to send a letter.

躋[1] 824
R. 雥 齊
C. *tsai*
Y. *chi*
A. *te*, *'te*
See 劑
Sinking Upper.

To go up. To increase. Steep. Ruin. *See* 1260.

躋彼公堂 let us go up to the hall of our prince.
攀躋 to clamber up.
躋升 to go up; to be promoted.
氣躋 the mist rises.
朝躋于西 in the morning (rainbows) rise in the west.

躋[1] 824

聖敬日躋 his wisdom and virtue daily advanced.
道阻且躋 the way is difficult and steep.
告予顚躋 tell me of the impending ruin.

隮 825

Same as 824.

霽[4] 826
R. 雨 8.
C. *ʿtsai*
F. *ʿchae, chae²*
P. *ʿchi, chi²*
See 劑 Sinking Upper.

The sky clearing up. *See* 5265.

晴霽 a clear sky.
霽色 the blue of the sky.
雨霽 the rain has cleared off.
雨欲霽 the transition from rain to fine weather.
仰祈霽威 I implore you to moderate your severity.
霽月 the moon in a clear sky.

齌 827

See 822.

齺[4] 828
R. 齒
F. *ʿchae*
See 劑 SinkingLower.

To bite.

齧齺 to take a bite.

勣[1*] 829
R. 錫
F. *cheik, chaik*
See 積
P. *ʿchi, chi²* Entering Upper.

Merit; praiseworthy conduct.

磧[2*] 830
R. 阝 錫
C. *tsik*
H. *tsak*
F. *chaik, cheik*
N. *tsih*
P. *chi², chi*
M. *chi*
Sz. *chi*
K. *chŏk*
J. *seki, shaku*
A. *tik*
Entering Upper.

Rocks under water that wash at low tide.

砂磧 the desert of Gobi.
灘磧微露 sandbanks and rocks appearing,—above water.

積[1*] 831
R. 阝 賓
C. *tsik, tsz*
H. *tsit, tsz*
F. *cheik, chöü*
W. *tsi, tsz*
N. *tsih, tsz*
P. *ʿchi, ʂchi, chi², tsz*
M. *chi, tsz*
Y. *chik, tsz*
Sz. *chi, tsz*
K. *chŏk, chă*
J. *seki, shaku*
A. *tik*
Entering and SinkingUpper.

To gather together; to accumulate.

積取 to collect.
積蓄 or 堆積 or 積儲 or 積畜 or 積壓 or 積攢 to pile up; to accumulate.
積財 to pile up riches.
發積 to get rich. Used for 834.
積善 or 積德 to accumulate virtue.
積福 to store up happiness,—by good works, which according to Buddhism will increase each man's allotted share. *See* 550.
禍因惡積 misfortunes arise from stored-up wickedness.
積小高大 many a little makes a mickle. *See* 906.
積勞成疾 to get ill from overwork.
積書 to collect books.
日積月累 days accumulate and months increase,—time passes.
積年 for many years.
積久 for a long time.
積弱 decrepit.
積欝 to gather; to collect, as humours.
積習 a long standing practice or abuse.
其積習然 such being the fixed custom.
積痼 a disease of long standing.
積慣 long accustomed to.
積案 a long-pending case.
積地 reclaimed land; or land left dry by rivers or sea receding.
積之栗栗 the (sheaves) are set up solidly.

Read *tsïi*[3]. To pile up grain.

有實其積 and the grain is piled up in the fields.
迺積迺倉 he stored up the produce in the fields and in barns.

績[1*] 832
R. 錫
F. v. *chak*
See 積
P. *ʿchi, chi²* Entering Upper.

To spin; to twist. To splice. Meritorious services. To finish. An affair.

績紡 to spin; to wind.
八月載績 in the 8th month they begin spinning.
不績其麻 she ceases twisting the hemp.
績續 to join on,—as threads.
勞績 or 績功 meritorious acts. *See* 6554.
維禹之績 through the meritorious labour of Yü.
設都于禹之績 established their capitals on [the scene of] the labours of Yü.
三載考績 every three years examined into their services.
庶績咸熙 the worthy deeds of all were quite complete.
績成 to complete.
績懋 of abundant merits.
績事 an affair.
績業 a patrimony.
敗績 an utter rout.

積[1*] 833
R. 阝
See 積 Entering Upper.

A pleat,—as in a skirt.

蹟[4*] 834
R. 阝
See 積
P. *chi²* Entering Upper.

Foot-prints; traces; a clue. Works; remains, as of artists; also, handwriting. To follow up; to search out. Material, as opposed to 神 spiritual; *see* 9819.

足蹟 a foot-print; a track. *See* 及 841.
蹤蹟 a track; traces.
並無蹤蹟 there are no traces of him; he is not to be found.
無形蹟 no trace of him; no clue to his whereabouts.
形蹟可疑 his movements are suspicious,—he is a suspicious character.

蹟[45] 834

蹟類行兇 to show signs of breaking out into violence.

神蹟 or 異蹟 divine traces,—evidences of spiritual presence, interference, etc.; miracles.

痕蹟 scar of a wound; a grudge; a trace; a track.

陳蹟 old tracks,—for us to tread in; examples.

遺蹟罕見 works by him are rarely seen,—of a dead painter.

眞蹟猶有存者 genuine remains (*i.e.* pictures) are still in existence.

萬蹟自身 to pursue one's own course steadily.

念彼不蹟 when I think of those who will not keep in the (right) track.

雖有自盡實蹟 although there is clear proof of suicide.....

玉有起蹟 the jade has veins in it.

以維手蹟較之 he compared it with some of [Wang] Wei's handwriting.

發蹟 to put forth traces, *i.e.* to come to the front; to distinguish oneself; to make one's fortune.

豈訓讀所能發蹟 how can I make a fortune out of teaching?

彼以執鞭發蹟 he made his money by holding a whip, *i.e.* as a carter.

有何發蹟 how is that going to advance me? what advantage is there in that?

功蹟 insignia of merit.

風蹟 effects of wind; influence of custom.

勝蹟 overpowering energy,—as of a god.

心蹟 sentiments.

王蹟 traces of Imperial rule; empire; royal fortunes.

深蹟其道 deeply examine into the principle of it.

有奇蹟 to have striking characteristics,—as a good picture.

有眞蹟 to have a real or objective existence.

蹟象 objective forms or existences.

蹟[45] 834

運之以神而非運之以蹟 the soul revolving (around the axis of heaven and earth) is not the same as one's material body so revolving,—spiritual is not material.

所罪者其蹟也 what he objects to are the commandments,—of Buddhism.

七蹟 the seven sacraments,—of the Roman Catholic church.

齎 835

Same as 823.

穧[2] 836

R. 支

See 資 Even Upper.

Grain piled up on the threshing-floor. Used with 819.

几[1] 837

R. 紙

C. *ᶜkei, ᶜi*
H. *ᶜki, ᶜi*
F. *ᶜki*
W. N. *ᶜi*
P. *ᶜchi, ᶜchi*
M. Y. *ᶜchi*
Sz.
K. *kwe*
J. A. *ki*

Rising Upper Irregular.

A small table with short legs, now placed between two people sitting on the divan or brick couch, but formerly on a mat on the ground. Self-composed. Radical 16. [To be distinguished from 凡 3398, 3399.]

俾筵俾几 he caused mats to be spread, with low tables on them.

或授之几 some are given low tables,—to lean on.

隱 *yin*[4] 几而坐 sat leaning on the table.

几案 a large long table with legs framed in, consisting of two teapoys with drawers connected by a top face.

條几 a long narrow table.

匠几 a small table on a *k'ang* or brick bed.

茶几 a tea-poy.

文几 a study table,—hence, a student.

几席 table; one's "mahogany."

赤爲几几 self-composed in his red slippers.

安几 quiet; composed.

机[1] 838

R. 微 紙

See 機 Even Upper.

A tree like an elm, the ashes of which make good manure. Used for 837; also for 787.

肌[1] 839

R. 支

See 幾 Even Upper.

The flesh; meat on bones.

肌膚 the flesh of the human body.

肌骨 flesh and bones—the body.

肌體 the body.

肌瘦面黃 flesh emaciated and face yellow.

裏肌 the under-cut of a sirloin.

浸肌 drenched to the skin.

氷肌玉骨 or 玉肌 ice flesh and jade bones,—said of a beautiful girl.

肌巴 the *membrum virile.*

米肌 a viscid preparation made among the 苗子 Miao-tzŭ by chewing rice and spitting it into a vessel, where it ferments and is afterwards drunk.

飢 840

Same as 795.

及[2] 841

R. 緝

C. *kʻêp*
H. *kʻip*
F. *kik*
W. *djiai*
N. *djih*
P. *ᶜchi*
M. *chi*
Y. *chik*
Sz. *chi*
K. *kïp*
J. *kiū, kitsz*
A. *kêp*

Entering Lower.

To come up to; to reach to; to attain. To follow. When. And,—in joining the names of things and inferiors. *See* 950.

不及 not to catch up; not so good as.

隨之不及 could not keep up with him.

來得及 and 來不及 will or will not come in time; can or can not do.

這樣事我是來不及的 that sort of thing I cannot do,—being *infra dig.*, etc.

說及 to allude to; referring to.

言及再婚，便欲尋死 if any allusion were made to her marrying again, she would at once threaten suicide.

及其迎入大廟 but when it comes to be led into the great temple,—to be sacrificed.

及 2* 841

人蹟罕及 the footstep of man seldom reaches there.

累及他人 to involve others, or outsiders.

不惟無及于事且有禍患衆人 not only not advancing the matter, but also bringing misfortune on all concerned.

及一年 extending to a year; as long as a year.

瞻望弗及 I looked until I could no longer see her.

每懷靡及 ever anxious lest he should not succeed.

延及遠方 extending to distant regions.

走及奔馬 he could run as fast as a galloping horse.

追莫及 I could not catch him.

後悔不及 or 悔之無及也 it will then be too late for repentance.

論及何事 what are you discussing?

及今如何 how is it getting on up to date?

連及 also reached to,—as one house catching fire from another, etc.

及此 with reference to this.

以此及彼 to avail oneself of this to reach that; one step leading to another.

及冠 arrived at the cap,—at manhood, or 18 years of age. *See* 笄 888.

及罷 when he was dismissed from office,.....

及長 when he was grown up,.....

及云 he went on to say; he added.....

及第 a term embracing the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd successful candidates at the Palace examinations. *See* 元 13,744.

倘遇緊要以及中外交涉事務 in the event of anything important happening, involving Chinese and foreign interests.....

及 2* 841

將及到 just about to arrive.

將及至家之際 just as he was about to reach home.

而已無及矣 as it is already done, there is no help for it,—what is done cannot be undone.

自.....之外別無一語他及 beyond..... there is not a single word on any other subject.

目方及牛 just caught a glimpse of an ox.

比不及 not to be compared with.

自以爲不及也 thinking that he himself could not come up to,—some given person, (*e.g.*) as a poet.

有不可及者四 there are four points in which he is unequalled.

不及 inadequate to or for; insufficient.

他不及你 he is not so good as you.

失於不及 to make the mistake of not going far enough. *See* 6622.

彼此不相及 the two do not interfere with one another.

及時 seasonable.

及門 at the door,—hence, a disciple.

駟不及舌 a team of four horses cannot bring back a word once spoken,—*verbum irrevocabile volat.*

六師及之 the six divisions of the army followed close on.

錡及釜 tripods and pans.

及彼南夷 together with the southern barbarians.

及爾同死 with you to live and die.

及至 as soon as; when.

及早 while there is time; while it is early.

及於 in regard to.....; concerning.....

及茲 now.

伋 2* 842

R. 緝
C. *kʻêp*
H. *kip*
F. *ngeik*
W. *ciai*
N. *cih*
P. *ʂchi*
M. *chi*
Y. *chik*
Sz. *chi*
K. *kïp*
J. *kiū, kō*
A. *kêp*
Entering Upper.

Empty; unsatisfying.

伋伋 unreal; unsatisfactory.

孔伋 the name and personal name of the grandson of Confucius, known as 子思. Reputed author of the 中庸 *Doctrine of the Mean.*

岌 4* 843

R. 緝
C. *kʻêp*
H. *kʻip*
F. *ngeik, keik*
W. *ciai*
N. *cih*
P. *ɕchi, ʂchi, chi²*
M. *chi*
Y. *chik*
Sz. *chi*
K. *kïp*
J. *kiū*
A. *ngêp₅*
Entering Upper.

A lofty peak. Dangerous.

殆哉岌岌乎 in what a perilous and unsettled condition!—is the empire.

岌岌可危 in imminent danger.

汲 1* 844

R. 緝
C. *kʻêp*
H. *kip, kep*
F. *ngeik*
W. *ciai*
N. *cih*
P. *ɕchi*
M. *chi*
Y. *chik*
Sz. *chi*
K. *kip*
J. *kiū*
A. *kêp*
Entering Upper.

To draw water from a well. To imbibe. To emulate. *See* 13,265.

汲水 or 汲井 to draw water.

汲汲 unremitting effort; ceaseless; never failing.

不汲汲于富貴 do not be too eager for riches and honours.

未及於風格尚汲汲於形似 not equal in spirit, but holding their own in form and likeness,—of painters.

汲引高風 to emulate a lofty example.

汲縣 a District forming the prefectural city of 衞輝 in Honan.

汲冢 books which were found in a tomb in the above district, 3rd cent. A.D.

笈 2* 845
R. 緝 葉
C. *kʻêp*
H. *kʻip*
F. *ngeik*
W. *ciai*
N. *cih*
P. *≤chi*
M. *chi*
Y. *chik*
Sz. *chi*
K. *kïp, köp*
J. *kiō, kiū*
A. *kiep*$_5$, *kip*$_5$
Entering Upper.

A box, or satchel.

負笈從師 to shoulder one's satchel and follow one's teacher,—said of 蘇章 Su Chang, 2nd cent. A.D.

遍讀祕笈 read through all the secret writings.

級 2* 846
R. 緝
C. *kʻêp*
H. *kʻip*
F. *ngeik, keik*
W. *ciai*
N. *cih*
P. *≤chi*
M. *chi*
Y. *chik*
Sz. *chi*
K. *kïp*
J. *kiū, kō*
A. *kêp*
Entering Upper.

Threads arranged in order. Steps. A mark for merit. A storey. An octave. A decapitated head.

板級 a step in a flight of stairs.

級階 stairs; steps.

等級 a sort; a class, as of officials.

品級 the grades of official rank; rank.

升一級 to be promoted one grade. *See* 1255.

一級級上 to rise gradually.

加十級 ten steps added,—good marks granted to Chinese officials, and allowed to count as a set-off in subsequent cases of demerit. *See* 922, 10,396.

拾級聚足 to bring one foot level with the other in going upstairs, *i.e.* to plant both feet on each step, avoiding hurry.

登幾級坡 how many steps are there to the top?

七級浮圖 a seven-storey pagoda.

一層級子 an octave in music.

首級 the head of a criminal, after decapitation.

斬首十五級 fifteen heads of criminals.

茂 1* 847
R. 緝
See 急笈
Entering Upper.

The name of a plant, the 白茂 or 白及, which is an orchidaceous plant like the *Cymbydium*, with pink flowers. Its roots are mucilaginous, and are used to rub on the ink-stone with vermilion, to fit it for writing.

白茂紛 powdered root of the above plant, used for making secret ink. The paper which has been thus written upon is dipped in water and held up to the light to be read.

紙茂 a plant found in 扶桑 Fu-sang, from the bark of which paper could be made.

裓 2* 848
R. 葉
See 刼
Entering Upper.

The hinder skirt of a robe.

阪 2* 849
R. 緝
See 級
Entering Upper.

Used for 846.

頻登梯阪 go up the ladder slowly.

基 1 850
R. 支
See 幾
Even Upper.

The foundation of a wall. Land. Property.

基址 the foundation of a wall.

基根 a foundation; a good constitution.

創基 to lay the foundation,—as of a family.

立基 to establish the basis,—of any undertaking.

開基 or 肇基 to begin an undertaking.

基圍 a dyke; an embankment,—to prevent rivers from overflowing.

新基 new land,—as foreshore which has been filled in.

壽基 the domain of old age,—the tomb.

厝基 a hut or shed in which a coffin is placed, raised off the ground and filled in solid to the roof.

基業 family property; patrimony.

登基 to ascend the throne.

丕基 the great patrimony,—the throne.

基羅 a kilogramme,—an imitation of the sound *kilo*.

棊 4 851
R. 賓
See 忌
Sinking Lower.

Injurious; fatal; poisonous. To teach.

棊害 injurious, etc.

與朝廷生棊間 to cause trouble at Court.

朞 1 852
R. 支
See 幾
Even Upper.

A full year. An anniversary. Used (with 1030) on visiting cards when in mourning for one year.

朞三百有六旬有六日 *chi* is 366 days.

未朞而卒 in less than a year he died.

朞月而已可也 in the course of twelve months I should have done something considerable,—said Confucius.

朞之喪 in mourning for one year.

朞服 clothes for the one-year mourning period.

朞功之慘 the sorrows of mourning.

棋 853

Same as 852.

期 854

See 1030.

箕 1 855
R. 支
C. *kei*
H. *ki*
F. *ki*, v. *kie*
W. N. *ci*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chi*
K. *kïi*
J. *ki*
A. *ki, kö*
Even Upper.

A winnowing basket. A basket for dust. A sieve. To spread out like a fan. Name of a constellation. Marks on the hand.

簸箕 a corn fan; a winnower.

奉箕箒 I who have received the dust-basket and broom,—the wife.

箕箒女 a wife or concubine.

豈不勝作他人箕箒乎 is not this better than becoming another man's dust-basket and broom?—his sweeper, *i.e.* wife.

坐無箕 don't sit with your legs spread out. *See* 踞 2997.

箕斂 to rake in; to "squeeze."

箕[1]
855

維南有箕，不可以簸揚 in the south is the constellation Sieve, but it is of no use to sift. [It is part of Sagittarius, consisting of four stars, two of which, called the "Heels", are close together, and two more widely apart, which are called the "Mouth."]

哆兮侈兮成是南箕 a few diverging points may be made out to be the Southern Sieve.

箕好風，畢好雨 Sagittarius loves wind, Laurus loves rain,—*i.e.* wind comes from the N.E., rain from the S.W. Used figuratively of the various dispositions and wants of the people.

宮保騎箕 a "Palace Guardian" rides the Sieve,—death of a *Kung Pao*. *See* 6580.

驗明箕斗 examine carefully the "sieve" and "ladle" marks,—on his hand. [The sieve and ladle are terms used in chiromancy, borrowed from the two constellations so called.]

扶箕 a kind of "planchette." *See* 877.

箕裘世業 to continue the family calling. *See* 2325.

箕伯 Uncle Chi,—the Chinese Æolus.

箕子 the Viscount of Chi. Lived during the reign of 紂辛 Chou Hsin, B.C. 1154; was thrown into prison; was released by the victorious 武王 Wu Wang, but retired to the modern Korea, as unable to serve a usurper.

其[1]
856
R. 支
See 幾奇 Even Upper & Lower.

Stalks of pulse. Tendrils of vines.

其草 a kind of aquatic grass, woven into quivers and other things.

其蕨 a species of edible fern.

錡[2]
857
R. 支
See 幾奇 Even Upper & Lower.

A large hoe with a long blade, called 鎡錡.

亟[2a]
858
R. 職
C. *kik*, *k'ei*
P. *tchi*, *chi*[3], *ch'i*[3]
See 殛氣 Entering & Sinking Upper.

Haste; speed. Urgent. A crisis.

勿亟 be not in a hurry.

亟其乘屋 let us quickly on to our roofs.

爾之亟行 you go along quickly.

亟速 with the greatest expedition; urgently.

既亟只且 the urgency is extreme.

亟應 it is urgently necessary.

合亟傳知 it is very important to inform you.

中法之事亟 Chinese and French relations at a crisis.

亟意 most anxious to...

亟欲 to long for...

亟加 with the utmost possible...

亟得 it is very necessary.

亟切 pressing; of importance.

Read *ch'i*[4]. Often.

亟餽鼎肉 he often sent him delicacies.

極[2a]
859
R. 職
C. *kik*
H. *k'it*
F. *kik*
W. *djiai*
N. *djih*, *dzih*
P. *tchi*
M. *chi*
Y. *chik*
Sz. *chi*
K. *kik*
J. *kioku*, *goki*
A. *kik*
Entering Lower.

The ridge-pole of a house. The extreme limit; very.

極好 or 好極 very good.

妙極 or 是極 capital!

極是 quite so; quite right.

極力 with one's utmost strength.

極便 very convenient.

難極 very difficult.

極品 the highest rank.

忙得極 very busy.

極言 hyperbole.

天極 the pole-star.

三極 heaven, earth, and man.

四極 N. E. S. and W.

五極 the five punishments. *See* 4621.

六極 (1) the four cardinal points, the zenith, and the nadir. (2) The six extremes of misery:—misfortune shortening life, sickness, sorrow, poverty, wickedness, and weakness.

八極 the four points of the compass and their halves.

北極 and 南極 north and south poles, respectively.

物極必反 when the zenith is reached, decline begins.

群星拱極 all the stars bend towards the pole,—and so do all officials towards the Emperor.

至極 the very extreme.

享福至極 he enjoyed the greatest happiness.

極粗瓦器 the coarsest pottery.

極爲明晰 extremely clear; perspicuous.

畏不能極 I am afraid of never getting to the end,—of my journey.

極于天 reaching to the sky.

士也罔極 it is you, sir, who transgress the right.

視人罔極 to see through and through a man.

以申罔極 to show his love for his dead mother.

曷其有極 when shall this have an end?

曷有極止 why do you still allow her to go to this extreme?

永錫爾極 they will ever confer upon you the choicest favours.

從予極焉 he would afterwards drive me to an extremity.

以極反側 in order to probe your choppings and changings.

王國來極 the royal state to serve as model.

阻碍之極 a very great obstacle.

皇極 the Imperial function; sovereignty.

民極 a support, or guide, of the people.

到了極地 reached the end,—as when there is nothing more to be said.

到極處 in the extreme; to the last degree.

極其數 exhausted his plans.

莫非爾極 there is nowhere where you have not been.

極[2*] 859

極樂世界 the abode of perfect bliss; paradise.
渺無極 illimitable; boundless; unknown.
義理之極 the perfection of abstract right.
太極 the Absolute,—of Confucian cosmogony, as explained by 朱夫子 Chu Fu Tzŭ. Also, the 元 of the 春秋 and the 道 of Lao Tzŭ.
太極只是個一而無對者 the Absolute is simply one by itself without anything to compare it with.
太極公 personification of the Absolute,—Nature.
立我蒸民、莫匪爾極。不識不知、順帝之則 he who made us was none other than Thou, the Absolute, and without knowledge, without wisdom, we obey the laws of our sovereign (on earth).
極其 ...(followed by an attributive word) was extremely...
極邊 the frontier of one of the new Mongolian provinces.
北極海 the Arctic Ocean.
極而言之 to take an extreme case.

To kill. To imprison for life.

天命殛之 God ordered their destruction.
我乃其大罰殛之 I will proceed to severe punishments, and put you to death.
如有悔，神明殛之 if I go back from what I have said, may the gods kill me on the spot.
鯀則殛死 Kun was imprisoned for life.

殛[2*] 860
R. 職
C. *kik*
H. *kit*
F. *keik*
W. *ciai*
N. *cih*
P. *ʂchi, chi²*
M. *chi*
Y. *chik*
Sz. *chi*
K. *kik*
J. *kioku, koki*
A. *kik*
Entering Upper.

伎[4] 861
R. 紙
See 芰 with which it corresponds in fact throughout.
Rising Lower.

Cleverness; ability. Used with 1104.

伎巧 cunning; ingenious.
伎倆 craft; cunning; cleverness; ability.
小伎倆子 a sharp, bright little fellow.

伎[4] 861
無他伎能 he has no other ability.
鹿斯之奔，維足伎伎 the stag is running away, but his legs move slowly.
伎藝 mechanical arts.
伎藝學館 a Polytechnic.
衆伎翩翩 her accomplishments were many and varied.

妓[4] 862
R. 紙 支
H. *ʂkʻi, ᶜki, ᶜchi*
See 芰 with which it usually rhymes in fact.
Rising Lower.

A singing-girl. A prostitute.

妓女 or 妓家 or 妓者 prostitutes. [The first is also a name for the day-lily.]
妓館 or 妓院 a brothel.
目中有妓，心中無妓 whores in my sight, but not in my thoughts. Commonly used in extenuation by persons found in evil company.

芰[4] 863
R. 眞
C. *keiᶜ*
H. *ʂkʻi*
F. *keiᶜ*
W. N. *dji*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chi*
K. *ki*
J. *ki, gi*
A. *ki*
Sinking Lower Irregular.

A variety of the water-calthrop *(Trapa incisa)*, having three or four prongs on the fruit.

芰荷 calthrops and lotuses.

屐[4*] 864
R. 陌
C. *kʻek*
H. F. *kʻiak*
W. *djiai*
N. *djih*
P. *chi²*
M. *chi*
Y. *chi²*
K. *kik*
J. *keki, gioku*
A. *kik*
Entering Lower.

A patten; a wooden shoe.

紅皮屐 red leather pattens.
木屐 wooden pattens.
套屐 a heelless slipper.
屐齒印蒼苔 the teeth of the patten leave prints on the green moss.
屐齒留痕 the teeth of his clogs left a mark.
不覺屐齒之折 he did not notice that a tooth of one of his clogs was broken,—of Hsieh An, excited by news of victory, although he pretended to be quite calm and went on playing chess.
一生當著幾兩屐 how many pairs of clogs does one wear in this life?

戾 865
庋[3] 866
R. 紙
C. *kwai*
H. *kwei, ki*
W. *ciü*
N. *ci*
P. M. *kwei, chi*
Y. Sz. *chi*
K. *ki*
J. *ki*
A. *kwi*
Rising Upper.

Same as 864.

A pantry; a cupboard. To store. To bury things on the mountains when worshipping the gods.

庋食物 put away the eatables.
庋閣 a press or cupboard for storing valuables or archives.
庋置 to put away.

廄 867

Same as 866.

轂[2*] 868
R. 錫
See 擊 Entering Upper.

To jostle and hit each other. To rub; to brush.

轂拂 to tap and rub,—a bow, before using it, as a test.
轂兵 a long spear.

擊[1*] 869
R. 錫
P. *ʂchi, chi²*
See 殛
K. *kiök*
J. *keki, kiaku*
A. *kik*
Entering Upper.

To beat. To rout.

擊打 to strike; to beat.
擊鼓 to beat a drum.
擊殺 to kill by striking.
擊攻 to attack an enemy.
擊破 to rout.
擊發蒙童 to rouse stupid boys,—by punishment.
衝擊 to rush violently against.
目擊心傷 the eye seeing it, the heart was grieved.
擊劍 to play at broad-sword.
擊節 to strike the table with admiration, etc.
擊節不止 never left off beating time; also, never left off applauding.
擊冤 to strike (the drum outside the magistrate's door and call attention to) one's wrongs.
擊掌 to strike with the hand.
雷擊死了 thunder-struck dead,—struck dead by lightning.
擊走 to drive away; to rout.
擊敗 to defeat.

擊[1*] 869

擊沉 to sink a vessel,—as by a shot.
擊翻 to capsize a vessel.
擊傷 to injure by a blow, shot, etc.
擊壤而歌 hoeing and singing the while,—alluding to the happy state of the people under the Emperor Yao, China's "golden age."

繫 870

See 4104.

毄[4*] 871

R. **錫**
See **擊** Entering Upper.

To attack. Used for 繫 4104.

墼[2*] 872

R. **錫**
See **擊** Entering Upper.

Unburnt bricks.

炭墼 briquettes of charcoal, used, when heated, for evaporating aromatic substances.
土墼 sun-dried mud bricks.

吃 873

See 1949.

訖[3*] 874

R. **物**
C. *kêt*
H. *ngiet*
F. *ngeik*
W. *c'iai*
N. *ts'ih*
P. *ch'i*
M. *ch'i*
Y. *ch'ik*
Sz. *ch'i*
K. *hil, kïl*
J. *kitsz, kotsz*
A. *hêt, ngêt*
Entering Upper.

To finish; to clear off. Done. To reach to. Used with 4149. Colloquially *ch'i*[3].

驗訖 the examination being concluded; also, the inquest being ended.
清訖 settled up,—as accounts.
已訖 already finished or done.
咨覆去訖 when the reply had already been sent.
收訖 received in full,—his bill.
兩訖 squared up; settled, as accounts.
付訖 has been given; settled, as a bill.
盖印訖 having been sealed.
訖不告 to the last did not tell.
何訖至此 how has it come to this?

訖[2*] 874

自洪武訖弘治 from Hung Wu (1368) to Hung Chih (1488).
訖今 up to this date; until now.
無訖糴 do not engross grain.
聲教訖于四海 his fame and influence reached to everywhere within the Four Seas.
天既訖我殷命 God is ending the destiny of our House of Yin.

羈[1] 875

R. **支**
C. *kei*
H. *ki*
F. *kie*
W. N. *ci*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chi*
K. *kïi*
J. *ki*
A. *ki*
Even Upper.

A halter. To restrain. To detain. *See* 9742.

羈所 or **外羈** a lock-up for prisoners.
羈留 or **羈住** or **羈滯** or **羈候** to detain.
賤務羈身 my business kept me.
無所羈 nothing to hinder; at leisure.
羈縻 to restrain; to keep in order.
羈絆 to tie, or hobble, a horse; fettered, as by business.
落魄[t'o4] **不羈** idle harum-scarum fellow.
任性不羈 putting no restraint upon himself.
少[shao4] **不羈** a wild fellow in his youth.
男角女羈 boys in horns, girls in knots,—of the hair.
羈押 or **羈禁** to keep in custody; to put in quarantine.

姬[1] 876

R. **支**
C. *kei*
H. F. *hi*
W. N. *ci*
P. M. *chi*
K. *kïi, hïi*
J. *ki*
A. *kö*
Even Upper.

The family name of **黃帝** Huang Ti or the Yellow Emperor, adopted from **姬水** the name of the place where he was born.

母姬 a step-mother.

Read *i*[1]. A beautiful girl.

姬妾 a beautiful concubine.
家無姬侍 kept no concubines.
彼美淑姬可與晤歌 that beautiful virtuous lady can respond to you in song.
此乃北京名姬 this is a famous Peking singing-girl.

乩[1] 877

R. **齊**
See **幾**
K. *kie*
J. *kei*
A. *ke*
Even Upper.

To divine by means of a stick writing upon sand. Planchette.

扶乩 to write in sand with a stick which is held by two blindfold persons and is supposed to be guided by spirits. This is a common method of fortune-telling in China, usually practised at a temple.
以乩卜神 to tell fortunes by planchette.
請乩 to invite the spirits to disclose events. This is done by making offerings upon the altar, and burning a paper with the question required to be answered written upon it.
降乩 the spirits have come to the divination. This is said when the point of the stick held by the mediums begins to whirl round and round in the sand, preparatory to writing the answer asked for.
乩仙 to consult the god, or spirit,—generally **呂純陽** Lü Shun-yang, one of the Eight Immortals.
乩壇 the divining altar,—an ordinary altar covered with sand.

卽[2*] 878

R. **職**
C. *tsik*
H. *tsit*
F. *cheik*
W. *tsi*
N. *tsih*
P. *tsch i*
M. Sz. *chi*
Y. *chik*
K. *chïk*
J. *shoku, soki*
A. *tïk*
Entering Upper.

To come to. Now; immediately; forthwith. Near. Alias. Even; if. Corresponds in some senses to the more colloquial **就** 2283.

子不我卽 you do not come to me.
胡爲我作，不卽我謀 why does he call us to action, without coming and consulting with us?
我卽爾謀 I come to advise with you.
卽位 to ascend the throne.
卽去卽來 go and come back at once.
故此卽去卽來 hence (by this magic power) I am no sooner gone than I am back again.
年晚在卽 the end of the year is at hand.
大難臨卽 great calamity is at hand.
今我卽命于元龜 I will now seek orders from the great tortoise.

卽 2⁂ 878

卽刻 or **立卽** or **卽時** or **卽日** immediately. The last two also mean "at the same time" and "on the same day," respectively.

卽速 quickly; speedily.

飛卽 urgently; with the utmost expedition.

遐未卽飲 Hsia did not proceed to drink,—when the wine went round.

未卽見之 did not at once see him,—when he called.

不卽不離 neither near nor far,—the happy medium; neither one thing nor the other, though partaking of both; without haste and without delay.

卽卽回來 make haste back.

卽今 at once.

卽然 even if it were,—which it is not.

卽或 or **卽令** supposing that,—as an alternative.

卽或不然 even if it were not so,—which it is.

大鼻卽李三也 Big-nose, *alias* Li San.

吾卽予期，予期卽吾也 I and Tzŭ Ch'i are one and the same person.

卽午 near noon.

卽此 just this; only this; thus.

非此卽彼 if not this, then that.

非大卽小，總不合式 if not too big, then too small; never exactly right.

卽時事 seasonable matters.

卽卽充實 crammed full.

卽如惡犬 he is like a vicious dog, which, etc.

卽事賦詩 poems suitable to the occasion; topical verses.

卽是 or **卽係** that is to say; if it is; it is so; the same as.

卽使 or **卽使間** supposing that; even if; or supposing.

卽使一人去 even if a man is sent.

既已違約，卽非緊要大事，總當 since there has been a breach of Treaty, even though not an important one, still it will be necessary.....

卽 2⁂ 878

黎明卽起 at dawn, he got up.

卽此足矣 this will be enough.

卽此可以類推 as may be inferred from this; take this to draw an analogy from.

未知卽此事否 I know not whether it is this matter or not,—to which you allude.

吾卽爲子言之 I will explain it to you.

卽有高于此者 even if there are any higher than this.

彼卽不言，吾亦知之 though he does not speak, I know all the same.

一戰卽捷 polished him off in a single fight; or, conquering whenever they fought.

卽間福安不另 I therefore wish you health and prosperity, not on a separate sheet. A formal phrase at the end of letters = I have the honour to remain, etc.

卽曰 if it be said.

卽上怪公來遲 if the Emperor is angry at your coming late.

卽如我 as for instance myself.....

卽願 is prepared; is willing.

卽可 may thereupon.....

卽將 immediately to.....

將卽 very shortly.

卽經 or **卽便** forthwith. The latter also means even if, notwithstanding.

卽由 whereupon it will be the duty.....

卽行 thereupon.

卽補 or **卽用** or **卽選** expectant officers, after public examination, through the provincial authorities, and the Board of Civil Office, respectively.

定卽 without fail.

不特.....卽 not only..... but also.

卽千 an elephant. From the Sanskrit *Gaja* elephant.

唧 1⁂ 879
R. 質 職
See 積
P. *chi*
K. *chïl, chïk*
Entering Upper.

The hum of insects. The noise of a crowd. To whisper.

唧唧徐來 the *chi chi* (of the cicada) begins to make itself heard.

啾唧甚久 groaning a long time.

唧唧復唧唧，木蘭當戶織 with a *chi chi* across and a *chi chi* back, Mu-lan sat weaving at the door,—alluding to the noise of the shuttle.

唧噥 a low sound,—as of people talking.

唧叮 a squeaking sound,—as of ungreased wheels.

唧唧呱呱 quick gabble,—of people talking fast.

唧叮咕咚 of noise, jabber, clatter, etc., etc.

唧啦喳啦的 or **唧咪呱咪** or **唧呀呱呀** chattering.

堲 4⁂ 880
R. 質 職
See 積
Entering Upper.

To brick a grave. The snuff of a candle. To hate. To snuff out.

左手秉燭，右手折堲 hold the candle in the left hand and snuff it with the right.

朕堲讒說殄行 WE hate evil speaking and malicious actions.

櫛 2⁂ 881
R. 屑
See 櫛
(These two were originally R. 質)
See 質
A. *tïk (sic)*
Entering Upper.

Name of a tree allied to the ash, and called 櫛栗.

櫛人 a man who makes arrows.

病憐櫛栗隨身慣 the weak old man feels kindly towards his staff which he is accustomed always to have with him.

蟣 2⁂ 882
R. 職
See 卽
P. *chi*
Entering Upper.

A centipede.

蟣且 (or **蛆**) the centipede,—said to eat snakes. *See* 10,554.

蟣蟈 a kind of worm.

倉蟣 a kind of beetle.

鯽[4*] 883
R. 陌
C. *tsêk*
See 卽
P. *ᶜchi, chi²*
K. *chŭk, chĭk*
J. *seki, shoku*
A. *tik, tik*
Entering Upper.

The bastard carp *(Carassius Pekinensis)*, of which the goldfish is a variety.

鯽魴魚 a bream with a long dorsal fin *(Cyprinus gibelioides)*.
縮骨鯽 the blunt-headed bream *(Cyprinus abbreviatus)*.
金鯽 the red-tailed bream *(Cyprinus auratus)*. *See* 685. The gold fish: first mentioned by Su Shun-ch'in.
海鯽 a species of perch, found in the Gulf of Chihli and presented to the Emperor.
鮮鯽銀絲膾 fresh bream and sliced pork dumplings,—fine eating.

稽[1] 884
R. 齊薺
C. *ᶜkʻai, ᶜkʻai*
H. *ᶜhi, ᶜkʻai*
F. *ᶜkʻie, ᶜkʻie*
W. *ᶜci, ᶜci*
N. *ᶜci, ᶜcʻi*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ᶜchi, ᶜchʻi*
K. *kie*
J. *kei*
A. *ke*
Even & Rising Upper.

To examine. To hunt up, as a quotation. To reach to. To detain; to cause delay. [Correctly written 稽.]

稽察 to investigate judicially.
稽查 or 稽考 or 稽核 to examine; to search for.
稽查弁兵勇丁數目 to muster officers and men generally; a general muster.
無稽之談 (or 詞) unfounded talk; gossip.
無稽之言勿聽 do not listen to words for which there is no proof.
稽天 reaching to the sky. *See* 859.
稽留 to detain; to keep waiting.
稽時 or 稽延 to delay.
有稽時日 procrastinating; there has been delay.
幸勿再稽 please let there be no further delay.
稽遲 to make late by delay; to hinder.
反唇相稽 mutual recrimination.
稽征 to examine (goods) and collect the duties.

Read *chʻi*[3]. To prostrate oneself; to bow to the ground.

大小稽首 great and small prostrate themselves.

稽[1] 884

稽首 or 稽顙 to knock the head; to *kotow*.
虎拜稽首 Hu bowed with his head to the ground.
拜手稽首 folding the hands and bowing the head.

敫[1*] 885
R. 陌篠嘯
See 繳激
Entering & Rising Upper.

To respect. To beat.

Read *yo*[4*] or *chʻiao*[3]. A bright, pleasing sight.

激[1*] 886
R. 錫
P. *ᶜchi*
See 擊
A. *kik, kʻik*
Entering Upper.

Water overflowing. To overflow. To rouse. To stimulate. *See* 13,617.

激刷 to wash away.
感激不盡 ever grateful,—for kindness.
激滾 boiling over; exasperated.
激怒 very angry.
激筒 a hose-pipe.
激流 an angry, troubled stream.
激烈 roused to exasperation.
激出病來 brought on an illness.
激反 to cause to flow back,—as water.
爲世奮激 to exert oneself for the good of one's generation.
激勵 or 激將 to stimulate; to excite.
激發 to be roused to the display of.
拏話激發他 say something to pique him,—to stir him up to action.
故召辱之,以激其意 I therefore sent for him and insulted him, in order to stimulate him.
請將不如激將 inviting a general is not to be compared with piquing him.
遣將不如激將 to commission a general is not so good as to stimulate a general,—as by disparaging his abilities, etc.
激切 roused to exertion,—by advice or taunts.
激忿 indignation,—of the populace.

激[1*] 886

激成干戈 to stir up armed resistance.
激生 to cause; to give rise to.
激變 to excite disorder.
激昂 to excite to a high pitch.
激勸 to encourage.
激濁 to dash against.
激揚哀烈 swelling and dying away; crescendo and diminuendo, of music.

枷[1] 887
R. 齊
H. *ki*
See 雞
Even Upper.

A tie-beam connecting two posts, or supporting the roof.

笄[1] 888
R. 齊
C. *kai*
H. *kiᵓ*
F. *kie*
W. *ci, ciᵓ*
N. *ci*
P. *chi, chiᵓ*
M. Y. Sz. *chi*
K. *kie*
J. *kei*
A. *ke*
Even Upper.

A hair-pin, on which the hair is bound at the back of the head. Fifteen years of age; marriageable.

笄禮 the ceremony of binding up a girl's hair at fifteen.
副*pi*[4] 笄六珈 head-dress, hair-pins, and six jewels.
年已及笄 in age already marriageable.
十五而笄,二十而嫁 a girl should bind up her hair at fifteen and marry at twenty.

笄 889

Same as 888.

跡 890

Same as 834.

迹 891

Same as 834.

急[2*] 892
R. 緝
C. *kêp*
H. *kip*
F. *keik*
W. *ciai*
N. *cih*
P. *ᶜchi*
M. *chi*
Y. *chik*

Haste. Impatient. Anxious. Earnest. Urgent; necessary. To be urgent. *See* 5071.

急忙 or 急促 in a hurry.
急速 rapid.
急行無善步 the more haste the less speed.

急[2*] 892
Sz. *chi*
K. *kïp*
J. *kiū, kō*
A. *kêp*
Entering Upper.

急性 impatient in disposition.
氣性甚急 very quick-tempered.
急慌 or 急燥 disturbed; anxious; irritable; passionate.
不爲急務 business of no immediate importance.
何苦事此不急務 why so anxious about this matter of no immediate importance?
你不要着 *chao*[2] 急 do not be disturbed in mind about it.
臨事靠急 in the hour of trial; when the pinch comes.
發急 to get excited.
你莫心急 do not get excited; or, do not be impatient. *See* 2187.
事急 the matter is urgent.
急病而亡 to die suddenly,—as from heart-disease or internal complications of an acute character.
急症 an acute disease.
急急 in a great hurry; impatient.
急死 hurried to death,—by excitement or press of business.
急殺 very much hurried.
急叩伏乞 I earnestly implore,—as in a petition.
氣急 out of breath,—usually from anger.
濟急 to relieve the necessities of others.
急機 quick-witted; fertile in invention.
急公 zealous for the public welfare.
緊急做 do it promptly.
沒急才 no presence of mind.
流不急 will not flow off quickly.
急迫 urged; forced.
急切 most urgent.
告急 to report the danger or necessity one may be in.
請急 to ask leave of absence on account of urgent affairs.

急[2*] 892

急用 or 急需 to need; to require for use; necessary; very much in want of.
兄弟急難 when brothers are in difficulties.....
我是用急 we were therefore in a state of great urgency [是＝是以].
急分 (*fên*[4]) angry; vexed.
急出事來 to worry oneself about.
急於 anxious to.....for.....; pressing for.....
急綳綳 bursting with rage.
急驚 acute convulsions.
急急巴巴 uneasy; never still.
急雨 a driving rain.
急改索 *Polygonum perfoliatum*, L.

脊[3*] 893
R. 陌
C. *tsik*$_o$, *tsek*$_o$
See 積
P. *ʿchi, ȿchi*
K. *chʻök*
J. *shaku, djaku*
Entering Upper.

The spine. A ridge. An *arête*. A bone.

脊梁 (*niang*[2]) or 脊梁骨 or 背脊骨 or 脊骨 the backbone.
脊梁背 the back.
脊 *chi*[4] 髓 marrow in bones.
梁脊 the long beam in the roof.
山脊 a ridge of hills.
無骨脊 without backbone; a worthless fellow.
有倫有脊 having both right and might.
窮斷脊梁筋 poverty has broken his back.
死脊 dead men's bones.
脊子 the back,—of furs.
虎脊天馬 a tiger riding Pegasus,—name of a picture by Li Lung-mien.

堉[2*] 894
R. 陌
See 籍
Entering Lower.

Poor land, as on hill-tops. A ridge.

堉田 unproductive land.
崗堉 a ridge of hills.

瘠[2*] 895
R. 陌
See 脊
P. *ȿchi*
Entering Upper.

Lean; emaciated. Barren.

損瘠 he wasted away.
瘠瘦 thin; lean.
瘠馬 a lean horse.
何必瘠人以肥己 why must you impoverish others to enrich yourself?
瘠土 barren land.
柴瘠過甚 terribly thin.

蹐[4*] 896
R. 陌
See 脊
Entering Upper.

A short, careful step. Cramped.

足蹐不前 he does not advance much.
謂地盖厚，不敢不蹐 we say that the earth is thick, yet I dare not but walk daintily on it.
跼蹐不安 cramped and not at ease. *See* 2959.

鶺[4*] 897
R. 陌
See 脊
P. *ȿchi*
Entering Upper.

The 鶺鴒 pied wagtail (*Motazilla luzoniensis*) common in south China. It has a mottled neck, and is also called 雪姑 the snow lady, or 錢母 money mother.

鶺鴒在原 there is the wagtail on the level height.

耤[2*] 898
R. 陌
See 籍
Entering Lower.

The Emperor's field of a thousand 畝 *mou*, called the 帝耤田, on which he began the annual ploughing himself, in order to encourage the people. The crops were used in offerings.

藏帝耤於神倉 store the crops from the crown lands in the sacred granary.

籍[2*] 899
R. 陌
C. *tsik*
H. *tsʻit*
F. *chik*
W. *zi*
N. *zih*
P. *ȿchi*
M. *chi*
Y. *chik*
Sz. *chi*

A record of population, kept in every district magistrate's yamên; a list of prostitutes; a register. To be registered as a native of; to be under the rule of. To attach; to sequester. Used with 1537.

書籍 (*chi*[4]) books; records; literature.

籍 23
899
K. *chök*
J. *seki, shaku*
A. *tik*
Entering Lower.

民籍 or 戶籍 register of the number of the people; census.
籍貫 register of details of place of residence, occupation, etc.
原籍 one's native place,—where registered.
削籍爲庶人 to be reduced to the ranks of the people.
無籍遊民 homeless vagrants.
在籍養病 he is at his native place recruiting his health.
回籍 to return to one's native place.
籍隸 to belong to; to be a native of.
不隸他籍 not to become the naturalised subject of another country.
祖籍在此 his ancestral home is here.
傭爲造齒籍者 was employed as registrar, of a clan.
狼籍 violent; savage; destructive. Not to be confounded with 狼藉, *see* 1537.
籍籍 the noise of talking.
籍有司 to be under the control of the authorities.
脫籍 to remove from the list,—to take a woman from a brothel.
帝親籍其家 the Emperor personally searched his house.
籍其財產 to confiscate his property.
籍沒 to confiscate (*see* 508).
竝歸仙籍 to pass together into Paradise.

See 1537.

藉 900

踖 23
901
R. 陌
C. *tsik*
F. *seik, cheik*
W. *tsi*
N. *tsih*
P. *chi*²
M. *hsi*
Y. *chik*
Sz. *hsi, chi*
K. *chök*
J. *seki, shaku*
A. *tik*
Entering Upper.

To take long steps. To walk reverently. *See* 10,981.

毋踖席 do not step on the mat,—in ancient days before chairs were used.
執爨踖踖 they attend to the furnaces with reverence.

畧 23
902
R. 職
C. *tsik, ts'ik*
F. *cheik, ch'aik*
N. *ts'ah*
K. *ch'ik*
J. *shoku, shiki*
A. *träk*
Entering Upper.

僅 23
903
R. 陌
See 積
Entering Upper.

稷 23
904
R. 職
See 積
P. *tchi, chi*³
K. *chik*
J. *shoku, soku*
A. *tik, täk*
Entering Upper.

劇 45
905
R. 陌
C. *k'ik, k'ek*
H. *ki*³
F. *k'iok*
W. *djiai*
N. *djih*
P. *chi*³
M. *chü*
Y. *chik, chü*³

A plough-share. Sharp.
畧畧艮耜 very sharp are the excellent shares.
畧瓊 an old name for dice.

Read *ni*¹. To point out. A final particle, as used in the transliteration of Sanskrit.

Small.
僅民之勞 the toil of the poorer classes.

Panicled millet (*Panicum miliaceum*, L.), also called 穄 935, one of the five grains. To be expeditious.
稷子 and 黍稷 varieties of millet, the seeds of which differ in size and colour.
黍稷方華 the millet was just in flower.
樹黍者不獲稷 he who sets glutinous millet does not obtain common millet. As you sow, etc.
后稷 Minister of Agriculture under the Emperor Shun, worshipped after death as the God of Agriculture.
后稷教民稼穡 Hou Chi taught the people husbandry.
安社稷之臣 a patriot statesman. *See* 社 9803.
是日下稷 on that day in the evening.
既齊既稷 you have been exact and expeditious.
稷山 a District in the south-west of Shansi.

To increase. Distressing; troublesome. More; very. To sport; a play (first applied to the plays of the Yüan dynasty).
衰病日劇 my infirmity and illness daily increasing.
病劇 a distressing illness.

劇 45
905
K. *kik*
J. *keki, gioku*
A. *kik*
Entering Lower.

一生苦劇 miserable all his life long.
理繁治劇 to manage, busy: to govern, troublesome,—an arduous official post.
地劇清閒 a quiet and peaceful place.
汝癡劇我 you are more foolish than I.
口吃不能劇談 unable to speak plain.
玩劇 to sport; to play.
作惡劇 to play wicked pranks.
戲劇 theatrical plays.
一劇戲 a play.

集 23
906
R. 緝
C. *tsap*
H. *sip, ts'ip*
F. *chik*
W. *zai*
N. *jêh*
P. *tchi*
M. *chi*
Y. *chik*
Sz. *chi*
K. *chip*
J. *shū, djū*
A. *têp*
Entering Lower.

To flock together; to collect. To mix; to blend. To hit the mark. To compile. To finish; to accomplish.

齊集 all assembled; a full meeting.
文集 a collection of essays.
名賢集 a collection of proverbial sayings.
集會 to bring together; to convene.
集衆 a multitude; to collect,—as subscriptions.
集成 to collect into a whole.
別集 and 總集 are individual and general collections, respectively, under the class of literature known as 集 *belles-lettres*.
修集 to prepare a book for publication.
一集 one part, section, or volume of a work; also, a complete work.
而詩不見於集也 but the poem (in question) is not to be found in his collected works.
安集 peacefully gathering,—as the people in their villages.
終日來集 collecting round the whole day long,—as visitors or friends.
集左肩上 settled on or hovered around her left shoulder,—of a phœnix.

集 2* 906

我行既集 since my expedition has resulted successfully.

集腋 to collect arm-pits, *i.e.* small pieces of fur from under the fore-legs of animals and elsewhere joined together. Used in the sense of "every little helps."

集少成多 many a little makes a mickle. *See* 831.

集州 an old name for 順慶府 in the south of Ssŭch'uan.

集資 to collect money,—as capital by a company.

集貲 to collect funds.

集訊 to bring together for purposes of examination.

集案 to bring together before the court.

糾集 to collect crowds; to collect.

集市 a market.

趕集 to go to market,—from the custom, which obtains among petty tradesmen in the north, of going from town to town at which markets are held every five days in rotation.

人 907

Same as 906. Really an old radical, as shown in the *Shuo Wên*.

潗 2* 908

R. 緝

cf. 集 (but upper initials). Entering Upper.

A fountain bubbling up. The noise of water boiling.

吉 2* 909

R. 質

C. *kêt*
H. *kit*
F. *keik*
W. *ciai*
N. *cih*
P. *ʦchi*
M. *chi*
Y. *chik*
Sz. *chi*
K. *kil*
J. *kitsz, kichi*
A. *kiet*
Entering Upper.

Auspicious; lucky,—as opposed to 凶 4689. Happy; well in health.

吉凶 (in the 易經 Canon of Changes) the conformity or non-conformity of the 爻 (4331) individual lines of the Diagrams with a supposed natural order, and the good or evil results which thereby arise. *See* 4689.

吉日 a lucky day. A list of these is given in the official almanac published annually.

吉祥 happy; auspicious. *See* 8720.

吉 2* 909

吉祥板 the Imperial coffin.

吉祥所 the hall in which the Imperial coffin lies in state.

吉祥如意 all happiness to you.

吉兆 a lucky omen.

吉星拱照 may a lucky star shine upon you.

吉事 happy affairs,—such as weddings. Also, a fortunate stroke of business.

卜吉 to find out lucky days by divination.

卜云其吉 he divined and got a fortunate response.

吉慶 happiness and joy.

吉服 clothes for festive occasions.

吉人天相 God protects the good man, *i.e.* you will get out of your difficulty, or recover from your illness, etc.

吉人辭寡 solid (as opposed to frivolous) people talk little. *See* 11,619.

吉便 at your convenience; when opportunity offers.

萬年吉地 the ten-thousand-year happy ground,—the Imperial tombs.

吉信 or 吉函 a family or private letter.

初吉 the first day of a moon,—considered to be a lucky day.

吉期 a festive or happy occasion.

吉地 generally good, *i.e.* unoccupied, land.

吉語 good news.

吉言 auspicious words,—good wishes.

借吉言 thanks to your good wishes,—it has come about.

開張大吉 may there be great luck on opening business,—after the New Year holidays.

吉利話 auspicious phrases,—such as are used between friends at New Year time.

吉 2* 909

大吉利市 may you have great joy and good business!—the phrase posted up by shopkeepers to show that they are subscribers to the Beggars' Guild and must not be annoyed. Generally written on the picture of a gourd, the emblem of beggardom.

大吉利 is often said to a person who has sneezed = God bless you!

吉丁虫 an insect which, when carried on the body, makes one beloved.

王多吉士 many are your admirable officers, O King!

吉蠲爲饎 with happy auspices and purifications thou bringest the offerings.

吉了 *see* 2093.

你近來納吉 I hope you have been well lately.

吉席 the happy mat,—wedlock.

吉貝 or 劫貝 an Indian name for cotton or some of its tissues.

吉貝草 the cotton plant.

林邑等國出吉貝木 Lin-i and neighbouring countries produce the cotton tree.

Read *chi*2*. A clan name.

尹吉 the clans of Yin and Chi.

佶 2* 910

R. 質

See 吉

A. *kiet* Entering Upper.

Robust. Exact; correct.

四牡既佶既佶且閑 the four steeds were strong, both strong and well trained.

劼 1* 911

See 4224.

姞 2* 912

R. 質

See 吉

A. *kêt*ʂ Entering Upper.

A concubine of 黃帝 the Yellow Emperor.

拮 913

See 1466.

猞 27 914
R. 質 屑
See 結 吉
A. *kiet* Entering Upper.

An animal described as a monkey with a short tail, a black stripe down the back, and yellowish with a black face. It is up at night, and sleeps in the day.

猞猁 or 風狸 an animal like a lemur, and allied to the *Loris tardigradus* of India.

皵 15 915
R. 質
See 吉
A. *kiet* Entering Upper.

Black spots on the skin.

髺 4 916
R. 髟
H. *ki*, *ke*
F. *kie*, *kwoui*
See 計
A. *ke*, *kiet* Sinking Upper.

The dressed hair of a Chinese woman; hair in general. [For correct form, *see* 917.]

梳髺 to comb, or do up the hair.
禿髺 bald head-dress, *i.e.* without head ornaments.
丫角髺 a term for children under five years old, when their hair is trimmed like two horns.
山如螺髺 hills like twisted hair-locks.
髺抑 or 髺壓 a large hair-pin.
光髺 said of the first time of shaving a boy's head, when one month old.
竹笋髺 a nickname in Canton for a procuress.
肉髺 a fleshy protuberance on the head,—one of the characteristics of a Buddha.
髺圍子 an ornamented head-comb.
髺頭 and 髺尾子 the front and back of a headdress.
髺雲 curls of hair bound round and round.

髻 917

Same as 916.

疾 24 918
R. 質
C. *tsat*
H. *ts'it*
F. *chik*
W. *zai*
N. *dzih*
P. *sch*
M. *chi*
Y. *chik*
Sz. *chi*
K. *chil*
J. *shitsz*, *djichi*
A. *têt* Entering Lower.

Sickness; disease. Haste; urgency. Severely; angrily.

疾病 ailments; diseases.
問疾 to enquire after an invalid's health.
托疾免 to avoid anything on the plea of illness. Frequently used of examinations.
疾首 to have a headache.
染疾 an infectious or contagious disease; to become infected by any disease.
患疾 to be ill.
厥疾弗瘳 his disease will not be cured.
坐以詐疾懲下獄 was convicted of malingering and thrown into prison.
疾速 hurriedly; in great haste.
疾忙 in a state of flurry; irritable.
急疾 urgent.
疾疾荒荒 very much occupied; hurried.
疾雷 a crashing clap of thunder.
疾便回來 come back immediately after.
疾見數人 when he suddenly saw several men.....
並無疾言 he never spoke a hasty word.
旻天疾威 compassionate Heaven, arrayed in terrors!
則疾視其長 *chang*³ 上 thereupon they looked angrily at their superiors.
無言不疾 for every word I am hated.

嫉 45 919
R. 質
P. *chi*²
M. *chi*, *chi*²
Entering Lower.

Envy; jealousy. To hate.

嫉賢 to envy the good.
同藝者相嫉 fellow-craftsmen envy one another; two of a trade can ne'er agree.
嫉妬 to be jealous.
深懷憤嫉 to be full of hatred and envy.
嫉忌 to jealously avoid; to hate from jealousy.

蒺 28 920
R. 質
P. *sch*
M. *chi*, *ch'i* Entering Lower.

Gorse; furze.

蒺藜 the calthrop (*Tribulus terrestris*) found in Chihli. Camels are fed with it, and the seeds are used in diseases of the eye and coughs.
黃蒺藜 a kind of furze with yellow flowers.
據于蒺藜 to grasp the calthrop,—awkward; not easy.
鐵蒺藜 an iron calthrop,—a weapon used in war.
授以蒺藜骨朶 handed him an iron scourge.
沙蒺藜 a mean man.

己 3 921
R. 紙
C. *kei*, *ki*
H. F. } *ki*
W. N. } *ci*
P. M. Y. Sz. } *chi*
K. *kïi*
J. *ki*
A. *ki* Rising Upper.

Self. Personal. Private. Selfish. Sixth of the Ten Stems (*see* Tables VE); sometimes used as "No. 6" (*see* 3612). Radical 49. [To be distinguished from 已 5464 and 巳 10,284.]

己身 one's own person.
己親 one's own relatives.
損人肥己 to injure others and fatten oneself.
私己 to appropriate to oneself.
守己 to keep oneself to oneself; to mind one's self-respect.
安分守己 to mind one's own business.
自己 self,—referring to the person in question. Combined with either 我, 你, or 他.
捨己從人 to yield one's own and adopt another's opinion or plan.
先人而後己 to put others in front and oneself behind.
結交須勝己 in friendship you should get a friend who is better than yourself.
你我知己 you and I are bosom friends. *See* 1783.
酒逢知己飲 drink wine only with intimate friends.
己所不欲勿施於人 what you do not wish done to yourselves, do not do to others.
克己後利 vanquish self and put interest in the background.

己[3] 921

人之有技，若己有之 regarding the talents of others as though he himself possessed them.

不由己 not in one's own power; not of one's own accord; without being able to help it.

己獨 he only; he alone.

己飢己溺之志 the (earnest) disposition of one who considers that he is responsible for the hunger and drowning he sees around him.

Read *ch'i*[2]. *See* 體 11,025.

紀[4] 922
R. 紙
See 幾
Rising & Sinking Upper.

To sort threads; to arrange. To record. Annals. A year; a period of twelve years; also of 1440 years, *see* 9511. A dynasty. To regulate; bonds of government. Nooks in hills. Name of a feudal State. Read *chi*[3]. A surname.

紀功 to record merit; recorded for merit.

紀錄 honourably recorded,—as a deserving official by the Board of Civil Office. *See* 846.

紀錄十次 honourably recorded ten times.

紀事 to make a note, or memorandum. *See* 12,050.

紀事本末 to write a narrative from first to last.

帝紀 Imperial Records,—a succinct chronicle of the Emperors of each dynasty.

紀述 to record, to relate.

紀律 written rules; a fixed system of rules.

方言非楊雄紀也 the "Fang yen" was not written by Yang Hsiung.

經紀學問 the science of brokerage, or of trade generally.

紀經 servants.

紀年 a reign; a dynasty.

紀年六十 [if] I reign sixty years.

年紀 a person's age.

紀[4] 922

戶口年紀 the year of the census,—A. D. 39.

尊紀 how old are you?

既歷三紀 I have been at my post already three years.

增壽一紀 added twelve more years to his life.

五紀 the five arrangements,—the year, the month, the day, the stars, and the calendaric calculations.

南國之紀 regulators of the southern States,—of the two great rivers 江 and 漢 which defined their boundaries, drained their territory, etc.

綱紀四方 giving law and order to the four quarters,—of the kingdom.

紀行不爽 walking in the law without fail; law-abiding.

之綱之紀 regulating all, and determining each point.

終南何有，有紀有堂 what is there on Chung-nan? There are nooks and open glades.

紀綱法度 obligations and regulations.

貴紀 your servant; your messenger.

新君正紀元 'tis the first year of the new monarch.

元紀，明紀 the Yüan dynasty, the Ming dynasty, etc.

記[4] 923
R. 言
C. *kei*
H. *ki*
F. *kei*, *ki*
W. N. *ci*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chi*
K. *kii*
J. *ki*
A. *ki*
Sinking Upper.

To remember. To record. A mark; a sign.

我記得 I remember.

記不得 unable to remember.

你記得不記得 do you remember?

記性好 his memory is good.

忘記了 I have forgotten; I forgot it.

記憶 to remember.

汝時猶小，當不復記憶 you were then too young to remember it now.

多記損心 over-taxing the memory strains the intellectual powers.

記住 to remember,—more or less permanently.

遂牢記之 accordingly, he was very careful to remember it.

記念 to keep in mind; to think of.

記念兒 drops or beads attached to the Court necklace worn by the 1st and 2nd ranks of officials.

我記不清楚 I do not exactly remember.

一時記不來 I cannot recall it off-hand.

猶恐是記聞之學 I fear it is learning he has got by heart,—mere cram, depending on memory only.

强記 to make an effort to remember; to rack one's memory.

撻以記之 the scourge to make them remember.

廣記不如淡墨 a good memory is not equal to bad ink,—as a means of recording an event.

打了三十記 he got thirty blows.

圖記 a seal.

打印記 to affix a seal.

記室 a record office.

作記室 to be a secretary.

史記 The Historical Record,—a history of China from the earliest days to B.C. 122, by 司馬遷 Ssŭ-ma Ch'ien.

記論 a treatise. Used of Buddhist treatises on the structure of Sanskrit.

授記 a section of Buddhist literature comprising works which contain explanations of the future destinies of saints.

記名 to take a note of names; to make a list of persons; to nominate.

記名提督 (a Brigade General) noted for promotion to Commander-in-chief.

記識 or 記載 to record.

日記 a diary.

記事簿 a log-book, or diary.

記賬 to keep accounts; to put down to one's account.

記清 to take a full note of.

記[4] 923

記號 a mark; a trade-mark; mark on packages of merchandise.
記功宗 let those distinguished by merit be recorded.
記在心裏 to bear in mind.
記述 to give publicity to.
記錯 to remember wrongly.
記掛着 remembrances; to bear in mind.
記下 to remember; to make a note of; bear in mind.
記委 a corporal, or lance corporal.

忌[4] 924
R. 實紙
C. *kei*
H. *kʻi*
F. *kei*
W. N. *dji*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chi*
K. *kii*
J. *ki, gi*
A. *ki*
Sinking Lower.

To dread. To shun; to avoid. To hate. To be jealous of. A superstition. A final particle. Interchanged with **其**, **己**, and **記**. *See* 10,072.

忌日 or **忌辰** the dread day, —when an Emperor or Empress of the present dynasty died. Officially, these are *dies non* in China. No business is supposed to be transacted, and a board bearing the above characters is placed in front of the great gate of every yamên, so that all visitors have to take the side gate. Also used of the death-day of a friend or relative.

The following is a list of the anniversaries of deaths of Emperors or their Consorts.

Moon.	Day.	Moon.	Day.
I	3, 7, 11, 14, 21, 23, 29	VII	9, 10, 17, 25
II	7, 11, 20, 26	VIII	9, 11, 23
III	10, 11	IX	27, 29
IV	17, 29	X	None
V	3, 23	XI	13
VI	None	XII	5, 6, 11, 12, 25

明日是你父親週忌 tomorrow is the anniversary of your father's death.
燒忌 or **拜忌** to keep the anniversary of a death.
畏忌 or **敬忌** to respectfully avoid the use of,—as a personal or private name.
胡斯畏忌 why this fear?
忌恨 to hate.

忌[4] 924

忌心 a jealous feeling which breeds hate.
維予胥忌 you regard me with hatred.
忌其才能 jealous of his abilities. *See* 10,565.
無忌 audacious; reckless; unceremonious.
肆無忌憚 no respect for anything; fearing neither God nor man.
百無禁忌 no restrictions of any kind.
忌避 to shun; to avoid.
紅衣最忌的是酒 what red clothes most fear is wine,—nothing spoils red clothes like wine, the ordinary Chinese "wine" being a strong spirit.
戒忌 to forswear anything, or any habit.
忌口 to fast; to abstain from food.
忌烟 to give up opium.
忌食 to avoid eating.....
多忌諱 full of superstitions,—of many things, words, etc., to be avoided.
沒有這個俗忌 I have not, *i.e.* do not believe in, this superstition.
叔馬慢忌，叔發罕忌 Shu's horses are slow: Shu shoots but seldom.

嫉[4] 925
R. 實
See **忌**
SinkingLower.

To envy. To be angry with. *See* 919.

嫉妬 to be jealous of; to envy.

跽[4] 926
R. 紙
See **忌**
with which in fact it corresponds in rhyme and tones.
Rising Lower.

To kneel; to go down on the hands and knees. Awe-struck; trembling.

敬跽 to feel a respectful dread of.
擎跽曲拳人臣之禮 to prostrate oneself with folded hands is the ceremonial of a minister.
何跽之遠也 why kneel so far off?

給[3*] 927
R. 絲
C. *kʻêp*
H. *kiap*
F. *keik*
W. *ciai*
N. *cih*
P. *ᶜchi, chiʾ, ᶜkei*
M. *chi, kê*
Y. *chieh, ᶜkei*
Sz. *chi*
K. *kĭp*
J. *kiū, kō*
A. *kêp*
Entering Upper.

To give; to grant. Also read *kei*,[3*] mostly in such cases as given below under that heading.

給與 or **給予** to give to.
給照 or **給單** to grant a pass or certificate.
給護 to **給發護照** to grant a passport.
給文 to give a despatch or letter.
給札 to give written instructions.
給發 or **給執** to issue.
給領 to give for another to take; to grant to.
給還 to hand back to; to repay.
給回 to give back to.
給假三天 to give three days' leave of absence.
給以存票 to grant a drawback.
給以免單 to grant an exemption certificate.
賞給 to bestow on.
日給 daily needs.
傭力自給 he supported himself by manual labour.
朝夕不自給 not to know where to turn for a meal.
無暇于給 no leisure to attend to it.
給足 comfortable and sufficient; *see* 1139.
供給 to supply with food.

Read *chieh*[2*]. Loquacious.

口給 or **捷給** glib-tongued; talkative.

Read *kei*[3*]. To give. For; on behalf of.

給我罷 give it to me.
你給不給 are you going to give it or not?
給不給都一樣 it's all the same whether you give it or not.
給是不給 whether you give it or not; also, I am not going to give it.

給 3* 927

給了沒有 have you given it?
我給你磕頭 I will make you a *kotow*.
交給 to hand over to.
你給我寫 write for me.
給他買一個 buy one for him.
給誰家作活呢 for whom do you work?
給我說他 scold him for me.
一句一句的給點出來 punctuate it for me, sentence by sentence.
給我上 to flatter me.

Read *chi*4*.

給事中 Supervising Censors, or members of the Imperial Supervisorate over the Six Boards. *See* 421.
大給諫 the literary designation of a Supervising Censor, as above.

戟 3* 928
R. 陌
C. *kik*
H. *kit*
F. *keik*
W. *ciai*
N. *cih*
P. *ᶜchi*
M. *chi*
Y. *chik*
Sz. *chi*
K. *kĭk*
J. *keki, kiaku*
A. *kik*
Entering Upper.

A weapon for thrusting and hooking; *see* 6061. A lance with two points. A kind of halberd with crescent-shaped blade at the side. Emblematical for 吉 909.

劍戟 swords and spears.
持戟 to grasp the spear; to take up arms.
執戟郎 a halberdier of the Imperial guard.
修我矛戟 I will prepare my spear and lance.
射戟牙與，袁劉和好 if I hit the halberd's point, Yüan and Liu must make peace,—so said 呂布 Lü Pu.
三戟＝張倫 (or 崔琳) and his two brothers.

擊 3* 928*a*
R. 陌
See 戟
Entering Upper.

To grasp; to seize.

擊掖 to clasp.

鬣 3* 929
R. 陌
See 戟
Entering Upper.

The moustache, called the 鬣髭, because divided into two parts like a halberd's head.

蕀 3* 930
R. 陌
See 戟
Entering Upper.

A common medicinal plant, the 大蕀, a species of *Euphorbia*. Used as a purge.

寂 2* 931
R. 錫
C. *tsik*
H. *tsʻip*, *sip*
F. *chik*
W. *dzi*
N. *dzih*
P. *chi*?
M. *chi*
Y. *chik*
Sz. *chi*
K. *chŏk*
J. *seki, shoku*
A. *tik*
Entering Lower.

Still; quiet; solitary.

寂寥 or 寂如 or 寂歷 lonely; retired; solitary; unemployed.
寂無人聲 not a voice to be heard.
寂寂無聊 lonely and without support.
不耐煩寂寞 to hate the dulness of quiet.
寂然不動 perfectly still; motionless.
寂寂 quiet; contemplative.
寂靜 perfect quiet,—as in a monastery or up on the hills where hermits live.

宗 932

Same as 931.

啾 2* 933
R. 錫
See 寂
Entering Lower.

Silent; quiet.

念經啾聲 to repeat the liturgy in a low tone.
空啾 solitude and silence.

Read *chu*4*. To sigh and lament.

啾啾 sounds of sorrow and grief.

祭 4 934
R. 靁卦
C. *tsai*
H. *tsi*
F. *chie*
W. N. *tsi*

To sacrifice to the gods; to worship. Read *chai*4. A surname.

祭天 to sacrifice to Heaven, or God.
祭祖 to sacrifice to ancestors.

祭 4 934
P. M. Y. Sz. *chi*
K. *che*
J. *sei, sai*
A. *te*
Sinking Upper.

祭祀 or 祭奉 to offer sacrifices.
祭祀肉 meat used at the Confucian sacrifices.
祭文 a funeral oration or address to the deceased, written upon a piece of paper and burnt, after recital, at the tomb.
祭掃 to worship and sweep (the tombs),—as is done annually at the 清明, towards the beginning of April.
祭神如神在 to worship the gods as though they were actually present,—reverently.
祭幽 to sacrifice to departed spirits.
祭品 sacrificial offerings.
擺路祭 to lay out offerings along the way,—to greet the coffin of a friend or relative.
祭司 an overseer of sacrifices; a priest.
獻羔祭韭 to offer a lamb in sacrifice with scallions.
祝祭于祊 (the priest) sacrifices inside the temple gate.
祭以清酒 we sacrifice first with pure spirits.
惟取蕭祭脂 we take southern-wood and offer it with the fat.
祭酒 a Libationer of the 國子監 or Imperial Academy. There are two, one Manchu and the other Chinese. So called because they pour out libations at the great sacrifices to Confucius. Also, a term for one who is skilled in Taoist magic.
祭祀供應官 Commissary of Sacrifices,—a kind of military chaplain.
祭皂 (or 竈) to make offerings to the kitchen god on the 23rd of the 12th moon.
祭禮 sacrificial offerings.
祭席 the funeral offerings at the grave.
祭旗 to sacrifice to the flag,—done before a battle, the victim being an ox, a horse, or sometimes even a human prisoner.

稷 4
935
R. 禾
See 祭
Sinking Upper.

A variety of panicled millet (*Panicum miliaceum*) cultivated in Shansi and Chihli. It resembles 904, but is not glutinous. Also, a small coarse grain resembling sorghum.

蘆稷 and **木稷** are two sorts of sorghum cultivated in Kiangsu.

際 4
936
R. 阜
See 祭
Sinking Upper.

A border; a limit; the boundary line between two times, states, conditions, etc. A juncture.

一望無際 could not see across it,—as a river.
仍于庭際取適 but went and amused himself in the courtyard,—meanwhile.
死生之際 between life and death.
男女之際大可存焉 the boundary-line between the sexes ought by all means to be preserved.
正在修函之際 I was just on the point of writing a letter to you.
此際 or **際此** at this juncture.
事當不際之際 the affair was at an unfavourable juncture.
好際遇 a favourable juncture.
際昌 a good time; a capital chance.
或因際遇未通 or from the force of circumstances failed to come to the front. *See* 9990.
無際 without a juncture,—never; endless.
交際 the intercourse of friends.
風雲際會 the meeting of wind and clouds,—used for the familiar intercourse of friends.
實際 the true state of the case; actuality.

冀 4
937
R. 冀
C. *kʰei*
H. *ᶜki*, *ᵓki*
See 記
SinkingUpper.

To hope. One of the **九州** nine divisions of ancient China.

冀望 or **冀希** to hope.
冀幸 to wish one good luck.

冀 4
937

冀州 Chi Chou,—one of the nine divisions of ancient China made by **大禹** the Great Yü. It comprised Chihli, Shansi, and parts of Honan and Manchuria.

驥 4
938
R. 冀
See 冀
SinkingUpper.

Violent; crafty; overbearing. *See* 1874.

驥 4
939
R. 冀
See 冀
Sinking Upper.

A thorough-bred horse.

走驥 the bay steed,—one of **穆王** Mu Wang's eight famous horses.
按圖索驥 to seek a good horse according to the map, *i.e.* at a given point where such an animal is known to have been, but without reference to the fact that it may no longer be there. Sometimes used in the sense of *a priori*, as applied to argument.
蠅附驥尾 a fly on Bucephalus' tail,—said of one who tacks himself on to a great man in order to get along in the world.
驥不稱力 a fine steed is not valued for strength alone.
白驥 the white steed,—a name for the carp.

計 4
940
R. 言
C. *kai*
H. *ke*
F. *kie*
W. *ci*
N. *ci*, *tsi*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chi*
K. *kie*
J. *kei*
A. *ke*
Sinking Upper.

To plan. To calculate. To enclose; to annex.

計策 a plan; a military stratagem.
多計 full of schemes or devices.
計謀 to scheme; to plot.
計到遠 to forecast.
計較 to go minutely into a matter; to be particular; to point out a man's shortcomings.
和你計較 to arrange a plan with you.
有何計較 what plan have you to propose?
將計就計 act as agreed upon; follow the plan planned; to meet plot by plot.
計辦不出 it cannot be effected.
無計可奈 it can't be helped.

計 4
940

貴領事之願與不願，在所不計也 whether you, the Consul, are willing or not, does not enter into my calculations.
妙計 a capital plan.
暗計 an underhand scheme; a secret plot.
詭計多端 full of crafty tricks.
中 *chung*⁴ **計** to fall into a trap.
墮其計中 (*chung*¹) fell into the trap.
自應預爲計及 it is my duty to provide against it.
事急計生 with the crisis comes the plan,—for meeting it.
生計 or **家計** means of living; livelihood.
國計民生 the country's welfare and the people's livelihood.
百計的營謀 full of business schemes.
計口而耕 to cultivate land according to the number of mouths,—to feed.
計核 or **計算** to calculate.
計簿 an account book.
計點 or **計數** to count.
計明 to reckon.
計開 as follows; to wit.
輕者則以日計以月計 short (terms of imprisonment) are for so many days or so many months.
計月有之 (the above) happens regularly every month,—*e.g.* of persons accidentally drowned.
心計 mental calculation.
主計僕 the servant who manages the reckoning,—a steward.
共計一百兩正 comes altogether to *Tls.* 100.
除已往之不計 let by-gones be by-gones.
計量 to measure.
計頓科鈔 to reckon the tonnage and calculate the tonnage-dues accordingly.
塡大計 noted at the great reckoning,—which is made triennially of the standing of all officials.

計[4] 940

計送 forwarding herewith,—as money, etc., with a despatch.
計抄單一件 one copy annexed,—to a despatch.
計粘 to append,—of enclosures stuck on to a despatch.
計附 appended.
計繳 to hand over the appended.....
計窮 at the end of one's resources.
計議 to talk over; debate; to devise.
計値 worth.

楫[4*] 941
R. 葉緝
C. *tsyp*。
H. *tsiap*
F. *chiek*, v. *siek*
W. *tsie*
N. *tsih*
P. *ʦchie*
M. Y. Sz. *chieh*
K. *chïp*, *chöp*
J. *shō*
A. *tiep*
Entering Upper.

An oar; a paddle. To row.

刻木爲楫 to make an oar out of wood.
烝徒楫之 all the rowers pulling at their oars.
若濟巨川用汝作舟楫 if I cross big streams I shall use you as my boat and oars. Employed figuratively of borrowing assistance.
林楫 a thicket.

艥 942

Same as 941.

輯[4*] 943
R. 緝
C. *tsʻêp*,
H. *sip*$_5$, *tsʻip*$_5$
F. *cheik*$_2$, *chik*$_5$
W. *tsʻai*$_5$
N. *jêh*$_5$
P. *ʦchi*, *chi*^{5}
Y. *chik*, *chʻik*
K. *chip*
J. *shū*, *djū*
A. *têp*
Entering Upper & Lower.

To connect and arrange. Used of the production of a book of poems written by some one else; to edit. To introduce harmony.

輯要 to bring together the most important,—as a digest or condensation of a book.
輯斂 to gather.
輯編 to compose,—as a book.
和輯 in harmony; in accord.
寧輯 peaceful.
輯睦 friendliness.
辭之輯矣民之洽矣 if your words were kindly, the people would be united.
修輯隣邦 to urge neighbouring States to be at peace.
輯柔爾顏 you make your countenance harmonious and mild,—when in public.
思輯 hoping to keep united,—his people.

輯[4*] 943

季[4] 944
R. 貤
C. *kwai*
H. *kwei*
F. *kie*
W. *cü*
N. *ci*
P. M. *chi*
Y. Sz. *chī*
K. *ke*, *kie*
J. *ki*
A. *kwi*
Sinking Upper.

Tender; young. The youngest brother; the last of a series. A season; a crop. A surname.

季女斯飢 this young lady is hungry.
予季 my young son.
嗟予季行役 alas! my child is away on public service.
季細 small; junior.
昆季 brothers. *See* 6536.
孟仲季 used for one, two, three, as applied to the three months of either of the seasons, to brothers, to qualities of goods, etc.
春季 the spring quarter.
季春月 the third or last month of spring.
季子 the third son.
季指 the little finger.
明季 or 季明 the close of the Ming dynasty.
季世 the last generation or period of; the declining years, as of a dynasty.
自元豐季年至今 from the last year of the Yüan Fêng period (1085) until now.
季父 an uncle.
四季 the four seasons.
換季 to change the dress,—as is done twice a year, for summer and winter, by all officials in China, the dates being fixed each year by the high authorities.
一季子的東西 a thing of a season only,—such as a fan, or a fur-lined coat.
下季 or 晚季 the second crop; the last half of the year.
王季 the title bestowed by 周公 Chou Kung on his great-grandfather.
季常之懼 the fear of Chi Chʻang,—who was terribly afraid of his wife.

季[4] 944

悸[4] 945
R. 貤
F. *kʻie*^{2}, *kie*^{2}
W. *cʻi*^{2}, *ci*^{2}, *cü*^{2}
See 季 (apparently always Upper.)
Sinking Lower.

每季 quarterly.
季路一言 a single word from Chi-lu (Tzŭ-lu),—words in which men place implicit confidence; gospel truth.

Uneasy; perturbed.

驚悸 in a great fright.
垂帶悸分 with the ends of his girdle hanging down as they do!—in so jaunty a manner.

痵[4] 946
R. 貤
See 悸
Sinking Lower.

Frightened; nervous. Starting, as in sleep.

鯚[4] 947
R. 貤
See 季
Sinking Upper.

A delicate fish, common in the Yang-tsze. It is about a foot long, with a pointed nose, small scales, and beautifully marked. It is called 鯚婆婆 at Nanking, and 花季魚 at Shanghai.

安鯚 a small kind of shad, with jagged dorsal and pectoral spines, with which it is believed to make a noise.

旡[4] 948
R. 未
See 記
SinkingUpper.

A rising in the stomach; to hiccough; to belch. [To be distinguished from 无 12,752.]

既[4] 949
R. 未
See 記
Sinking Upper.

To finish. Since; when. All.

既已違約 since there has already been a breach of Treaty.....
既然如此 or 既是這樣 since this is the case.
既然到此,只顧前進 since we have got thus far, it only remains to go on.

既[4] 949

既經 from the time when; ever since.
既是不肯 since you are not willing.
既不能用 since it cannot be used.
既昏便息 when it is dusk, then rest.
既雨晴亦佳 fine weather after rain is charming.
既不我與 since you will not give it to me.
吾既已知之矣 I already know it.
鷄既鳴矣朝既盈矣 the cock has already crowed, and the Court is in full swing.
理既有得于心 since you have grasped the principle.
月既 at the end of the month.
既雨既處 (*ch'u*[3]) seeing that the rain had then passed.
予既烹而食之 I had cooked and eaten it.
亦既見止亦既覯之 let me have seen him, let me have gazed on him.
日有食之既 there was a total eclipse of the sun.
沾恩無既 I shall be infinitely obliged to you.
畢來既升 all come, all go up,—into the fold.
文王既勤止 Wên Wang laboured earnestly.
既事藏之 when the ceremony is over, (the things) are put away.
既成 when it was finished.
既就謂主人曰 when it (a portrait) was finished, he said to his sitter,.....
余既兼湖篆 when I was acting magistrate at Ch'ao-chou in addition,—to my own post.
既久 already for a long time.
既而..... finally.....; in the end.....; and after that.....
既生魄 the 4th of the moon.
既畢 on the expiration of.....

墐[4] 950
R. 寘 未
See 墐 Sinking Upper.

To plaster a wall. To collect; to gather. To rest. To be angry with. A rest; a spell.

塗墐 to plaster up; to fill with mud.
頃筐墐之 in my shallow basket I have collected them.
民之攸墐 be the centre of rest to your people.
不念昔者,伊余來墐 you do not think of former days, you are only angry with me. [伊 = 惟; 來 = 是.]
一墐之安 a spell of rest.

摡 951

Same as 5792.

溉 952

See 5792.

穊[4] 953
R. 質
C. *kei*, *k'ei*
See 記 SinkingUpper.

Plants or grain closely set, as previous to planting out. Name of a place near Nanking.

薟[4] 954
R. 寘
See 記 Sinking Upper.

Grass growing thickly. To reach; to arrive at. Name of a place in Shantung.

猶懼不薟 it is to be feared he will not come.

鱀 955

See 6445.

暨[4] 956
R. 寘 未
H. *ki*
See 冀 Sinking Upper.

The sun peeping out. The end. To reach. To give. And, as correctly used in joining the names of equals, or superiors, their communications, etc. [Does not occur either in the *Odes* or in the *Four Books*.]

靡暨 without end.
感激無暨 infinitely grateful.

暨[4] 956

餘不盡暨 the rest cannot all be finished,—a phrase used at the end of a letter, signifying that there are other details.
暨今 up to the present date.
朔南暨 to the utmost limits of the north and south.
暨候某翁 I also send my respects to Mr. So-and-so,—in a letter.
推暨其終 to arrange a matter from first to last; to forecast.
應是仁風所暨 this must be the result of your excellent administration.
爰暨小人 remaining with (*i.e.* among) the people. *See* 13,573.
羲暨和 Hsi and Ho.
蠙珠暨魚 oyster-pearls and fish.
准大移暨附送章 I have received your despatch with the regulations annexed.
尙胥暨顧 pray consider with one another.
戎容暨暨 his countenance full of martial spirit.
諸暨縣 Chu-chi Hsien,—a District in the 紹興 Shao-hsing Prefecture, Chehkiang.

覬[4] 957
R. 寘
C. *kei*[3], *k'ei*[3]
H. *k'ai*
F. *kei*[3], v. *k'ai*
W. *hsi*[3], *c'i*, *c'i*[3], *k'e*[3]
N. *ci*, *hsi*
P. *chi*, *hsi*
M. *ch'i*
Y. *hsi*
K. *kii*
J. } *ki*
A. }
SinkingUpper.

To covet; to long for.

覬覦 to wish for ardently. *See* 13,584, 11,578.
無覬覦以求幸 to have no desires and so attain happiness.
覬幸 to hope for a stroke of luck.

薊[4] 958
R. 鼻
See 計繼 Sinking Upper.

A general name for thistles.

馬薊 a tall thistle.
薊州 a small Department in the north-east of Chihli, the ancient capital of the State of 燕 Yen.

棘[2w] 959
R. 職
C. *kik* H. *kit* F. *keik* W. *ciai* N. *cih* P. *chi*^{5} M. *chi* Y. *chik* Sz. *chi* K. *kĭk* J. *kioku, koki* A. *kĭk*
Entering Upper.

Small species of the genera *Rhamnus* and *Zizyphus*, useful for hedges. The jujube tree (*Zizyphus jujuba*); *see* 棗 11,623. Thorny brambles. To be earnest. Prompt; urgent. To be hazardous.

凱風自南吹彼棘心 the genial wind from the south blows on the heart of that jujube tree.

園有棘 there is a jujube tree in the garden.

棗棘爲薪煮棗,何攻之太急 to take the date tree as fuel to cook the dates with, what a hurry you must be in!

叢棘之中 among the brambles,—in prison.

觧處皆棘 wherever (the eye) lights, all thorny,—not to be able to read a single word.

枳棘棲鸞 the phœnix resting on a bramble,—a man of talent in obscurity.

棘人 a man earnest to observe all the prescribed forms of mourning. A phrase used by mourners upon a 訃文 notice of death or *billet de part.*

孔棘 very urgent.

維曰于仕,孔棘且殆 it may be said of office that it is arduous and full of peril.

維其棘矣 we must use despatch.

如矢斯棘 like an arrow flying rapidly.

匪棘其欲 not that he wished to have his desire.

棘牆 or 棘圍 a thorny fence; the provincial examination-hall, because surrounded by such a fence.

撤棘 the close of the examinations.

棘手 to get a prick in the hand, —from meddling. Also used of any awkward business.

襋[1s] 960
R. 職
See 棘
Entering Upper.

The collar of a coat.

堲[4] 961
R. 眞
See 泊
SinkingUpper.

Clay used for pottery.

洎[4] 962
R. 眞
C. *kei*^{5}, *k'ei*^{5} F. *kei*^{5}, *k'ai* W. *dji* N. *ci* P. M. Y. Sz. *chi* J. *ki, gi* K. *kii, ke* A. *ki*^{2}
Sinking Irregular.

The broth of boiled meat. To reach to; and. Name of a river. [To be distinguished from 洎 = 淚 6856.]

洎 or 洎乎 and when; then when; and then when it came to.

洎見乃寓宿秀才 when he appeared, lo! it was the *hsiu ts'ai* who was spending the night in the house.

洎剋復之後 then when (the territory) was reconquered,.....

李元應洎弟 Li Yüan-ying and his younger brothers.

眥 963

See 12,328.

褶[4s] 964
R. 葉緝
C. *chyp*$_o$, *chap*$_o$
Entering Irregular.

A lined garment.

褶衣 lined clothes.

褶褲 a kind of trouser for the ankle and calf, worn by women.

黑袴褶 (*hsi*^{2}) black overalls.

櫼[4] 965
R. 雲
See 繼
SinkingUpper.

The *Loropetalum chinense*; its chewed leaves are used as a styptic.

繼[4] 966
R. 糸
C. *kai* H. *ki* F. *kie* W. N. *ci* P. M. Y. Sz. *chi* K. *kie* J. *kei* A. *ke*
Sinking Upper.

To connect. Lineage. To continue; to take the place of. To adopt. To add on. To follow.

繼母 a stepmother.

繼父 a stepfather; an adoptive father.

是我家主人的繼室 she is my master's second wife.

繼聘 to arrange a second marriage,—of a man.

繼續 to marry again; following on. *See* 9974.

繼[4] 966

娶下一個後生繼妻 he married a young second wife.

繼嗣 to adopt a son,—of one's own brother or other agnate. *See* 761.

過繼 to hand over a child to be adopted. Also, to adopt.

自己親兒,情願過繼與人爲子 willing to give one's own son to be adopted into another family.

繼富者多 those who give to the rich are many. *See* 2450.

繼志 to continue the plans,—as those of a deceased father.

糧食不繼 the supplies failed.

相繼而來 they came one after the other; in close succession.

繼序 succeeding to one another in order.

出繼 irregularity of succession, —as when a younger brother takes precedence.

始而繼而 as at the beginning, so ever afterwards.

繼善會 a benevolent association.

繼襲 hereditary rank.

繼又 it also follows that.

繼則 and then...or next.

繼世 for many generations.

繼業 to continue the family estate, etc.

See 1453.

覡[1s] 967

覡[1s] 968
R. 錫
C. *hêt*$_5$, v. *'sheng* H. *shang*^{5} F. *k'ik*$_5$, v. *'hieng* W. *yai*$_5$, *ye*$_5$ N. *'ch'ieñ* P. *hsi*^{5} M. *chi* Y. *hsik* Sz. *hsi, chi* K. *hyök, kyök* J. *geki, kaku* A. *hik*$_5$
Entering Lower.

One who fasts and worships the gods in order to get their aid. A professor of the black art; a seer.

覡公 a wizard.

信巫覡 to believe in witches and wizards.

戇[1=] 969
R. 職
V. *hsik, chik*
K. *hyŏk*
J. *koki, kioku*
A. *hik*
Entering Upper.

Grief of heart at tyranny.

民罔不戇傷心 the people were all sorely grieved at heart.

卜[1] 970
R. 齊
See 雞
Even Upper.

To ask the spirits to decide anything by some token; to divine by lots. Same as 877.

麅[3] 971
R. 糸氏
C. *kei*
H. *ki*
F. *ki*
W. N. *ci*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chi*
K. *kwe*
J. A. *ki*
Rising Upper.

A large species of deer found in western China, said to have long tusks, feet like a dog's, and to be fond of fighting. Also, a small kind of fallow-deer, with a white belly and large spots, the antlers having four prongs.

麂 972

Same as 971.

戠[1=] 973
R. 職
See 唧
Entering Upper.

The noise of insects, and of mice.

老鼠戠的一聲，竄入穴 the rat gave a squeak and ran into its hole.

汔[1=] 974
R. 職
See 唧
Entering Upper.

Water trickling out. To sprinkle.

譖[2=] 975
R. 言朁
C. v. *ᶜcham*
H. v. *tsit₅*
F. v. *ᶜchang*
N. v. *tsih₅*

A disembodied spirit which has died again. This character is pasted over doors during times of pestilence, as a charm. Also read *chien*[4].

漸[2=] 975
See 漸
A. *tiem, tam, tram*
J. *san*
Entering Upper.

人死爲鬼，鬼死爲譖 when man dies he becomes a disembodied spirit, when a disembodied spirit dies it becomes a *chi*.

鬖 976

Used for 975. Correctly read *chan*[3], as the name of a devil.

彐[4] 977
R. 彑
See 罔
Sinking Upper

Turned up, like the snout of a pig; pointed like a pig's head. Radical 58.

罽[4] 978
R. 彑
C. *kei, kᶜei*
H. *ki*
F. *kie*
See 記
K. *kie*
J. *kei*
A. *ke*
SinkingUpper.

A kind of fishing-net made of hair.

氈罽 a small felt rug made of hair.

罽膩加 Kanishka, an Indian king who was a great patron of Buddhism. A.D. 10.

罽饒夷 Canouge, or Kanoj,—the city of Kanyâkubja; *lit.* the city of hump-backed maidens.

縩[4] 979
R. 彑
See 罔
SinkingUpper.

A coarse carpet of camels' hair.

瘈[4] 980
R. 眞
N. v. *cᶜih*
J. *ki*
A. *kᶜe*
SinkingUpper.

Wild; incoherent. Mad.

瘈狗 a mad dog.

瘈瘲 convulsions; fits of young children.

CH'I.

妻[1] 981
R. 齊 彑
C. *tsᶜai*
H. *tsᶜi*
F. *chᶜae*
W. N. *tsᶜi*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chᶜi*

Wife, as opposed to 妾 1572, the former being the one legal and recognised consort of the husband, entitled to equal honours, but liable to divorce; *see* 2620.

妻子 (*chᶜi*[1] *tzŭ*) a wife; also (*chᶜi*[1] *tzŭ*[3]) wife and child.

妻[1] 981
K. *chᶜê*
J. *sei, sai*
A. *tᶜe*
Even Upper.

妻子如衣服 wife and children are like clothes,—they can be replaced. *See* 4688.

妻女 wives and daughters.

妻室 or **妻房** a wife,—alluding to the principal chamber occupied by the wife as opposed to the concubine.

令妻 your wife.

賢妻 my good wife,—usually spoken of as **家眷** or **老婆**.

平妻 equal to a wife,—a concubine.

歸妻 to bring home a wife.

取妻如之何，必告 *kuᵏ* **父母** how do we proceed in taking a wife? Announcement must first be made to our parents.

取妻如何，匪媒不得 how do we proceed in taking a wife? Without a go-between it cannot be done.

路頭妻 a wayside wife, *i.e.* one who is picked up in distant parts, as by a trader, and regarded for the time being as his "wife."

半路夫妻 a man and the wife of another man, who live together, are so called.

客妻 a prostitute.

豔妻 a beautiful wife.

富易妻 rich men easily find wives.

家貧思賢妻 when the family is poor, look out for a good wife. *See* 1212.

娶妻不在顏色 do not marry a wife for her beauty,—but for her virtue, etc.

蠢妻逆子，無法可治 stupid wives and disobedient children are beyond the pale of management.

巧妻常伴拙夫眠 a clever wife is often mated with a doltish husband.

妻兒老小 all the family.

妻弟 a wife's brother.

嬌妻美妾 an accomplished wife and a handsome concubine.

露水夫妻 husband and wife *à la belle étoile*,—of illicit intercourse.

妻[1] 981

Read *ch'i*[4]. To give in marriage.

妻以女 or 以女妻之 or 以其子妻之 gave him his daughter to wife.

凄[1] 982
R. 齊
F. *ch'ae*, v. *sae*
See 妻
Even Upper.

Cold; freezing. Afflicted; miserable.

凄冷 or 凄凉 cold; also, "out in the cold"; lonely; plaintive; mournful.
凄凄冷冷 intense cold.
風雨凄凄 cold wind and rain.
絺兮綌兮,凄其以風 linen, fine or coarse, is cold when worn in the wind.
留君不住益凄其(*chi*[4]) and not being able to keep you makes the cold more intense.
羨寒烟衰草凄迷 I like the chilly autumnal vapours and the paths hidden in the high grass.
凄凉景况 in desperate misery.
凄楚甚 in urgent need.
凄切 bitter suffering,—as from poverty.
凄凄 luxuriant,—as vegetation.
凄惋 pathetic; plaintive.

凄 983

Same as 982.

悽[1] 984
R. 齊
See 妻
Even Upper.

Grieved. Suffering. Indignant.

悲悽 grieving for; pitiable.
悽慘 sorrowful; melancholy.
悽惶 fondly anxious.
悽惘 disturbed; confused.
悽楚難言 painful to speak of.
含悽 to repress one's grief.

棲[1] 985
R. 齋
C. *ts'ai*
H. *ts'i*, *tsi*[2]
F. *ch'ae*
W. N. *ts'i*

To roost; to perch; to settle; to stay. *See* 4699.

鷄棲 a hen-roost.
棲止 to stop at.
暫時棲住 to remain temporarily.

棲[1] 985
P. *hsi*, *ch'i*
M. *ch'i*
Y. Sz. *hsi*, *ch'i*
K. *sê*, *(sö)*
J. *sei*, *sai*
A. *t'e*
Even Upper.

棲身無定 no fixed place of abode.
借此以爲棲身之所 I will avail myself of this as a shelter, or, as a dwelling-place.
可以棲遲 I can rest here at my leisure.
實憚棲屑 I really fear the long journey,—there and back.
棲棲皇皇 anxious and hurried.
六月棲棲戎車既飭 in the sixth month all was bustle and excitement, the war carriages had been made ready.
棲流所 a refuge or lodging for vagrants.
棲心道門 to turn one's thoughts in the direction of Taoism.

糦[4] 986
R. vulgar.
F. v. *ch'ae*[2] "cakes."
SinkingUpper.

Flour made from rice.

送糦 to send a present of rice-flour to mourners.
糦糦白 snowy white.

緀[1] 987
R. 齊
See 妻
Even Upper.

The stripes or shades in silken fabrics. Elegant; ornamented.

萋[1] 988
R. 齊
See 妻
Even Upper.

Luxuriant foliage; courtly in manner.

萋且敬 courtly and respectful.
有萋有且 reverent and dignified.
萋兮斐兮 elegant waving lines.
有渰萋萋 the clouds roll up in dense masses.
萋菲 used of the intrigues of courtiers.

鄈[1] 989
R. 齊
See 妻
Even Upper.

Name of an old town in the State of 魏 Wei.

鄈丘 an ancient place in the State of 齊 Ch'i.
鄈縣 a former name of 射洪縣 in Ssŭch'uan.

霋[1] 990
R. 齊
See 妻
Even Upper.

Clouds driving along the sky.

雲霋 the storm-clouds are clearing off.

奇[2] 991
R. 支
C. *k'ei*, *kei*
H. *k'i*, *ki*
F. *ki*, *k'ie*, v. *k'ia*
W. N. *dji*, *ci*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'i*, *chi*
K. *kii*
J. *ki*, *gi*
A. *ki*, *kö*
Even Upper & Lower.

Extraordinary; marvellous. Rare; out of the common. *See* 居 2987.

奇怪 wonderful; mysteriously strange.
奇異 extraordinary; unusual.
奇巧 ingenious; clever; curious.
奇計 clever stratagems.
奇邪 uncanny.
奇像 a strange, uncanny countenance.
奇事 a strange affair.
奇書 a rare book.
奇貨 rare commodities.
奇功 distinguished merit.
奇才 remarkable talents.
奇男子 a clever lad.
奇逢 a capital opportunity.
奇門 of great skill; an expert.
奇士 an adept.
奇横 perverse.
以求奇也 in order to appear different from ordinary people.
奇緣 a singular destiny to meet one another.
奇種 Kichong tea.
奇物 a curious thing.
奇傳 a story; the wonderful story of.....
奇絀 severe distress.
奇遇 strangely met,—why! is that you?
奇花 wonderful flowers.
奇處 a strange thing; wonderful.
奇變 strange modifications; clever tricks.
奇方 an unfailing recipe.
奇特 unequalled; unique.

奇[2] 991

三奇 the three essentials,—*viz.* 精 semen, 氣 vital energy, and 神 animal spirits.

出奇 to be unusual; to excite surprise; to surprise, as an enemy.

梁以此奇籍 Liang in consequence of this thought a great deal of Chi (項羽).

奇兵 a reserve force; a body of troops in ambush.

Read *chi*[1]. Odd; single. Surplus; remainder.

陽奇陰偶 male odd, female even,—of numbers.

奇數 odd numbers. *See* 8501.

奇日 the odd days in the month.

奇偶 odd and even.

奇零 a remainder.

三十有奇 there are some thirty and more.

奇幾毫 a few *hao* over. *See* 3873.

奇 992

Same as 991.

崎[1] 993

R. 支
C. *k'ei*
H. *≤k'i*
F. *k'i*
W. *≤dji*
N. *k'i*
P. } *ch'i*
M. }
K. *kii*
J. *ki*
A. *k'i*
Even Upper Irregular.

A path over mountains. Precipitous.

崎嶇 rough and irregular as a dangerous mountain path. Disquieted; anxious.

徛[1] 994

R. 支
See 崎
Even Upper.

Stones to cross water; a bridge. To cross on stepping-stones.

攲[1] 995

R. 紙 支
See 幾
Rising Upper.

Not standing even on its base; inclined. [To be distinguished from 攲 804.]

攲器易覆 leaning vessels are easily upset.

攲[1] 995

小睡則枕攲而覺 if he began to doze, the pillow would wobble and he would wake up.

琦[2] 996

R. 支
See 奇
Even Lower.

A valuable stone. A rarity; a curio. Large.

琦瑋 valuable,—as a gem.

琦賂 or 琦貨 a rare or valuable article.

玩琦 a curiosity; an article of *vertu*.

碕[2] 997

R. 徵
See 奇
Even Lower.

A craggy shore. A stone bridge, or jetty.

碕嶺 a craggy cliff.

綺[3] 998

R. 紙
C. *i*
F. *k'ie*
W. *i*, *c'i*
N. *c'i*
P. *i*, *ch'i*
M. } *i*
Y. }
K. *kii*
J. *ki*
A. *i*
Rising Upper.

An open-work, variegated kind of silk, called 綺羅, used for summer dresses.

綠綺 green silk; hence, a lute, —so called from its silk cover.

綺縠 fine silk garments; elegant apparel.

綺語 fine phrases. *See* 13,038.

綺念 your embroidered thoughts.

綺窗 a gauze-silk window,—used to keep out insects.

蛴[1] 999

R. 紙
See 企
Rising Lower.

An insect.

長蛴 the long-legged house-spider. *See* 1106.

蛴蛭 a variety of the leech.

跂[1] 1000

R. 支 紙
See 起
Even Upper.

Having only one good leg; crippled; halt. A defect. Single; alone. The shin-bone. *See* 1401.

跂足 lame.

跂閭 talking through a gate ajar.

騎[2] 1001

W. } *dji*
N. }
P. }
M. } *ch'i*[2], *chi*[4]
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *kii*
J. *ki*
A. *ki*
Even & Sinking Lower.

To sit astride; to ride.

騎馬 to ride a horse.

倒騎着驢子 to ride on a donkey face to the tail.

善騎 a good horseman.

善騎者墮 good riders are the ones who are thrown,—they are always at it. *See* 13,421.

飛騎 to ride full speed; light horse.

順風騎 to put one's hands in the stirrups and ride with the legs stretched out behind.

騎軍 or 騎兵 horse-soldiers; cavalry.

騎射 mounted archers.

車騎 chariots and horses.

招之以騎 sent an animal for him to ride back on.

一出前後數十騎 whenever he went out, there were always several tens of horsemen before and behind.

騎虎勢 or 騎虎難下之勢 the state of a man riding a tiger,—he cannot dismount; used of an awkward predicament.

騎藍馬 to ride the blue horse, —menstruation.

騎馬布 the cloth used by menstruating women.

騎縫印 "astride the joining seal," *i.e.* stamped partly on one piece of paper and partly on another,—*e.g.* on two copies of an agreement.

將兩張湊着寫了騎縫一行 (*hang*[2]) bringing the two sheets of paper together, he wrote a column of characters down the joining,—so that half of each character was on one sheet and half on the other. This plan is often adopted with counterfoils.

騎馬找馬 to ride a horse to get a horse,—to search for the very animal one is riding. Also, to accept an undesirable situation as a means to something better.

紫禁城內騎馬 the right of riding on horseback within the precincts of the Imperial Palace. *See* 7576.

Read *chi*[4]. *See* 4316, 10,600.

騎都尉 hereditary rank of the 7th degree.

雲騎尉 hereditary rank of the 8th degree.

恩騎尉 hereditary rank of the 9th degree.

綌[15] 1002
R. 陌
C. *kwik*
H. *hit*
F. *k'eik*
W. *c'iai*
N. *c'ih*
P. *ch'i*
M. *hsi, hsi*
Y. *hsik*
Sz. *hsi*
K. *kyök*
J. *geki*
A. *hik, k'ik*
Entering Upper.

A coarse hempen fabric made from the fibre of the Dolichos bean.

絺綌 fine and coarse linen. *See* 982.

郤[45] 1003
R. 陌
See 郄
Entering Upper.

Name of a city in the 晉 Chin State. To look up to. The intimacies of relatives. [To be distinguished from 郤 = 却 2230.] Used for 隙 1119.

郤地 adjacent countries.

人生天地之間，若白駒過郤 man passes through this sublunary life as a sunbeam passes a crack.

與人有郤 to have a grudge against any one; to be on bad terms with.

隙[45] 1004
R. 藥 劇
See 噱 劇
A. *k'ik*
Entering Lower.

Labour; toil; exertion in a good cause.

微隙 to be ill-used; languor; weariness.

嘑[45] 1005
R. 藥
See 噱
Entering Lower.

Laughter; to laugh boisterously.

谿[1] 1006
R. 齊
See 溪
Even Upper.

A valley with a stream in it. A ravine; gully; gorge.

深谿 a deep ravine.

谿子國 an ancient region in Yünnan.

山谿之險 the dangers of mountain passes.

谿[1] 1007

Same as 1006, with exceptions. Used for 1009. *See* 1010.

谿刻 mean; petty; harassing.

谿徑 a beaten track.

褉[1] 1008
R. 隹
See 鞋
Even Lower.

A girdle. A sleeve. The opening or slit at the bottom of a long robe which enables the wearer to walk easily.

開褉 to open or make a slit at the bottom of a robe.

溪[1] 1009
R. 齊
C. H. *k'ai*
F. *k'ae*
W. N. *c'i*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'i*
K. *kie*
J. *kei*
A. *k'e*
Even Upper.

A mountain stream. A stream; a creek; a river. A ravine. Also read *hsi*[1].

清溪 a clear stream.

溪水 freshet waters,—which follow the spring rains.

溪船 rapid-boats,—which can be taken through shallow waters and up rapids.

善溪無擾 let not the pure stream [of truth] be disturbed.

釣溪 to fish in brooks.

不臨深溪不知地之厚也 unless you approach a deep ravine, you can have no idea of the thickness of the earth.

溪鬼虫 a large insect, resembling the stag-beetle, found in rivulets.

尤溪縣 a District in the north of the Fuhkien province.

屯溪 Twankay,—the name of a kind of tea, so called from the place in the province of Anhui where it is produced.

鷸[1] 1010
R. 齊
See 溪
Even Upper.

A bird with variegated plumage, found in marshes. It has a high tail which has been likened to a rudder. Known as 鷸鴴 or 溪中之豽, because it goes in regular file or order; also as 紫鴛鴦, 鷸鴴, and 谿鴴.

圻[2] 1011
R. 微
See 奇
Even Lower.

A border; a limit; the frontier. Imperial lands. Used with 1066. [To be distinguished from 圻 11,693.]

無圻 boundless.

圻父 *fu*[3] 薄違 the minister of war, who deals with the rebellious. *See* 1013.

申畫郊圻 define anew the borders and frontiers.

肵[2] 1012
R. 微
See 奇
Even Lower.

The wooden platter on which the tongue and heart of the sacrificed ox and sheep were placed. To reverence.

佐食升肵俎 to present the sacrificial tray with all the accompaniments for the feast.

肵之爲敬也 *ch'i*[2] means to reverence.

祈[2] 1013
R. 微
See 奇
Even Lower.

To offer a sacrifice; to pray to the gods; to implore. A multitude.

祈雨 to pray for rain.

祈禱天主 to pray to God.

祈天永命 to pray for eternal life.

祈文 a prayer, written or printed on paper and burnt by the supplicant before the altar of the god whose aid is invoked. These prayers are sometimes signed, dated, etc., so that there shall be no mistake.

祈年 to pray for a good year, —of crops.

爲之夫祈福 praying for the repose of her dead husband's soul.

祈望 to hope; to trust that.

祈求 or 祈懇 to implore.

千祈 I earnestly beg of you.

尙祈見復 I further beg for an answer.

祈爲 hopes that....

祈請 to request.

祈賽 to implore future, and give thanks for past, blessings.

祈[2] 1013

祈賜 to beg some one to grant.

即祈訓示祇遵 I have therefore to ask for instructions for my guidance.

來假 *kê* 祈祈 they come in multitudes.

祈父 or 圻父 minister of war,—whose duty it was to define the boundaries of the royal domain and of the various States. *See* 1011.

祈連 a Turkic name for heaven; the name of a mountain near Lake Barkul.

蚚[2] 1014
R. 微
See 奇 Even Lower.

A fierce fly which is constantly rubbing its head.

蚚父 a species of mantis.

螇蚚 a green grasshopper or *Truxalis*.

頎[2] 1015
R. 微
See 奇 Even Lower.

Tall; elegant; erect.

頎長 tall,—as a man.

頎頎然 how tall and graceful!

Read *k'ên*[3]. Extreme. To feel kind to another. Hard. Few.

頎典 full of endurance.

蘄[2] 1016
R. 支 文
See 奇 Even Lower.

To seek for; to beg. To intend. A bridle.

蘄至其人 to endeavour to equal that man.

原不蘄於聞世 not at first intending it for publication.

蘄蛇 a yellow venomous snake, so called from 蘄州 Ch'i Chou in the province of Hupeh, where it is found.

蘄艾 a species of artemisia, from the same district as above, the moxa of which is used in cautery.

蘄棍 a low succulent weed found in Kiangsi. Its thick, fleshy leaves are covered with white down like flour. These are applied to boils.

旂 1017

Same as 1045.

戚[4*] 1018
R. 錫
C. *ts'ik*
H. *ts'it*
F. *ch'eik*
W. *ts'i*
N. *ts'ih*
P. *ch'i*[3]
M. *ch'i*
Y. *ch'ik*
Sz. *ch'i*
K. *ch'ök*
J. *seki, shaku*
A. *t'ik*
Entering Upper.

Related to; kin. To pity. To distress. Angry. A battle-axe. A hunchback.

親戚 or 戚屬 relatives not of the same surname; relatives by marriage. Those of the same surname are 本家.

戚戚兄弟 devoted or attached brothers.

憂戚相關 mutually affected by each other's sorrows.

哀戚 mourning; pitiable. *See* 271.

小人長戚戚 the mean man is always dejected.

有鼓盆之戚 in mourning for his wife. *Lit.*, the drumming-on-the-bowl sorrow, in allusion to Chuang Tzŭ who did this when his wife died.

未可以戚我先王 you may not so grieve our ancient kings.

干戈戚揚 with shields and spears and smaller axes and larger axes.

得此戚施 she got this hunchback,—for a husband.

堿[1*] 1019
R. 錫 職
See 戚 Entering Upper.

The steps of an ascent or stairway.

階堿 the steps of a flight.

左堿右平 a stairway on the left, and on the right a level plot.

慼[1*] 1020
R. 錫
See 戚 Entering Upper.

Grief; sorrow. Sad; pained. Used with 1018.

自貽伊慼 I have involved him in sorrow.

慼 1021

Same as 1020.

鏚[1*] 1022
R. 錫
See 戚 Entering Upper.

A kind of battle-axe, or halberd.

漆[1*] 1023
R. 質
C. *ts'êt*
H. *ts'it*
F. *ch'eik*
W. *ts'ai*
N. *ts'ah*
P. *ch'i, ch'ü*[3]
M. *ch'i, ch'ü*
Y. *ch'ik*
Sz. *ch'i*
K. *ch'il*
J. *setsz, hitsz*
A. *têt*
Entering Upper.

The varnish tree, (*Rhus vernicifera* or *Vernix vernicia*) from which the Chinese collect sap for lacquer ware. Paint. To paint or varnish. Black. Sticky.

山漆 *Rhus sylvestris*, S. & Z.

毛漆 *Spiræa sorbifolia*, L.

油漆 varnish.

油漆匠 a painter and varnisher.

漆樹 the varnish tree. Applied also to certain species of *Croton* and *Elæococca*.

漆不厭黑 varnish cannot be too black.

上漆 to varnish.

漆水未乾 the varnish is not yet dry.

漆精 clear varnish.

漆器 lacquer ware.

雕漆器 the carved red lacquer ware of Soochow.

金漆器 gilt lacquer ware.

漆黑 jet black.

漆青 deep green.

漆綠 green paint.

漆食人 or 漆咬人 poisoned with lacquer.

火漆 sealing-wax. *See* 6668.

漆車 a black carriage.

情如膠漆 affection like glue and varnish,—very sticky, *i.e.* very clinging or faithful.

漆書 documents written with varnish,—as on bamboo tablets before the invention of ink.

古人以漆書竹簡 the ancients wrote with varnish on bamboo slips.

Read *ch'ieh*[1*]. Composed; dignified.

漆漆 quiet and dignified,—as persons engaged in performing ceremonies.

泰 1024

Same as 1023.

榟 1025

Same as 1023.

其[2] 1026

R. 支 賓
C. *k'ei*
H. *k'i*
F. *ki*, v. *kae*
W. *dji*, *gi*
N. *dji*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'i*
K. *kïi*, *ki*
J. *ki*
A. *ki*
Even Lower.

He; she; it. His; hers; its. They. Theirs. The. This. That. Defined by the Chinese as 指物之辭 "a word which points at things," under which sense it has the varying force of a personal, a possessive, and a demonstrative pronoun. An emphatic particle, defined as 助語辭 "a word which helps the expression." A particle of imperative force, like 着. Also of optative force. If. Then. An expletive. An interrogative. *See* 言 13,025, 爲 12,521.

其奈 pity that.....! Alas!
其誰 who?
是其也 it is he.
是其否 is it he or not?
其所欲 what he desires.
這其中 herein.
其內 or 其中 or 其間 in it; therein; amongst them.
只知其外, 不知其內 to be only superficially acquainted with; to judge superficially, or from appearances only.
其外另有他商 besides him there are other merchants.
豈惟是其有女 how is this the only (land) which has girls?
將其革職 to take him and cut off rank,—to deprive him of his rank.
凡其所有 all that he has.
其子 his son.
父誡其子, 兄勉其弟 a father admonishes his son, an elder brother exhorts his younger brother.
自刺其喉而死 cut his own throat and died.
必有其故 there must be some cause for it.

其[2] 1026

只知其一不知其二 only to know a part of anything.
其或是邪其或非邪 is one partly right and the other partly wrong?
其餘 the rest; the balance.
其斯 this.
其實 the fact; the truth; in point of fact; that is to say.
其後 thereafter; afterwards.
其時 at that time.
其.....者 those who; the things which.
其未繳呈者 those who have not yet handed in,—*e.g.* their certificates.
其次 the second; the next in order.
其權屬在該關 the power to do so is vested in the said Custom House.
其人其言均不足信 the man and what he says are alike unworthy of credence.
皆非其人 were all the wrong class of men,—not *the* men required.
灼灼其華 brilliant are its flowers.
天其運乎, 地其處乎 the sky turns round, the earth stands still.
君其待之 O Prince, wait for that!
王其毋忘 O Prince, never forget!
該道其速爲稟覆 let the Taot'ai hasten to reply.
其雨其雨 oh for rain! oh for rain!
其君也哉 may he prove a ruler indeed.
我其敢求位 how dare I demand the throne?
其如 as if; it is as if.
謀之其臧, 則具是違 if a counsel is good, they are all found opposing it.
其妹其其曰 her younger sister said stammeringly.....

Read *chi*[1]. A final particle. *See* 982.

夜如何其 how is the night?

其[2] 1026

起視夜何其 he gets up to see how it is with the night,—how far advanced it is.
予曰何其 what do you mean by your words?

棋[2] 1027

R. 支
See 起
Even Upper.

Ugly looking. To criticise sarcastically.

詆棋其文 he ridiculed his essay.

淇[2] 1028

R. 支
See 奇
Even Lower.

A tributary of the river 衛 Wei in the north-east of Honan.

淇澳 the island of Kee-ow, north of Macao.

琪[2] 1029

R. 支
See 奇
Even Lower.

A valuable stone of a white colour.

琪玕 a gem found in fairy-land.
瑤草琪花 jasper plants and coralline flowers,—of fairy-land.

期[2] 1030

R. 支
C. *k'ei*, *kei*
H. *k'i*, *ki*
F. *ki*
W. N. *dji*, *ci*
P. M. Y. Sz. *sch'i*, *ch'i*, *chi*
K. *kïi*
J. *gi*, *ki*
A. *ski*, *kö*
Even Lower and Upper.

A period; a limit of time; a date agreed upon; *see* 4025. To define. To expect; to hope. Used for 其 *chi*[1]; *see* 1026.

日期 a day; a date fixed.
期候 a limit of time; time.
滿期 the time has expired.
到期 or 屆期 to reach the time; at the time appointed.
上期所欠的錢你還我罷 pay me the money over due,—*lit.* the former settling-day owed money, do you repay me.
下期的錢再說 of the sums still to fall due, we will speak at another time.
過期 to pass by the date; to exceed the time allowed.
期逝不至 the time is past, and he is not here.
期促 the time is nearly up.
期畢 in the end; finally.
無常期 before long,.....
無定期 no date fixed.

期[2] 1030

不期而會 to meet without having fixed a time,—unexpectedly.
於期 at the appointed time.
限期 to fix a limit of time,—within which something is to be done.
期限 a fixed date or limit.
約期 to agree upon a date.
相見未有期 I cannot say when we shall meet again.
沒了期 there is no end; it will never be finished.
其押之期有遠近 the terms of imprisonment are longer or shorter,—according to circumstances.
昌期 flourishing times.
匪我愆期 it is not I who would put off the time.
秋以爲期 let autumn be the time.
萬壽無期 may your years be myriad, without end.
以萬期爲須臾 to regard eternity as but a moment.
期我乎桑中 she made an appointment with me in Sang-chung.
期而言之,其可得乎 how can it be defined in words?—being itself indefinite.
期票 or **期單** a time draft. *See* 9118.
刑期于無刑 to punish in the hope that punishments may cease to be needed.
期望 to look forward to; to hope.
而實不期至於殺也 but never anticipated killing him.
期當 to aim at what is suitable.
總期 lumping several dates into one and the same date. Also, in a word; I hope that; to sum up; I trust that.
期許 hoping that it will be allowed.
期 *chi*[1] **服** the one-year's mourning. *See* **朞** 852.
其期必往 at the dated fixed, I shall certainly go.
帝鄉不可期 I cannot aspire to the Court.

期[2] 1030

實維何期 who are they?
示期入學 to notify the date for the commencement of studies.
以期 in the hope.
期逢 every 3rd, 6th, and 9th of the month.
期期艾艾 stammering.

棋[2] 1031
R. **支**
See **支** Even Lower.

A term for games played with counters upon boards variously designed. [A board, with two boxes of pips for playing **圍** *wei ch'i*, is used pictorially as an emblem of culture.]

象棋 the elephant game,—chess (*see* 4287). The board has 64 squares, but the pieces are placed on the intersections of the dividing lines. There are 16 men on each side, with powers very like those of the pieces in western chess; especially the "horse" which moves like the "knight." A river divides the opposing forces, over which some of the pieces cannot pass. The General, or "King" is confined to an area of nine squares. Altogether the evidence is in favour of a common origin with our chess.
圍棋 the surrounding game,—the Game of War. It is played on a board containing 324 squares, or 18 × 18. Each player has a bag of black or white pips, and he endeavours to lay these down on the 361 intersections of the dividing lines in such a way as to surround and capture territory.
棋盤 a board for playing either of the above games.
一盤棋 a game of chess or war.
一着棋 or **一步棋** a move,—in the war game. In chess **步** only is used.
那一步棋走得好 that was a good move.
殘局 an unfinished game.
拂退殘棋與卿從新更着 put up the unfinished game, and I will play another with you, sir Minister! *See* 11,564.
棋子兒 chessmen, or pips for the war game.

棋[2] 1031

一套棋子 a set of chessmen.
棋客 a professional chess-player.
下棋 or **着棋** or **奕棋** or **捉棋** to play chess or the war game.
棋局 a chess-board or board for the war game with pieces arranged on it,—a "position."
打棋局 to arrange pieces on a board for a position or for a problem.
世事紛紛一局棋 the affairs of this world are as mixed as a game of chess.
世事如棋局局新 the affairs of this world resemble chess, where every combination is a new one.
棋譜 a chess or war manual,—containing problems, solutions, etc.
棋勢 chess or war problems.
能覆棋 he could beat every one at chess.
他的棋好得狠 he plays chess very well.
棋逢對手 to meet one's match at chess,—well matched.
敲棋 to tap on a chessman,—as when considering the advisability of a move. Hence, to think; to consider.
棋思甚遲 he thinks a tremendous time over his moves.
棋酒 chess and wine,—an entertainment.
棋子塊 in cubes,—the idea is taken from the squares on the chessboard.
棋布 thick together,—as villages.
棋布星羅 chess-spread and star-scattered,—scattered around on all sides.
棋盤領 a collar worn by women.
根棋 a foundation.

碁 1032 Same as 1031.

碁 1033 Same as 1031.

祺[2] 1034 R. 支 See 奇 Even Lower.

Fortunate. Happy.

近祺不一 may you soon have much happiness.

安祺 peace and happiness.

陞祺 may your prosperity increase.

壽考維祺 may your old age be happy.

箕 1035

See 855.

糍[2] 1036 R. 支 See 奇 Even Lower.

A thin sweet cake.

萁 1037

See 856.

蜞[2] 1038 R. 支 F. v. *k'i* See 奇 Even Lower.

A small land crab, the

螯蜞 found in rice-fields.

水蜞 a white slimy grub dug out of the ooze for food.

馬蜞 or **牛蜞** the blood-sucker.

雷蜞 a kind of worm.

流蜞 an edible worm of a greenish colour, found in fresh water.

蹊[2] 1039 R. 支 See 奇 Even Lower.

Stalks of pulse.

蹊[2] 1040 R. 支 See 奇 Even Lower.

The tracks of a horse. To cross the legs.

蹊踞 to sit cross-legged.

騏[2] 1041 R. 支 See 奇 Even Lower.

A piebald horse. Spotted.

我馬維騏 my horses are piebald.

乘其四騏 in his carriage drawn by four piebalds.

其弁伊騏 his cap is of spotted deer-skin.

騏驥 name of one of the eight horses of Mu Wang. *See* 5010.

魌[2] 1042 R. 支 See 起 Even Upper.

An ugly demon.

魌頭 a demon with two heads and four eyes, in olden times personated by men to drive off pestilence.

麒[2] 1043 R. 支 See 奇 Even Lower.

A kind of small wild-goose. The horned owl.

麒[2] 1044 R. 支 See 奇 Even Lower.

One of the four fabulous animals of China, generally translated "unicorn," though an attempt has been made to identify it with the giraffe. Said to have appeared just previous to the death of Confucius. It is the symbol of all goodness and benevolence. It has the body of a deer, the tail of an ox, one horn, the scales of a fish, etc. It does not tread on any living thing, not even on living grass. Its horn is covered with flesh, showing that while able for war, it desires peace. *See* 7186.

須求麒麟方乘馬亦恐終身無馬騎 he who must have a unicorn before he will ride, is not likely ever to have a horse.

麒麟過山 the *ch'i lin* passes over the hills,—scattering fire.

以符拔爲麒麟 to mistake a *fu-pa* (which has no horn) for a *ch'i-lin*,—a goose for a swan. *See* 3687.

麒麟閣 a national portrait-gallery of heroes under the Han dynasty.

旗[2] 1045 R. 支 See 奇 Even Lower.

A flag; a banner. A division of the Manchu army. [For "white flag," *see* 1963.]

旗子 a flag.

掛旗 or **升旗** to hoist a flag.

下旗 to haul down a flag.

下旗示絕 to haul down the flag in token that diplomatic relations are at an end.

下半旗 to half-mast a flag.

旗杆 a flag-staff,—as seen at yamêns, temples, etc. Allowed also to be erected by families who number amongst them a graduate **舉人** of the second degree, but these fly no flags.

旗杆斗 the oblong box-shaped ornament seen half-way up a Chinese flag-staff. Supposed to be a relic of Phallic worship.

花旗 flowery flag,—the Stars and Stripes; hence, a name for the United States.

旗幟 flags and pennants.

旗用羽布 bunting for making flags.

旗號 a signal flag; a distinguishing flag, as a national ensign.

火光中現出旗號 the flag appeared through the torch-light.

旗牌官 an ensign; a messenger.

清道旗 a banner carried to clear the way,—of a procession.

蚩尤旗 a banner of ill-omen,—a comet. So-called from **蚩尤** Ch'ih Yu, a legendary prince who rebelled against **黃帝** the Yellow Emperor, B.C. 2637.

打着人家的旗號 to fly another man's flag; to sail under false colours.

八旗 the Eight Banners, or divisions of the Manchu army. These Banners are distinguished by colours as given below, and are further divided into three superior and five inferior Banners:—

1. Bordered	Yellow	鑲黃	上三旗
2. Plain	„	正黃	
3. „	White	正白	
4. Bordered	„	鑲白	下五旗
5. Plain	Red	正紅	
6. Bordered	„	鑲紅	
7. Plain	Blue	正藍	
8. Bordered	„	鑲藍	

旗[2] 1045

旗下 or 旗人 Bannermen,—including Manchus, Mongols, and 漢軍 descendants of those Chinese who sided in early days with the conquering invaders.

內旗 and 外旗 inner and outer subdivisions of each Manchu or Mongol banner. The latter are composed of 包衣 "bond-servants" who are especially bound to render suit and service.

貴旗是 your honourable Banner is.....?

旗粧 the Manchu style of dress for women.

銷除旗檔 to cashier a man from his Banner.

旗員 officers of the Banner Forces; officials who are Bannermen.

旗禮 Manchu customs or etiquette.

旗槍 banner pole,—a quality of tea.

各率旌旗 each leading on those under his own flag.

西路跑了紅旗了 the insurrection in the west has been quelled.

欺[1] 1046
R. 支
See 起
Even Upper.

To cheat; to deceive. To insult. To ridicule.

欺騙 or 欺罔 or 欺詐 to cheat; to swindle.

欺人 to deceive people.

欺我太過 he has deceived me too much.

欺君 to deceive one's sovereign.

毋自欺 do not deceive yourself.

欺三欺四的 an all-round cheat.

欺哄 to deceive,—by lying.

欺心 a guileful heart.

欺住 to successfully carry through a cheating design.

欺負 to humbug; to insult.

欺辱 or 欺淩 or 欺壓 to insult; to oppress; to defraud.

欺弄 or 欺笑 or 欺侮 to turn into ridicule.

欺[1] 1046
R. 支
See 起
Even Upper.

欺善怕惡 or 欺軟怕硬 to bully inoffensive persons and cringe to bullies.

欺妻重妾 to exalt a concubine at the expense of the wife.

欺隱 to mislead by suppressing the truth, or by not speaking out.

欺矇 to befool; to deceive.

僛[1] 1047
R. 支
See 起
Even Upper.

To act like a drunken man.

屢舞僛僛 the unsteady antics of a tipsy man.

璂[2] 1048
R. 支
See 奇
Even Lower.

Gems set in caps or coronets.

弁璂 cap gems,—a pearl or other stone is often set in the middle of the ordinary Chinese cap, just above the forehead.

星璂 star gems,—the cluster of gems on a coronet.

綦[2] 1049
R. 支
C. *ᶜkei*
H. F. *ᶜki*
W. *ᶜci*
N. *ᶜdji*
P. *ᶜchi, ᶜchʻi*
M. Y. *ᶜchi*
K. *kïi*
J. *ki, gi*
A. *ᶜki, ᶜkö*
Even Upper & Lower.

A dark grey colour. Variegated. Shoe-strings. Very; the utmost. Used for 1026.

綦嚴 very severe; very strict.

綦大而王 *wang*[4], 綦小而亡 the great came to be rulers, the small died,—in the struggle.

蕲[2] 1050
R. 支
See 奇
Even Upper & Lower.

A variety of edible fern, the 厥蕲 or 紫蕲, which grows in Kiangsi.

刲[4] 1051
R. 黠
See 劼
Entering Upper.

To cut a notch in a stick.

栔[4] 1052
R. 靁
See 契
SinkingUpper.

To carve; to cut in wood, as block types.

Read *chʻieh*[1*]. To cut off.

栔栔 grieved.

契[4] 1053
R. 靁 屑物
C. *kʻai, syt₀, kʻêt₂, kyt₀*
H. *kʻe, kʻat*
F. *kʻie, siek, kʻöük*
W. *cʻi, cʻih, sie*
N. *cʻi, cʻih*
P. *chʻi, hsieʔ*
M. Y. Sz. *chʻi, hsieh*
K. *kie, söl, kiöl, kïl*
J. *kei, setsz, ketsz, kitsz*
A. *kʻe, kʻiet*
Sinking and Entering Upper.

Bamboo or wood with notches cut on it, used before the invention of writing; to notch. A covenant; a bond; a deed; *see* 3159. Adopted; devoted to; dedicated to. To be sorrowful. An instrument used in divination.

契紙 or 契約 or 契書 or 契券 a bond; an agreement.

自書契以來 ever since contracts were made in writing.

地契 or 業契 title-deeds for land.

田契 or 房契 deeds for land and houses.

紅契 red deeds,—title-deeds for land, which have been duly sealed by the authorities.

紅契遭焚 the original title-deeds have been burnt.

白契 white deeds,—unsealed deeds as usually substituted for lost originals, and of more or less value according to circumstances.

立契據 to execute a deed.

契尾 a stamped document pasted on to a title-deed, showing the amount of land-tax payable; a fee payable on the execution of a deed.

左契 the left-hand portion of a contract, held by the creditor, as opp. to 右契 held by the debtor.

聖人執左契而不責於人 the holy man holds the creditor's half of the contract, but does not enforce his claim.

契厚 close and lasting—of friendship.

契合 bound together; united, like the two halves of a tally; friendly. *See* 787.

契[4] 1053

契爻 an adopted father, to whom one promises the same allegiance as to a real father.
契神 to be dedicated to the service of the gods,—as sick children sometimes are, entering the priesthood if they recover.
契子 and 契女 sons and daughters sworn over into other families, or dedicated to the gods as above.
拜契 to enter into a sworn alliance or friendship.
最契之友 a very dear friend.
契樹 to adopt or worship the (榕 banyan) tree,—with a view to attain as great an age.
契弟 a catamite.
契弟館子 catamite establishments.
契刀 the "knife money,"—of the earlier Han dynasty, so called because shaped like a knife or razor-blade.
賢契 a form of address used beween friends and acquaintances, always by the elder to the younger.
契契寤歎 sorrowful I awake and sigh.
爰契我龜 there he singed the tortoise-shell,—and divined.
契丹 Kitans, or Khitans,—Tartars who ruled northern China, 907—1115 A.D., under the name of the 遼紀 Liao dynasty. Hence the word *Cathay*, corrupted through Persian, used by Marco Polo, as *Kitai*, to designate China generally. [The Mongol for "Chinese" is *Kitan*, pl. *Kitai*. Radloff.]

Read *ch'ieh*[1*]. To be separated.

死生契闊 for life or for death, however separated.
話契闊 to talk of what had happened during their separation.
契闊中饋 attentive to her cooking.

Read *hsieh*[4*]. One of the five celebrated ministers of the Emperor Shun.

喫 1054

See 1948.

七[1*] 1055

R. 質
C. *ts'êt*
H. *ts'it*
F. *ch'eik*
W. *ts'ai*
N. *ts'ih*
P. *ch'i*
M. *ch'i*
Y. *ch'ik*
Sz. *ch'i*
K. *ch'il*
J. *shchi, shtsz*
A. *t'êt*
Entering Upper.

The number seven. *See* 692, 1426, 2187, 2620. [To be distinguished from 匕 8941.]

七個 or 七件 seven articles.
第七 the seventh.
十七 seventeen.
七十七 seventy-seven.
人生七十古來稀 of men who have lived to seventy, there have in all times been few.
有子七人 we are seven sons.
七上八下 some things satisfactory, others not so; the longs taken with the shorts.
七零八落 scattered about in all directions.
七顛八倒的 at sixes and sevens.
亂七八糟 in a state of utter confusion.
七言八語 all sorts of gossip.
七繞八繞 tortuous.
瞎七瞎八 blind seven blind eight,—said of the mental confusion of any person labouring under excitement, etc.
七手八脚 or 夾七夾八 seven hands and eight feet,—the confusion of several people doing anything in a hurry or under excitement.
七嘴八舌 seven mouths and eight tongues,—all talking at once.
七巧 or 七夕 the seventh evening of the seventh moon.
七巧圖 the Chinese puzzle, consisting of five triangles, a square, and a rhomboid.
理七 or 做七 to attend to the funeral rites of each seventh day after death until the forty-ninth day, after which burial takes place.
過了七七之期 when the 7×7 period has passed,—the 49 days of mourning and ceremonial which always elapse before burial.

七[1*] 1055

七絶 a verse of four lines with seven characters to each line.
七律 a verse of eight lines with seven characters to each line.
七星 the seven stars of the 斗 Dipper, which is a part of Ursa Major. *See* 6361, 1659, 4602.
七錢二 or 七二洋銀 the dollar at 72,—each dollar being equal to seven-tenths and two-hundredths (7 mace 2 candareens) of a tael, or $100 = *Tls.* 72.
七里礁 the Min reef, near Foochow.
七星礁 Pagoda Rock, at the Anchorage, Foochow.
七九 nouns and verbs,—in books on Sanskrit grammar; the former being so called from the number of their cases, the latter from the number of their moods and tenses.
七葉一枝花 *Paris polyphylla*, Sm.
七寸子 a spotted brown viper, *Halys* (*Trigonocephalus*) *Blomhoffii*,—the only venomous snake in northern China. *See* 11,965.
七寸子 the pastern.
七節鞭 the seven-jointed whip,—a weapon consisting of a handle and seven successive hexagonal iron cylinders.
七寶 the Seven Precious Things,—the paraphernalia of Chakravârtti or Wheel King. These are (1) a golden wheel or disc, (2) concubines, (3) horses, (4) elephants, (5) guardians of the treasury, (6) soldiers and attendants, and (7) the Mani gem. Sanskrit: *sapta ratna*.

柒 1056

Same as 1055.

切 1057

See 1552.

沏[1*] 1058

R. 屑
P. v. *ch'i*
See 切
Entering Upper.

The sound of water rippling.

沏茶 to make tea.
沏上 to make,—as tea.

砌 4
1059
R. 雲
C. *ts'ai*
H. *ts'i*
F. *ch'ie*, v. *kie*2
W. *ts'i*, v. *cie*,
N. *ts'i*
P. *ch'i*
M. *ch'i*
Sz. *ts'ui*3
K. *ch'e*
J. *sei*
A. *t'e*
Sinking Upper.

A stone step; ornamental tiles, used in steps. To raise in layers, as a wall. To pave.

階砌 stone steps.
玉砌 a white marble step.
砌牆 to build a wall.
砌墳 to make a grave.
砌不直 not built straight.
砌石路 to pave with slabs of stone.
砌詞揑控 to heap up false accusations against any one.
砌告 or 砌控 or 砌飾 to concoct charges.

乞 4*
1060
R. 物 末
C. *hêt*
H. *ngiet*, *hat*
F. *k'öük*
W. *c'iai*
N. *c'ih*
P. *'ch'i*
M. *ch'i*
Y. *ch'ik*
Sz. *ch'i*
K. *kïl*, *köl*
J. *kitsz*, *kochi*
A. *k'êt*
Entering Upper.

To beg for alms. To implore. To give.

乞食 to beg for food.
乞子 or 乞兒 or 乞丐 a beggar.
乞丐罵猴, 猴罵乞丐 the pot calling the kettle black.
乞士 a mendicant Buddhist priest; a *bhikshu*.
內乞 the mendicant *bhikshu* who controls his nature by the Law of Buddha.
外乞 the mendicant *bhikshu* who controls his body by the food he eats.
伏乞 to humbly beg.
乞恩 to implore favour; to ask for mercy.
乞企 to anxiously entreat.
求乞 or 乞懇 to implore.
乞爲示知 I beg you to inform me.
乞救 to implore help.
乞米 to beg for food.
乞休 to tender one's resignation.
乞身 or 乞假 to ask for leave of absence.
乞巧 to beg (the Weaver Goddess) for skill,—in needlework.
穿乞巧之針 to thread the needle of cleverness. This was done by the ladies of the palace under the T'ang dynasty on the 7th of the 7th moon. Holding a needle up to the moon, each would try in turn to thread it; and whoever succeeded was accounted the most skilful needlewoman.
乞頭 to arrange a gambling party, and then to take so much per cent 頭水 on the winnings for the special purpose of providing some friend of the party with funds.
乞我 give it to me.

乞 4*
1060

吃
1061

See 1949.

气 4
1062
R. 賓
See 氣
SinkingUpper.

Breath; vapour. Radical 84. *See* 氣 1064.

犵 1*
1063
R. 質
See 紇
K. *kil*, *hil*
J. *kitsz*
A. *hout*5
Entering Upper.

A tribe of 苗子 Miao-tzŭ, known as 犵狫, still found existing in the province of Kueichou.

犵猩兒 a ground-squirrel found in northern China.

氣 4
1064
R. 未
C. *hei*
H. *hi*
F. *k'ei*, *k'i*
W. N. *c'i*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'i*
K. *kii*
J. *ki*
A. *k'i*
Sinking Upper.

The vivifying principle or *aura* of Chinese cosmogony. Breath; vapour; air; steam; = the Greek πνεῦμα, and should be used for the Holy Ghost. The vital fluid. Force. Influence. Temper; feelings. *See* 福 3707, 膽 10,629, 香 4256, 財 11,500, 神 9819, 派 8583, 韻 13,842.

天地有正氣, 雜然賦流形 there is in the universe an *aura*, which permeates all things and makes them what they are.
正氣 the "particle of the divine gale,"—in which sense Mencius seems to use 浩然之氣.

氣 4
1064

人之生也以食爲氣, 草木生也以土爲氣 man derives his vitality from food, plants from the earth.
二氣 the Dual Powers,—the 陰 *Yin* and the 陽 *Yang*, or male and female, positive and negative, principles.
五氣 the Five Vapours,—as proceeding from 雨 rain, 暘 sunshine, 燠 heat, 寒 cold, and 風 wind.
六氣 the Six Influences,—the *Yin* and the *Yang*, wind, rain, light, and darkness.
二十四氣 or 節氣 the twenty-four solar terms. *See Tables*, *Va*, and 1477.
氣候 a solar term; a period of fifteen days between the beginning of one solar term and the end of the next; climate; weather.
氣候頓暖 the weather suddenly became warm.
以氣候之早 because of the earliness of the season.
明發氣候改 dawn comes, and with it a change of temperature.
天氣 weather; temperature.
地氣 or 氣序 climate.
地有氣脈 the earth has vital fluid pulses,—which the Chinese say produce minerals, vegetables, etc., and act upon the health.
望氣 to consider the influences,—as a geomancer.
土氣 exhalations from the ground; miasma.
人氣 the constitution or crasis of humanity.
有天子氣 [this place] has an Imperial atmosphere,—*i.e.* likely to produce an Emperor.
伏氣 to hold the breath.
沒有氣兒 to swoon; to faint.
氣味 flavour.
鍊氣 to practise breathing,—in a particular way, as the Taoists do, with a view to secure immortal life. *See* 4034.
飲氣而卒 to die a prey to silent grief or resentment.

氣[4] 1064

倒抽噎氣 to impede the respiration.
遂成氣疾 which developed into asthma.
賜紫茸雲氣帳 present him with a soft purple curtain, light as a cloud.
濕氣 atmospheric dampness; a damp air, as from a clayey soil.
煤氣 coal gas.
放氣筩 to let off steam,—from a boiler.
氣盡 or 氣絕 exhausted; without life.
說罷氣就絕了 when he had finished speaking, he expired.
斂聲屏氣 with bated breath.
薄而走氣 (the coffin) was thin and gas escaped.
生氣 to get angry; life-like.
別生氣 or 勿氣 do not get angry.
奕奕有生氣 grandly life-like,—of a portrait.
秋公氣不過 Mr. Ch'iu was beside himself with rage.
氣得成病 he got quite ill from anger.
尚氣 pugnacious; fiery.
衛地其俗剛武尚氣力 in the Wei territory, violence and pugnacity are the fashion.
受氣爲人 to be born into the world as a man.
我受了氣了 or 氣着 *chao*[2] 了 I have been put out of temper.
受不得人氣 could not stand being scolded.
氣恨 anger; hate.
舒氣 to ease off bad feelings; to recover one's equanimity.
出氣 to get rid of one's anger,—by taking vengeance.
替我出氣 he will take vengeance for me.
便出不得你的氣 in which case your anger would not be appeased,—by taking the proposed vengeance.
我是一肚氣的人 I am a very passionate man.

氣[4] 1064

起了一口氣 got very angry.
氣死人 to exasperate any one.
氣死風 name of a large gauze-covered standing lantern.
盛氣，平過，自寡 keep your temper, mend your faults, and meddle not.
氣苦 angry; mortified.
氣到鬍子直了 his beard stiffened with rage.
氣了個半死 like to die with rage.
氣惱 anger.
氣不忿兒 angry. A caterpillar; *see* 7958.
氣忿忿 very angry.
氣迷 maddened by bad temper.
氣不平 unrelentingly angry.
氣生氣死 enraged beyond all bounds.
氣冲斗牛 the vapour rose to the Dipper and Cowherd,—to the sky.
帝先患氣 the Emperor had previously suffered from wind.
那個人盛氣得狠 that man is very hot-tempered.
好氣血 good breath and blood,—a good constitution.
好氣色 good complexion.
臉上氣色還沒復元兒 you don't quite look yourself yet.
氣派 or 氣象 bearing; air.
臉上帶着被累氣象 his face wears a careworn expression.
讀之惟見當年雍熙氣象 on reading it one only sees the spirit of the Yung Hsi epoch (A.D. 984—988),—of the Old Drunkard's Arbour.
全是學道人氣象 all this is in the style of a man who is studying Tao.
老子便是這般氣象 such are Lao Tzŭ's ideas or principles.
氣枕 or 氣褥 air-pillows or cushions.

氣[4] 1064

一股氣兒作了 to do it without stopping,—at one go.
氣促 breathless.
氣毬 the vapour ball,—a bouncing ball; a football; a balloon.
氣力 strength; speed,—as of a steamer.
開足氣力 to be going at full speed.
氣運 luck,—used of the State's prosperity. *See* 12,633, 文章.
運氣 luck,—used of persons.
你運氣好 you are in luck.
氣盈 conceited; self-satisfied.
習氣 habit; custom; manner; temper; nature, as of soil.
恐習氣染兒 fearing that his son would be corrupted.
探口氣 to probe a person's feelings or intentions. *See* 6174.
語氣 purport.
筆氣 the character, or differentiating element, of handwriting. So 文氣, *see* 12,633.
以其村氣鄙之 despised him for his rustic manners (*or* ignorance).
出詞吐氣十分溫雅 very refined in his speech.
倘能吐氣 if you can pass,—an examination.
士氣宜培養也 the ambition of scholars must be fostered.
志氣 energy; determination.
不屑下氣 not worth while to take the trouble.
氣益下 he exerted himself still more.
有氣敢任 a daring fellow; one ready to take responsibility.
推廣風氣 to extend the practice,—as in the case of adoption of new machinery, etc.
寃氣 the resentment of one who has been wronged.
元氣 original or inherited constitution of body.
氣性 temper; disposition.
氣質 the nature of a person, in the sense of which he may be active, indolent, clever, stupid, ect. Physique.

氣[4] 1064

有氣度 to be very energetic and ambitious.

氣度宏遠 his capacity and ambition were great and far-reaching.

氣壯 firm; bold.

善觀氣色 a physiognomist; one who tells fortunes by the face.

他是我們同氣 he is one of us.

氣數 a person's power of resisting noxious influences, said to be either 旺 vigorous or 衰 feeble = fate; destiny.

一鼻孔出氣 only one nostril between them,—of friends who hold similar opinions.

一鼓作氣 the first stroke of the drum inflamed their ardour.

願作氣以助揮毫 I wish you would put on a little (martial) ardour, to help me in painting (your portrait),—a painter to a general.

一氣都灌了 poured it down at a draught.

與人會氣 to have an understanding, or be in collusion, with someone.

通氣 the power going through, —in connection, as a line of pawns on a chess board placed so that each is supported by the one that follows; in communication with, as two towns. Also, very sympathetic, as friends; to have an understanding; to form a "ring" in commerce.

揚氣 to make a display; to put on side.

骨骼有些道氣 he is somewhat impregnated with Tao, —under the influence of the doctrines associated with this term.

氣高貌 haughty; arrogant.

氣迷心 goitre.

氣螺 a steam fog-horn.

氣柄 or 氣餅 a piston.

氣管 a steam-pipe.

氣表 a steam gauge.

氣鼓 a steamer's cylinder.

三連氣鼓 a triple expansion boiler.

氣[4] 1064

氣水 aerated water.

氣箱 the condenser of an engine.

氣笛 a steam-whistle.

芑[4*] 1065

R. 物

See 乞 Entering Upper.

A fragrant plant or grass, the 芑輿, said to be common in Yünnan under the name of 野草香 wild sweet grass. Used for offerings at the autumn festivals.

畿[2] 1066

R. 微

C. *kei*
H. F. *ki*
W. N. *tsdji*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chi*
K. *kïi*
J. *ki*
A. *tsi*

Even Upper & Lower.

The royal domain, as set apart for the Emperor. The Court. A threshold. Also read *chi*[2].

邦畿千里維民所止 the royal domain of a thousand *li* is where the people stop.

皇畿 the Imperial domain; the Court.

畿輔重地 the Court and its neighbourhood are places of the utmost importance,—in the sense of observing decorum within the precincts.

送畿 to accompany to the threshold.

杞[3] 1067

R. 紙

C. H. F. *ki*
W. N. *k'i*
P. *ch'i*
M. *chi, ch'i*
Y. *ch'i*
Sz. *chi*
K. *kïi*
J. *ki*
A. *k'i*

Rising Upper.

A kind of willow which grows by the water, with a coarse white leaf and small reddish veins. Also, a medlar tree.

以人性爲仁義猶以杞柳爲桮棬 to develop charity and duty to one's neighbour out of human nature is like making a cup or bowl out of willow.

枸杞 the *Lycium chinense*—the juice of the berries of which is used for diseases of the eye.

無折我樹杞 do not break my willow trees.

陟彼北山，言采其杞 I ascended that hill in the north, to gather the medlars. *See* 8702.

杞國 name of a feudal State.

心多過慮，何異杞人憂天 if you are over-anxious, what difference is there between you and the man of Ch'i who was afraid that the sky might fall on him?

玘[3] 1068

R. 紙

See 杞 Rising Upper.

A stone ornament, hung at the girdle.

芑[3] 1069

R. 紙

See 杞 Rising Upper.

A variety of succory *(Cichorium)*, the 芑葉 leaves of which are milky and can be eaten. Also, a kind of white millet; grass; a prickly tree.

起[3] 1070

R. 紙

C. *hei*
H. *hi*
F. *k'i*
W. N. *ch'i*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'i*
K. *kïi*
J. *ki*
A. *k'i*, v. *k'öi*

Rising Upper.

To rise up. To raise. To start. To begin; exordium, as opp. to peroration (*see* 1470). *See* 出 2620, 死 10,280, 承 761 and 病 9298.

起來 get up.

起不來 he cannot get up.

知其不起 knew that he would not get up,—recover from his illness.

起中 *chung*[4] 小吏之額 jumped up and hit the petty clerk on the forehead,—of a ball.

起居 (*see* 2987) or 起坐 rising and sitting,—the ordinary state or condition of a person, as being always either one or other of these two.

他起坐不安 he is not at all at his ease.

起身 to raise the body,—to get up, as from bed; to start.

起手 to raise the hand,—to begin.

幾時起手 when are we going to begin?

起工 to begin work.

起刀筆吏 he began as a scribe.

幾時起轎 when does the chair start?—with the bride in it, *i.e.* when is the wedding to be?

起錨 to weigh anchor.

起蓋 to begin to build.

起立 to stand up. Also, to set anything up.

起牀 to get out of bed.

起[3] 1070

起價 to state the lowest price.
起碼幾個錢 what is the lowest you will take?
起兵 to raise troops.
那邊起火了 there is a fire over there.
起了火 he got angry.
起先 or 起初 or 起頭 or 起首 or 起前 or 起初頭 at first; in the beginning.
從這邊起 begin from here,—in writing, building, sweeping, measuring, etc., etc.
起動 or 起造 to begin doing anything.
殼利起心 to be tempted by the prospect of gain.
起念 to think a thought. *See* 8303.
起意 to conceive the idea of anything.
起個名 to give a name to.
起他一個混名 give him a nickname.
陡起風波 to stir up wind and wave,—cause an excitement, as by false rumours.
起貨 to land cargo; to take delivery of goods.
起貨單 a permit to land.
起岸 to land goods; to be landed.
起下來 to bring off,—as baggage from a ship.
起清 to completely discharge,—cargo.
起卸貨物 to discharge cargo.
起色 an improvement,—as in one's prospects; in trade, etc.
起算 to reckon; to begin reckoning from.
起見 motive; object in view.
爲你起見 in your behalf; in your interests.
原爲保護起見 the original object (of above-mentioned action) was protection.
將鈀齒迸起 knocked the teeth out of the rake,—by striking against a stone.

起[3] 1070

起釁 to cause strife.
起予者商也 he who can bring out my meaning is Shang.
起倒 one end up and the other down,—of things in unstable equilibrium.
起興 to prosper.
起發 to make one's way; to get rich.
元首起哉 let the prince be zealous in his duties.
百餘字中,有起承轉合在內 in the compass of about a hundred words we have opening, elucidation, re-statement or embellishment, and conclusion,—a perfect essay. *See* 761.
一起的人 all the party.
他是我一起的人 he is one of my party.
一起來看 come in all at once and see.
不下數十起之多 not less than several tens.
我想不起 I cannot remember.
怒起來 to get angry.
大聲笑起來 to burst into a roar of laughter.
疼起來 begins to get painful.
不敢題起 I don't venture to allude to it.
不起 (in history) he would not take up his post.
累徵不起 he was often appointed but would not take up his posts.
我實在當不起 I really am not equal to the honour; you do me too much honour, etc.
請不起 I can't afford to engage,—a teacher.
起故官 he resumed his old post.
起經 to begin the service for the dead.
起鼓 to begin beating the drum, when the funeral guests arrive at the mortuary chamber.
起至 thence; as far as.
起建 to erect.
起回 to bring back.

起[3] 1070

起事 to cause trouble.
起根 originally.
起誓 to take an oath.
起毛 to have a rough or hairy surface.
起粉 to become powdery.
起息 to bear interest.
起滅 to open and close; to begin and end.
起那兒過 to pass by that way; which is the way?
起數的 a diviner; a calculator of destinies.
起卦 to cast a horoscope.
起程 or 起行 to start; to begin a journey.
起旱 to start on a journey by land.
起節 to start,—of high officials.
起案 to be put in, or be produced to a court,—as (*e.g.*) weapons used in a case of murder.
起出 to give up, as plunder; to produce; to discharge cargo.
起佃 to let on lease.
起耕 to begin tilling land.

屺[3] 1071

R. 紙
C. *kei*
F. *ki*
W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'i*
K. *kïi*
J. *ki*
A. *k'i*
Rising Upper.

A hill without trees or grass. *See* 4968.

陟彼屺兮 I ascend that bare hill,—and think of my mother. Hence,—
陟屺 to have a longing for one's mother.
空陟屺其何望 I look for my mother but cannot see her,—she is dead.

芑[3] 1072

R. 紙
See 杞
Rising Upper.

A plant with a bitter taste, good for gunshot wounds and cuts.

邑[3] 1073

R. 紙
See 技
Rising Lower.

An old name for 宜城縣 in the northern part of Hupeh.

齊[2] r074
R. 齊 8.
C. *ts'ai*
H. *t'si, ts'e*
F. *chae*
W. *zi*
N. *dzi, zi*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'i*
K. *che*
J. *sei, zai*
A. *te, trai*
Even Upper.

Even; level; equal; uniform. To arrange. All. Name of a State. Used in the Classics for 234. Radical 210. Used with 1076 (*see* 9949).

齊整 orderly; well arranged; even; neat; complete.
齊和 mixed; blended.
齊備 all arranged; in readiness.
收齊賬目 to collect all outstanding debts.
齊賬 to collect accounts.
齊全 complete.
齊集 all together,—as a full meeting.
把我的東西都歸着齊截了 put all my things together in order.
齊心 of one mind; unanimous.
你這里人心不齊 the people of this village of yours are not in agreement,—as to a course of action.
一齊去 all go together.
齊鑒 (your) acute perusal.
齊眉 even with the eyebrows,—a married couple. *See* 46 (read *wan*[3]).
齊眉棍 a quarter-staff.
齊大夥 in a body; altogether.
齊肅 with regularity and order.
不齊 uneven; incomplete; deficient; scattered; not in one lot.
年籍不齊 of varying ages and birthplaces.
歸齊 or **歸其** after all; in the end.
歸齊怎樣 how is it going to end?
齊盛 correct; regular; exact; vessels of millet (*see* 12,341).
齊家 to govern a family.
我沒齊截 I have not yet finished it off,—as a job.
等齊纔來 wait until they are all here and then come.
齊物論 to level down the distinctions of things,—to bring positive and negative and all such antagonisms into one category,

齊[2] r074

thus making contraries identical. The title of Chap. II of *Chuang Tzŭ*.

齊國 an ancient feudal State. The first Ch'i State began B.C. 1122, when it was conferred by **武王** Wu Wang upon **尙父** Shang Fu, and lasted until B.C. 412, when it was destroyed by the descendants of **公子完** Kung Tzŭ Wan. The second Ch'i State was raised upon the ruins of the first, and lasted down to B.C. 224. It comprised large portions of northern Shantung and southern Chihli; and its capital was **營丘** Ying-ch'iu, now **臨淄縣** Lin-tzŭ Hsien.
齊東野人之語 the talk of the savages east of the Ch'i State,—very unreliable.
齊人 a man of Ch'i—often used in the sense of a "beggar."

Read *tzŭ*[1]. The hem of a mourning garment.

Read *chai*[1]. To respect. Used for 234.

擠 r075

See 815.

臍[2] 1076
R. 齊
C. *ts'z*
H. *ts'i*
F. *chae, chae*[2], *ssai*
W. *dzi, zi*
N. *dzi*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'i*
K. *che*
J. *sei, sai*
A. *te*
Even Lower.

The navel. To cut even. The point where the grain joins on to the ear. *See* 9794.

肚臍 the navel.
臍帶 the umbilical cord.
噬臍何及 *see* 9949.
青腰白臍 green in the waist, white at the navel,—as unripe grain.

臍[3] r077
R. 齊
See 齊
Even Lower.

The hole in the scull for inserting the pivot is called **櫓臍**, being as it were the navel. *See* 7389.

薺 r078

See 821.

蠐[2] r079
R. 齊
F. *chae*
See 齊
Even Lower.

A large maggot; a grub.

蟦蠐 the carpenter beetle.
領如蝤蠐 her neck was like the tree-grub,—the larvæ of a beetle which deposits its eggs in trees. These larvæ are remarkable for their whiteness and length.

鯖[3] r080
R. 齊 薺
F. *chae*
See 齊
Even Lower.

A thin fish with a silvery belly and a sharp back. It is also called **刀魚** knife fish. A mullet. Also, certain kinds of mackerel.

馬鯖 a kind of anchovy (*Coilia Playfairii*).
黃尾鯖 the yellow-tailed mullet (*Mullus xanthurus*).
白鯖 the greenish mullet (*Mugil ventricosus*).
刀鯖魚 a species of *Thryssa*.

俟 r081

See 10,281.

畦[2] r082
R. 齊
H. *kwei*
W. N. *zi*
P. *ch'i, hsi*
Y. *hsi*
A. *kwe, hwe*
See 攜
Even Irregular.

A field containing fifty **畝** *mou*. A piece of ground; an allotment.

畦子 a small plot of land.
菜畦 a kitchen garden.
病於夏畦 to toil harder than the summer (labourers) in the fields.
一畦菜 a row of growing vegetables.

Read *kuei*[1]. A boundary between fields. *See* 11,275.

豈[3] r083
R. 紙 尾
See 起
A. *k'i*, v. *k'öi*
Rising Upper.

An interrogative particle implying, like *num* in Latin, the answer *No*, or a negative of the proposition conveyed.

豈敢 how can I dare?—a polite phrase signifying that the speaker is unworthy of the honour, or the compliment, or the attentions lavished on him.
豈不知 how do you not know?—you must know.

豈[3] 1083

豈有此理 how is there this principle?—there is no such principle as this.

豈賢於予乎 how is he more worthy than you?—he is not.

豈其慮未周與 was it that their anxious thought left any point uncared for?—No.

豈不爾思 do I not think of you?—I do.

豈無他人 is there nobody else?—there is.

豈其食魚，必河之鯉 why, in eating fish, must we have a carp from the Ho?—there are other fish good enough.

豈其取妻，必宋之子 why, in taking a wife, must we have a Tzŭ of Sung?—there are plenty of other women with whom one could be happy.

豈其然乎 how can this be right?

豈不相同 are they not identical?

豈能獨樂 how can he be happy alone?

豈可如此 how can it be allowed to be thus?

豈非如此 how can it not be thus?—how can it be otherwise?

豈若是乎 how can it be thus?

Read *k'ai*[3]. Delighted; joyous; complacent. Used for the more modern 凱 5795 and 愷 5797.

孔燕豈弟 grandly we feast, delighted and complacent.

豈弟君子 easy and self-possessed was our prince.

豈樂飲酒 merrily drinking wine.

檯[1] 1084
R. 支 賄
See 崎 凱
A. *k'ai*, *k'i*
Even and Rising Upper.

A fast-growing tree found near streams and in marshy places.

忯[2] 1085
R. 支
See 奇
Even Lower.

To respect; to esteem.

忯忯 cordial; friendly.

祇[2] 1086
R. 支 紙
H. *ch'ti*, *sh'i*
F. *ch'chi*, *ch'chie*, *chie*, *shi*
See 奇 只 芝
Even & Rising Upper and Lower.

Repose. Great. The divinity of earth. [Formerly identical with, but now to be distinguished from, 祇 1887.] Used for 只 1863, *see* 1887.

壹者之來，俾我祇 (also *chih*[3]) 也 if you would come to me but once it would set me at rest.

無祇悔 no great regret.

天曰神，地曰祇 heaven is called *shén*, earth is called *ch'i*.

上下神祇 the spirits of heaven and earth.

弗事上帝神祇 not serving God, nor the spirits of heaven and earth.

地祇 Earth,—personified.

祇陀 or 祇陀太子 son of king Prasênadjit of S'râvastî, the original owner of the park in which the Djêtavana vihâra was built.

祇洹 or 祇洹精舍 Djêtavana vihâra,—a famous monastery in the suburbs of S'râvastî, and a favourite resort of Shâkyamuni Buddha.

祇夜 metrical passages in the Sûtras, repeating the sense of the preceding prose text. Sanskrit: *Géya*. One of the 12 divisions of the Buddhist Scriptures. *See* 3945.

芪[2] 1087
R. 支
See 奇
Even Lower.

A medicinal plant, of which there are several varieties.

黃芪 a yellowish root, with a thick rind and pith inside, used in asthma, supposed to be derived from the *Ptarmica sibirica*. The flexible roots of the *Sophora tomentosa* are referred to under the same name.

軝[2] 1088
R. 支
See 奇
Even Lower.

The end of the axle, projecting beyond the hub.

約軝錯衡 the axle-ends bound with leather, the yoke ornamented.

祁[2] 1089
R. 支
See 奇
Even Lower.

To be large. Self-possessed. Gently. Leisurely. In crowds. A surname.

瞻彼中原，其祁孔有 we looked to the midst of the plain, where the animals were large and abundant.

祁祁 the appearance of leisurely ease. Also, numerous.

雨雪祁祁 the rain comes down gently.

諸娣從之祁祁如雲 the virgins, her companions, followed the lady, leisurely like a beautiful cloud.

采蘩祁祁 they gather in crowds the white southern-wood.

冬祁寒 the coldest time in winter.

祁州 a Department in the province of Chihli.

耳[4*] 1090
R. 緝
See 緝
Entering Upper.

To whisper in the ear. To asperse; to blame.

無耳耳以悅聽 do not be fond of hearing slander.

緝[4*] 1091
R. 緝 14.
C. *ts'êp*
H. *ts'ip*$_5$
F. *cheik*
W. *ts'ai*
N. *ts'ih*
P. *chi*, *ch'chi*, *chi'*, *ch'i'*
M. *chi*, *ch'i*
Y. *ch'ik*
K. *chip*
J. *shü*, *djū*
A. *tsep*$_5$
Entering Upper. Irregular.

To twist a cord. To join; to continue. To follow up; to pursue; to catch.

緝熙敬止 continuous and bright was his feeling of reverence.

緝御 a continuance of attendants,—many attendants.

緝緝翩翩，謀欲譖人 with babbling mouths you go about, scheming and wishing to slander others.

巡緝 to get on the trail of.

查緝 to search out and arrest.

緝獲 or 緝捕 or 緝拏 to catch; to seize,—as a criminal.

緝捕勇 a force whose duty it is to search out and capture brigands.

緝[4*] 1091

緝私 to seize smuggled goods. *See* 3366.
緝着了 he has been caught.
緝私船 revenue cruisers.
緝盜 to capture thieves.
緝防 to keep clear from,—as pirates.
緝究 to bring to justice.
緝辦 to search for and deal with.
追緝 to go in pursuit.
嚴緝 to make rigorous search for.

Read *ch'i*[1*]. To fell a seam. *See* 12,248.

密密的緝 felled or stitched so that there is no free edge.
緝的 sewn on whole to a ground,—of embroideries.

葺[4*] 1092
R. 緝
P. *ch'i*[2]
M. *ch'i*
See 緝 Entering Upper.

To repair; to put in order.

葺補 to rebuild,—as part of a wall or house which has fallen.
葺牆 to build a wall.
修葺花圃 to fence off a garden plot.
葺覆 to cover; to roof in.
葺理舊址 to repair the old foundations.
葺成 repairs completed.
葺累 overlapping,—as fishes' scales, etc.

濈[1*] 1093
R. 緝
See 戢 Entering Upper.

Water flowing rapidly out. Friendly; harmonious.

濈然鳧沒 in a moment the duck was gone.
其角濈濈 they have horns, yet agree together.

戢[4*] 1094
R. 緝
C. *ts'ëp*
H. *chit*
F. *cheik*, *chik*$_5$
W. *ts'ai*
N. *ts'ih*
P. *ch'i*^{5}

To put away weapons. To collect oneself. To fold up.

載戢干戈 he has called in shields and spears.
不戢不難 are they not self-restrained? are they not careful?

戢[4*] 1094
M. *chi*
Y. *chik*, *ch'ik*
K. *chïp*
J. *shū*
A. *trêp* Entering Upper.

戢其左翼 their left wings gathered up,—of birds.
戢斂 to gather in.
較前斂戢 these are fewer in comparison with the former.
大戢山 Gutzlaff I.,—seventy miles from Shanghai.
戢兵 to put away weapons; to cease hostilities.

蕺[1*] 1095
R. 緝
See 戢 Entering Upper.

A kind of *Iridæ* found growing in damp places in Chehkiang and Hunan. The leaf is used for preserving fish.

蕺菜 *Houttuynia cordata*, the leaves of which are sometimes eaten.
蕺山 a hill in Chehkiang where the above plant is found.

霵[1*] 1096
R. 緝
See 戢
A. *têp*$_5$, *trêp*$_6$ Entering Upper.

The noise of driving rain. The clangor of musical instruments.

蛓[1*] 1097
R. 質
See 吉
A. *kêt* Entering Upper.

A name for beetles of various kinds.

蛓蜣 the dung-beetle or *Geotrupes*, and other allied genera.
蝎蛓 a tree-grub.
蠋蛓 *see* 11,627.
霉雨生蛓 the summer rains breed the paddy-worm,—which eats the kernel of the grain.

詰[3*] 1098
R. 質
C. *k'yt*$_6$
H. *ket*$_2$
F. *k'ik*$_5$
W. *cie*, *ciai*
N. *cih*
P. *chie*
M. Y. Sz. *chieh*
K. *kil*, *hil*
J. *kitsz*, *gichi*
A. *kêt*$_5$ Entering Irregular.

To ask; to examine; to investigate. To punish; to keep in good order; to restrain. Also read *chieh*[2*].

詰詞 an interrogative.
詰訊 or 詰問 or 盤詰 to examine; to question.
詰口供 to take depositions.
詰姦慝 to search out the villainous and secretly wicked.
詰罪 to punish.

詰[3*] 1098

詰誅暴慢 to punish the rebellious.
其克詰爾戎兵 have your military accoutrements and weapons well arranged.
以詰四方 in order to restrain the people of all quarters.
詰朝 or 詰旦 to-morrow morning. [Generally read *chieh*[4].]
摩詰 an abbreviation for 維摩詰 which is expl. as 華言淨名也, and was adopted by the poet Wang Wei as his style.
此是摩詰自幸語 these words are meant to convey a picture of his own happiness.
別有天地非人間摩詰 it was another universe, and not the condition of things we have in this world.

耆[2] 1099
R. 支
See 奇 Even Lower.

A man of sixty. One who should advise others. Old; aged. To cause; to bring about.

耆老 or 耆壽 old people; elders; men of experience.
紳耆 the gentry and elders.
耆艾 signifies "seniors in wisdom," as opposed to those who are our seniors in age only.
皆以耆艾爲重 all regard the wisdom as the important part,—and not the mere advantage of years.
耆定爾功 when old, your reward shall be fixed upon.
瘢耆 a scar on a horse's back.
耆定 to cause to be established; to effect.
耆昧 to cause people to be blind,—to their own interests, so as to get the better of them.

鬐[2] 1100
R. 支
See 耆 Even Lower.

A horse's mane. The dorsal fin of a fish.

鰭² 1101
R. 支
See 奇
Even Lower.

The spines in the dorsal fin of a fish. A kind of sea-blubber which furnishes a condiment.

振鰭奮鱗 it bristled its dorsal fin and raised its scales,—in anger.

稽 1102

See 884.

岐² 1103
R. 支
F. *ki*, v. *kie*, *ngie*
See 奇
Even Lower.

The scene of the earliest labours of 大禹 the Great Yü, and the home of the ancestors of the Chou dynasty. The region now know as 鳳翔府 Fêng-hsiang Fu, in the south-west of Shensi. A hill with two peaks. A fork in a road. Divergent. *See* 1105.

治梁及岐 he took effective measures at Liang and Ch'i,—to make the country available for human habitation.

避狄鬽岐 to avoid the barbarians, he (亶父 Tan Fu) removed his residence to Ch'i. Used of the flight of an Emperor before a foreign invader.

岐山 Mt. Ch'i,—the hill which gives the name to the modern District.

克岐克嶷 he looked majestic and intelligent.

以免兩岐 so as to avoid taking two different routes, *i.e.* a want of uniformity in the action of two people who should be working on the same lines.

兩岐語 two different versions of the same affair.

岐開則爲二 opening into two,—as a pince-nez.

岐出 to be discrepant.

岐黃篇 a well-known medical treatise, by Ch'i Po (see *Biog. Dict.*) and Huang Ti.

通岐黃 he knows his *Ch'i-huang*,—he is a good doctor.

技⁴ 1104
R. 紙寘支
H. *chi*
See 芰
Irregular Lower.

Skill; ingenuity. Talent; ability. Interchanged with 861. *See* 10,618.

技能 talent; ability.
技巧 clever; ingenious.
手技 cleverness of hand.
口技 cleverness of mouth,—at mimicry, etc.
技異 very clever; wonderful.
薄技 a trifling handicraft; a "trade."
技術 skill; cunning.
技藝 the skill of an expert in any art or science.
工技 the skill of an artisan,—as opposed to that of an artist.
技勇 the gymnastic exercises in which military students are examined; military talent.
技蓋至此乎 this is skill indeed!
所以爲是道非技 what is achieved is the result of Tao, not of skill.
技進于神 almost superhuman skill.
惜此神技創於婦人 alas that this divine art (painting) should have been invented by a woman,—嫘 Lei, sister of Emp. Shun.
方技 medicine and surgery.

歧² 1105
R. 支
See 跂岐
Even Lower.

Forked. A stalk of grain with two ears. Divergent. Schismatic.

歧路 a fork in a road,—hence, wandering from the right path in conduct.
兩歧 *see* 兩岐 1103.
這話兩歧了 these words are open to two constructions.
心無他歧 the mind with no other diverging path, *i.e.* fixed on one object.
原無歧意 there is no radical difference of opinion between us.
歧誤 a mistake.
歧念 a different thought.
歧異 conflicting; discrepant; divergent.

岐² 1105

爲他岐所惑 I have been deceived by his vacillation.
岐岐 rapidity,—as of a man running.

蚑² 1106
R. 支寘
See 奇器
A. *chi*
Even & Sinking Lower and Upper.

To crawl along.

蚑蚑 crawling along,—as insects.
如蚑行喘息 they puff and pant along like a row of insects crawling.
長蚑 the long-legged house-spider. *See* 999.

跂² 1107
R. 寘紙支
See 芰
Irregular.

A foot with six toes. The crawling of insects.

Read *ch'i⁴*. To stand on tiptoe. Used for 1114.

跂踵而望 to stand on toe and heel (alternately) and look out for any one.
跂行 to crawl.
跂而及之 to follow and overtake.
跂足以待 to wait on tiptoe; to be waiting to start.

翅¹ 1108
R. 支
See 其
Even Lower.

A stiff bow.

翅弓勁矢 a stiff bow and a stout arrow.

趙 1109

See 2978.

啟³ 1110
R. 薺
C. *k'ai*
H. *k'i*
F. *k'ie*
W. N. *c'i*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'i*
K. *kie*
J. *kei*
A. *k'ai*
Rising Upper.

To explain. To open; to begin. To inform; to state.

子曰不憤不啟 Confucius said, To one who is not eager for knowledge I do not explain.
天啟示人 God revealed it to man.
啟閉 to open and shut.
啟口告人難 to open the mouth and tell people (of one's difficulties) is hard,—one does not like to appear as a suppliant.

啟[3] 1110

不好啟口 or **不好啟齒** it is very awkward to begin,—not a subject that one likes to broach.

台啟 or **升啟** or **安啟** for the honoured person above-mentioned to open,—conventional phrases following the name of the addressee on a letter.

啟封 to break a seal,—of a letter, of a house which has been sealed by the authorities, etc. Also, to open the seals after the New Year holidays.

啟顏 to smile.

啟明星 the morning star.

啟者 or **敬啟者** or **逕啟者** this is to begin,—a phrase with which letters, notices, etc., open.

啟知 to inform.

啟足 or **啟程** or **啟節** to begin a journey.

啟蒙 to instruct the young or ignorant. *See* **迪** 10,940.

不遑啟處 no leisure to take a rest.

附啟 to add as a postscript to a letter.

啟奏 to memorialise the Throne.

密啟 to make a secret report to the Emperor.

啟疎 a list of persons who ask an audience to return thanks for Imperial favour.

啟行 to start from.

啟輪 to put the machinery in motion; to get up steam.

啟初 at first.

啟瞼 to open the eyelids; to keep open the eyelids.

啟戶 to open the door.

啟衅 to originate a feud; a hostile collision.

書啟先生 a secretary or clerk.

辦書啟 to act as secretary.

啟服 a horse with a white forehead,—? because a white horse was supposed to guard Buddhist temples and **啟王** beg princes not to destroy them.

唘 1111

綮[3] 1112

R. **薺**

See **啓** Rising Upper.

Same as 1110.

A flag or board, used for various purposes.

有衣之戟曰綮 a dressed lance (*i.e.* with a flag attached) is called *ch'i*.

取綮信閉諸禁門 armed with a flag of authority, he closed the gate of the Imp. city.

綮者刻木爲合符也 a *ch'i* is wood cut into two halves for a tally and given to officials as a token of authority.

綮戟 wooden arms carried with a magistrate, and after his entry through a gate exhibited thereat as "signs."

俱列綮戟 all (three brothers) were entitled to flag and halberd insignia.

綮[3] 1113

R. **薺**

See **啓** Rising Upper.

An embroidered banner. The cover of a lance-head. To fold silk.

綮幟遙臨 their banners are approaching from afar.

Read *ch'ing*[3]. The articulation of bones.

肯綮 the point at which two bones unite.

每不得其肯綮 whenever one does not hit upon the point,—of an argument, *i.e.* the point of junction of two bones, by insertion of a knife into which the two bones are easily separated.

企[4] 1114

R. **紙寘**

C. *ʿk'ei*
H. *ʿk'i*
F. *k'ie*[2]
W. *dji*[2], v. *ʿge*
N. *c'i*
P. *ʿch'i*
M. *chi*[2]
Y. *ch'i*[2]
K. 丨
J. 亻 *ki*
A. *si*[2] *(shi)*
Rising & Sinking Upper Irregular.

To stand on tiptoe. Erect. Anxious. Precipitous.

企望 to anxiously look for.

企仰 to anxiously look up to,—for help.

企候回音 to anxiously expect an answer.

企立 to stand erect.

企倦 tired from standing.

企不穩 it does not stand firm.

企及尊府 I have been to your house,—to see you.

企[4] 1114

行企不斷 uncertain in all his ways.

企高 to stand high up.

高企 high and steep,—as a hill.

企慕 expectant; longing.

企頭呢 medium cloth.

刺 1115

See 12,412.

棄[4] 1116

R. **寘**

See **氣** Sinking Upper.

To throw aside. To abandon.

拋棄 or **丟棄** or **棄却** to cast aside.

棄儒就賈 to throw aside literature and become a trader.

棄邪歸正 to throw aside the heterodox and return to the orthodox.

棄之 he cast it aside.

棄廢 to throw aside as useless; to waste.

棄業 to give up one's ancestral profession.

棄市 to be cast out in the market,—to be executed. *See* 11,513.

收藏者棄市 any one concealing him to suffer death.

同惡者七人並棄市 his accomplices in crime, seven in all, were executed.

不我遐棄 do not forget me when absent.

遺棄 to forsake,—as a friend.

自棄 to throw oneself away; to take to evil courses.

棄捨 to discard; to abandon.

棄絕 to renounce.

棄世 to renounce the world, as a monk; to die.

棄官 to renounce an official career.

棄嫌 or **厭棄** to disdainfully abandon; to disdain.

見棄於人 to be despised and rejected of men.

投棄海中 to throw overboard.

棄置 to neglect; to pay no regard to; to throw by; to cast away.

棄 4 1116

棄芻蕘 to cast away as straw and stubble; to reject as worthless.

棄屍 to cast away the remains of a dead man.

棄信負約 flagrant breach of faith.

泣 43 1117

R. 緝
C. *yêp*
H. *hip*
F. *k'eik*
W. *c'iai*
N. *c'ih*
P. *ch'i²*
M. *hsi*
Y. *ch'ik*
Sz. *hsi, ch'i*
K. *kïp*
J. *kiū, kō*
A. *k'êp*
Entering Upper.

To weep = 無聲出涕也.

泣哭 to weep.

泣念 or 泣思 to weep and think of.

泣數行下 she shed some tears.

泣訴 to weep and tell one's tale.

泣叩 to tearfully implore.

佇立而泣 I stood still and wept.

泣涕 to weep with snivel,—which the Chinese regard as a sign of genuine grief.

泣血稽顙 weeping blood (*i.e.* bitterly) I knock my head on the ground before you,—a conventional phrase in a Chinese notice of death.

Read *li*4*. Impetuous.

焱泣 rapid; swift.

炁 4 1118

R. 寘
See 氣 Sinking Upper.

Used in Taoist charms and other writings for 1064.

煞炁 noxious influences.

吉炁 good influences.

一炁化三清 out of one force the Three Pure Ones were produced. *See* 清 2188.

隙 43 1119

R. 陌
C. *kwik*
H. *hit*
F. *k'eik*, v. *k'iak*, *sk'iak*
W. *c'ia*, *c'iai*
N. *hsih*, *ts'ih*, v. *hwêh*
P. *ch'i²*, *hsi²*
M. *hsi*
Y. *hsik*
Sz. *hsi*, *ch'i*
K. *kïk*
J. *keki*, *kioku*
A. *k'ik*
Entering Upper.

A fissure; a crack; a chink. An opportunity; a pretext. A grudge; a quarrel. Used for 1003, 1130. [Correct form 隙.]

人生如白駒過隙 the life of man is like a white colt (a sunbeam) passing a crack,—gone in a moment.

隙地 vacant or waste land.

伺隙圖財 watching his opportunity to make profit.

蹈隙輒往 we went at every opportunity.

乘隙而入 he availed himself of that pretext to come in.

與人有隙 to have a grudge against a man. *See* 5184.

這兩人有隙 there is a split between these two men,—they have quarrelled.

開隙 to make the rift,—to begin the quarrel.

尋隙 to try to pick a quarrel.

于句中求隙 to be hypercritical.

隙 43 1120

Same as 1119.

虩 43 1121

R. 陌
C. *kwik*
N. *hsih*
K. *hiök*
J. *saku*, *shaku*
A. *k'ik*
Entering Upper.

To terrify. Frightened, as when treading on a tiger's tail. A species of spider.

震來虩虩 the thunderclaps are terrible.

愁 1122

See 1551.

器 4 1123

R. 寘
See 氣 Sinking Upper.

A vessel; a dish; a platter, etc. Implements; utensils. Capacity; ability. To employ.

美食不如美器 choice food is not so important as a choice service,—of bowls, dishes, chopsticks, etc.

器皿 plates, dishes, etc.

器具 utensils generally.

器材 materials,—for making things.

器物 things; utensils.

兵器 or 器械 weapons.

器用 implements; utensils. Also, useful; capable.

大器晚成 a great thing is slowly made,—Rome was not built in a day.

不成器的東西 a good-for-nothing fellow. *See* 762.

君子不器 the perfect man is not a thing,—*e.g.* a mere pot, or any thing which has but a single use or function; that is, he is not a function of one variable but of many.

大器 and 小器 are used for great characters and petty characters, respectively.

先自治而後治人之爲大器 to govern oneself first and others afterwards, that is to be a great man.

房琯有遠器 Fang Kuan is a man of far-reaching ability.

眞宰相器也 truly this man has ministerial capacities.

深器之 thought very highly of him.

器重他 to regard him with reverence.

器局不大方 his way of doing business is petty.

量才器使 employ men according to their abilities.

器量 large-minded; magnanimous; generous.

王公大所不能器 (a man whom) princes and nobles could not make use of,—his ideas being too lofty for this world.

神器 a divine article,—the Throne. Also, the soul. *See* 9819.

房中僞器 an imitation 陽物.

見乃謂之象, 形乃謂之器 becoming apparent is then termed figure, endowment with body is then termed form.

形而上者謂之道, 形而下者謂之器 that which transcends matter is termed law, that which supports matter is termed form.

器 4 1124

Same as 1123.

笒 1 1125

R. 支
See 岐 Even Lower.

Uneven, like the leaves of the bamboo.

蜎[2] 1126
R. 支
See 奇 Even Lower.

A reptile.

蜎伊蜎 an old name for the scorpion. *See* 9467.

傒[4] 1127
R. 奚
See 啟 Rising Upper.

To open the buttons of a coat.

傑傒 to march with regular steps.

傒襟敞領 an open robe and a loose collar.

罄[4] 1128
R. 殸
See 契 SinkingUpper.

A vessel emptied of its contents.

瓶中酒罄 the wine is all gone from the bottle.

溍[4s] 1129
R. 緝
C. *yêp*, v. *nêp*[2]
H. *hip*
F. *k'eik*
W. *c'iai*
N. *c'ih*
P. *hsi*[3], *ch'i*[3]
M. *ksi*
Y. *hsik*
Sz. *hsi*
K. *kïp*
J. *kiū*, *kō*
A. *k'êp*
SinkingUpper.

Damp. Juicy. Dark.

浥溍 dark and dank.

郟 1130

Same as 1003.

黶 1131

Same as 1080.

夾[1*] 1132
R. 葉 洽
C. *kap*。
H. *kap*, *k'ap*, *hiap*
F. *kak*, *keik*
W. *ka*, *ko*
N. *ciah*, *kah*, v. *gah*
P. *chia*, *schia*
M. *chia*
Y. *chiak*, *kak*
Sz. *chia*
K. *köp*, *hiöp*
J. *kiō*, *kō*
A. *giap*
Entering Upper & Lower.

CHIA.

To press; to squeeze. To pick up as with pincers. To carry secretly. Double; lined.

夾緊 or 夾住 press it tightly, or firmly.

書夾 boards used as binding for Chinese books.

夾持 to support on each side by holding.

夾板子 boards for the squeezing torture; castanets.

夾[1*] 1132

夾板船 a foreign sailing-ship. The origin of this term is unknown. Perhaps it should be 甲板 "overlapping boards," in allusion to the clinker build of old-fashioned sailing-ships.

命夾之 ordered him to have his fingers squeezed.

夾棍 and 夾棒 two instruments for the squeezing torture. *See* 1134.

快夾起來 quick! begin to squeeze him.

夾不起來 could not pick it up,—as a pigeon's egg with chopsticks.

鉗夾 to nip a thing up, as with tweezers; to delude by false promises.

夾蠟花 to snuff a candle.

夾剪 shears.

用夾剪夾開 use the shears to cut it open.

夾帶 to carry secretly; to smuggle.

夾帶私貨 to smuggle in goods.

夾襖 a lined coat.

是單的是夾的 is it single, or lined?—of a garment.

夾雜 mixed; ill-assorted; to mix.

尾夾於髀間 [bulls] stick their tails between their legs,—when fighting.

夾輔 assistants; aides-de-camp.

夾道 a walk or passage between two walls or rows of trees. Also, to stand in two lines for a departing official to pass down the middle. This is done as a mark of respect and esteem.

夾城 a covered way; an underground passage.

針線夾 a needle-case; a housewife.

衣夾 a portmanteau or bag for clothes.

夾顧 or 鼓 (*chia*[1] *ku*[3]) to wink.

夾膝 a leg rest, used in bed in hot weather,—a "Dutch wife." *See* 3612.

夾疹 or 夾班 a rash.

夾借 to press one to lend.

夾當 straits,—of circumstances.

夾[1*] 1132

夾杆石 the stone base or step of a flagstaff.

夾攻 or 夾擊 to attack from both sides.

兩下夾攻 to take in front and rear.

夾漢而居 lived on opposite sides of the Han.

挾[1*] 1133
R. 葉
C. *hyp*
H. *hiap*
F. *hiek*, v. *keik*
W. *ye*, v. *ga*
N. *yah*$_2$, *yah*$_5$, v. *djih*$_5$
P. *shsia*
M. *hsia*
Y. *hsiak*
Sz. *hsia*
K. *hiöp*
J. *kiō*, *giō*
A. *hiep*
Entering Lower.

To clasp under the arm. To pinch. To foster; to cherish. To presume on. To help. To oppress. Also read *hsieh*[2*].

挾帶 to carry under the arm.

非挾泰山以超北海之類也 it is not the same as to carry off Mt. T'ai under one's arm and to jump over the north sea,—which is impossible.

從左右脇下挾了兩甕 put one jar under each arm.

懷挾 to take in cribs to the public examinations.

既挾我矢 we have fitted our arrows to the string.

挾嫌 or 挾恨 or 挾仇 to nourish a feeling of dislike or a grudge against any one.

有挾而求，孟子所戒 to presume upon one's position and ask for anything, was forbidden by Mencius,—who maintained that there could be no true esteem where one presumed upon adventitious advantages as enumerated in the five following entries:—

挾長 to presume upon one's age.

挾賢 to presume upon one's talents.

挾貴 to presume upon one's rank.

挾有勳勞 to presume upon one's services.

挾故 to presume upon old acquaintance.

挾佐 to aid.

挾制 to oppress; to intimidate; to coerce.

挾持甚大 great ability to manage.

挾告 to accuse maliciously.

梜[1*] 1134
R. 葉 洽
See 甲 煩
筴
Entering Upper.

Pieces of wood joined on a hinge at one end.

挾棍 a wooden instrument for squeezing the ankles to extort evidence.

莢[1*] 1135
R. 葉
C. *kap*。
H. *hiap*₅
F. *kiek*₅, *kak*。
W. *ka*₅
N. *ciah*, *cieh*
P. *chia*⁵
M. *chia*
Y. *chiak*
Sz. *chia*
K. *kiöp*, *hiöp*
J. *kiō*
A. *hiep*₅, *giap*。
Entering Upper.

Pods of leguminous plants. The sheath on the leaf-stalk of grasses. Seeds.

榆莢 elm-seeds.

莢錢 small light coins used under the Han dynasty.

莫莢 or **歷莢** a felicitous plant found growing in the court-yard of the Emperor Yao. It was said to produce a leaf every day for 15 days, and then to lose one every day for a similar period, thus serving as a monthly calendar. *See* 7957.

郟[1*] 1136
R. 洽
See 甲
A. *giap*。, *hiep*₅
Entering Upper.

A District in Honan.

郟鄏 an ancient place in the North of Hupeh, where **成王** Ch'êng Wang established the Chou dynasty about 1100 B.C.

郟室 the buildings on each side of the entrance,—to a temple.

鋏[1*] 1137
R. 葉
C. *kap*。
F. *kiek*
N. *ciah*
K. *hiöp*, *kiöp*
J. *kiō*
A. *hiep*₅
Entering Upper.

A pair of pincers to hold a crucible over the fire. To pick up with pincers. A sword.

火鋏 a pair of tongs.

馮驩彈鋏而歌曰 Fêng Huan tapped upon his sword and sang,

長鋏歸來乎 O long sword, let us go home!

頰[2*] 1138
R. 葉
C. *kap*。
H. *hiap*₅, *k'iap*。
F. *kiek*
W. *ka*
N. *ciah*
P. *chia*, *chie*²

The jaw; the cheek.

腮頰 the jaws.

頰骨 or **頰車** the jaw-bone.

桃頰 peach-like cheeks.

頰鬚 the whiskers.

旁頰 to be at the side of; to guard.

頰[2*] 1138
M. *chia*
Sz. *chia*
K. *kiöp*, *hiöp*
J. *kiō*
A. *kiep*₅, *hiep*₅, *kip*₅, *giap*。
Entering Irregular.

緩頰 to talk for; to make excuses for; to get one out of a difficulty by talking. Defined as **徐言引譬也** to persuade by gentle words. *See* 5071.

汝乃爲我緩頰 do you go and try to arrange the matter on my behalf.

赤頰 red jowl,—a poetical name for the stork.

家[1] 1139
R. 麻
C. H. F. *ka*
W. *ko*
N. *ciio*, *ko*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chia*; *ka* (rare)
K. *ka*
J. *ka*, *ke*
A. *gia*
Even Upper.

The family; home; household; relatives. People. A class; a side; a party; a school. Thoroughly; completely; *see* 10,792. A suffix. *See* 1174, 8592.

家子 or **家室** or **家庭** (*see* 11,286) or **家屬** a family; a household.

本家 relatives having the same surname, *i.e.* relatives on the father's side.

一家人 persons of one family, as above.

家人 the family; one of the family; a domestic. Also, the 37th Diagram. Also, an executioner.

宜其家人 she will order well her family.

着家 to stay in the house.

發家 to enrich the family.

外財不發家 ill-gotten gains do not enrich a man.

家裏 or **家裏頭** at home; my wife.

有家裏 I have a family,—I am a married man.

家中 among the family; at home.

沒於家 to "die in one's bed."

出外一里，不如家裏 a mile from home is not as good as being at home,—alluding to the Chinese dislike for travel.

在家 he is at home.

寒家 my cold home,—a conventional phrase for my home, or my house.

坐家欺客 to impose on, or insult, strangers from the vantage-ground of home.

家[1] 1139

來學於吳因家焉 he came to study in Wu (Kiangsu), and so made it his home.

不以家爲家 did not treat their homes as their homes,—were not often there.

家事 domestic affairs.

清官難斷家事 even an honest official has trouble in settling family differences,—they are proverbially difficult to arrange.

家到戶至 going from house to house.

家父 or **家嚴** my father.

家母 or **家慈** my mother.

家眷 a wife; a family.

家小 a wife.

家兄 my elder brother.

家姐 my elder sister.

家政 the management of a family; family regulations.

合家 or **闔家** the whole family.

家道復興 (or **復初**) the fortunes of the family revived.

舊家 (or **世家**) **子弟** scions of an old family.

家用雜物 articles for domestic use; household stores.

家書 or **家信** a letter from home.

東家 or **家長** or **家主** or **家君** or **當家** the head of a household.

管家 a butler or *maître d'hôtel*.

家産 or **家當** or **家業** or **家私** family property.

家器 or **家生** household effects.

起家 to make one's fortune or way in the world.

富家 a wealthy family.

家身子 one who has been bought; a slave.

家將 retainers.

視天下爲一家 to regard all mankind as one family.

家破人亡 home broken up.

家給人足 comfortable homes and contented people.

家[1] 1139

出家 to leave the family,—to become a priest or a nun.
一子出家，九族昇天 if one son becomes a priest, nine generations go to heaven.
何道出家 what religion have you joined?
削髮出家 to shave the head and become a priest.
二十餘家 more than twenty families.
家翻宅亂 the whole house topsy-turvy.
家口 the members of a family. Also, colloquially, a wife.
成家 to marry; to succeed in life. *See* 762.
家下 a wife.
家鄉 one's native place.
家邦 the fatherland.
邦家之基 the foundations of the State.
家常話 ordinary conversation.
家常飯 every-day fare; pot-luck.
國家 the family of the nation,—the State.
天家 the State; the empire.
家僮 hired servants.
家僕 or 家丁 or 家奴 or 家下人 domestic servants.
家女 maid-servants.
家法 domestic discipline.
家臣 the officers of the Emperor's household.
家門 the threshold; the position of a family.
家貧 in poverty; a pauper.
家住 living at.....
家雀 a sparrow.
家宴 a family gathering at a meal.
家學 a family school,—where only the relatives of the family study.
家產子兒 or 家常子兒 lads born in the house,—used either of purchased slaves, or of *vernæ*, *i. e.* slaves born in the household, of slaves already in the family.

家[1] 1139

家生孩兒 or 家生兒 or 家生奴 (or 奴產子) children of slaves.
家祠 or 家堂 a family ancestral shrine.
家資 property.
人家 people.
擾了這一家人家 troubled the people of this family.
不是我的，是人家的 it's not mine, it's somebody else's.
奶媽子抱孩子 like a child in the nurse's arms,—人家的 somebody else's.
自家 oneself.
吾家 I myself.
沒家 a corrupt form of 沒有, used in reply, the 家 being in most places pronounced *ka* or *ké*. Is much used in Central Mandarin.
是個女人家 she is a woman.
他是老人家 he is an old man.
寃家 one who feels aggrieved; an enemy.
大家 a great or wealthy family; the whole family; all; each of two. Also, your Majesty.
大家小戶 rich and poor together.
大家行運 may the whole family be prosperous.
我們大家 all of us.
大家兩貫，孩子是誰的 if we each (of two) give two strings of cash, who is to have the child?
兩家 or 兩家頭 both parties.
一家交貨，一家交銀 one party to hand over the goods, the other party to hand over the money.
肺家 the lungs.
時家 *see* 9921.
百家姓 the Family Names. *See* 8560.
諸子百家 the various philosophers and scholars of all literature. The term is applied to persons in the sense in which we call a man an "Encyclopædia."
儒家 writers on Confucianism.
兵家 „ „ military topics.
法家 „ „ legislation.
農家 „ „ agriculture.
醫家 „ „ medicine.
雜家 „ „ miscellaneous topics.
釋家 and 道家 writers on Buddhism and Taoism, respectively.
婦道家 womankind.
小說家 essayists.
家底 the Javanese word *kati* or *catty*.

Read *ku*[1].

曹大家 the Lady Ts'ao = Pan Chao (*q. v.*)

傢[1] 1140

R. 亻

See 家 Even Upper.

Tools; furniture.

傢伙 or 傢具 or 傢器 or 傢使 (Shantung) household gear; utensils; implements, etc.
好傢伙 a good article; a fine specimen.
傢伙 (slang) the penis.

嫁[4] 1141

R. 女

C. H. F. *ka*
W. *ko*
N. *ciio*, *ko*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chia*
K. *ká*
J. *ka*, *ke*
A. *gia*

Sinking Upper.

To marry a husband; *see* 娶 3119. To give a daughter in marriage. To attach to. *See* 義 5454.

嫁人 or 嫁夫 or 出嫁 to marry a husband.
任氏來嫁于周 the princess Jen came to be married to the prince of Chou.
女大當嫁 when a girl is grown up she should be married. *See* 888.
收嫁 or 反頭嫁 to marry a second husband.
嫁鷄隨鷄 marry a cock, follow a cock,—the bed you make, you must lie on.
嫁奩 or 嫁粧 or 嫁資 a bride's *trousseau*,—the things she has given to her, including money, to take to her husband's home.
送嫁 to escort the bride from her father's house.

嫁[4] 1141

隨嫁丫頭 a waiting-maid who follows the fortunes of the bride.
嫁女 to give one's daughter in marriage.
嫁給 to give a woman in marriage.
嫁粧鋪 a shop where marriage chairs, lanterns, etc., can be had on hire.
爲人作嫁 to act on behalf of anybody; to be employed by any one.
嫁禍於人 to maliciously get another into trouble.
嫁怨 to feel resentment.

椵 1142

Same as 1157.

稼[4] 1143
R. 禡
See 價 Sinking Upper.

Spikes of grain; *see* 9607. To sow grain; to farm. Sheaves. Husbandry.

不稼不穡 you neither sow nor reap. *See* 9607.
好 *hao*[4] 是稼穡 what they love is husbandry.
不知稼穡艱難 you do not know the toil of husbandry, —how hard it is to earn money.
禾稼 ripe grain; crops.
莊稼 growing grain; crops in general.
莊稼人 or 莊稼漢 husbandmen; field-labourers.
我稼既同 our crops are now in.
十月納禾稼 in the tenth moon the sheaves are gathered in.
學稼 to learn agriculture.

加[1] 1144
R. 麻
See 家 Even Upper.

To add to; to affix. To inflict, as punishment.

加增 or 加添 to add on to.
加多些 add a little more.
加一籌 add on a little.
加減 to add and subtract; to increase and diminish.
亦無所加矣 it is impossible to improve upon,—the above.
有加無已 no limit to the increase.

加[1] 1144

無以復加 nothing more to be added; the *ne plus ultra*.
加十倍 ten times as much.
加倍賠還 to repay double.
較去年價錢加倍 compared with last year the price is double.
又加上 add to that; in addition; besides.
加以 ..... to be immoderate .....; to ..... in excess; particularly as...
加以刑嚇 to intimidate by bambooing,—*e. g.* a recalcitrant witness.
加刑 to inflict punishment; to bamboo with a view to elicit evidence.
加以重罰 to inflict a heavy fine.
別加我罪 to inflict further punishment on me.
加擬 sentenced to the additional penalty of...
加冠 to invest a young man with the cap of manhood, signifying that he is of full and marriageable age.
加鞭子 to lay on with the whip.
加黑索 to lay on the black cords,—to flog.
加詳 with extra minuteness or care.
加之 or 加着 besides; moreover.
加之少年 and what is more he is very young.
有愛花惜花的，加之以福 if there are any who love flowers and treat them well, let them have an extra share of happiness.
加治 to deal with with extra severity.
加印 or 加蓋印信 to set one's seal.
加戳 to stamp; to seal.
加進 to increase.
加利 to pay interest.
加一分利 to pay one *fén* per month interest,—*i. e.* 12 per cent per annum.

加[1] 1144

加一八當十 to lend at 20 per cent discount.
加息六厘 interest at six *li* per month = $7\frac{1}{5}$ per cent per annum.
加意 to take especial care.
加封 to put inside a cover or envelope.
加官 to be promoted.
加官進爵 may you be promoted and further ennobled.
加級 to receive honorary distinction. *See* 級 846.
加恩 to be kind to.
加衣 to put on more clothes.
加獎 to award praise.
加科 or 加稅 extra duty.
加工 extra work.
于我又何加焉 what more have I to do with him?
加水 to charge a discount on coin or bullion on account of difference in the value of silver. *See* 12,636.
加餉 to add on a tax.
加法 a process of adding = multiplication. *See* 1609.
加囑 to give further orders; to specially enjoin.
加沙 muslins. Same as 袈裟 *See* 1151.
加等 to an increased degree.
加等反坐 (the punishment) will recoil upon (the accuser) in an increased degree.
加了嚴了 they have given him a *yen* (severe),—they have committed him for the extreme penalty of officials in trouble.
加銜 a nominal rank; a titular dignity.
欽加同知銜 brevet sub-Prefect.
加厘 to increase or levy *likin*.
弋言加之 when your arrows and line have found them,—referring to birds shot by the sportsman and brought home tied by the string of the arrows.
加藍菜 the white cabbage of northern China.

枷[1] 1145
R. 麻歌
F. ʂkia
A. ʂgia
See 家 Even Upper.

A cangue or wooden collar, worn by criminals for such offences as petty larceny, etc., which are duly inscribed thereon. Its weight is regulated by law, as also the time for which it may be imposed. It is generally taken off at night, but during the day the wearer must be fed by his friends. [To be distinguished from 架 1157.]

枷號 the sentence written on the cangue; to put a person in the cangue.
枷示 to cangue as a warning to others.
擔枷 and **扛枷** to wear the cangue.
枷責 or **枷打** to put in the cangue with a bambooing,—which is usually administered both before and after.
披枷帶鎖 to carry the cangue and wear a lock,—fastening the hands.
那見死鬼帶枷 who ever saw a disembodied spirit with a cangue on?—that we should believe in punishment in the next world.
手枷 stocks to confine the hands.
木匠做枷，自枷自 the carpenter made a cangue to be put on his own neck,—hoist with his own petard.

珈[1] 1146
R. 麻
See 家 Even Upper.

Ornaments attached to the hair-pin. A kind of fillet worn by women.

珈飾 an ornamental headdress.

痂[1] 1147
R. 麻
See 家
M. *chia*, ʂch'ia
Even Upper.

The scab which grows over a cut or sore.

結痂 to form a scab.
至瘡已結痂 when the pustule forms a scab.

笳[1] 1148
R. 麻
F. ʗkia
N. ʈdjia
See 家
A. ʂgia
Even Upper.

A whistle made of reed, without holes for the fingers; a kind of flageolet.

鳴笳協節 blow the whistle to help in keeping time.
胡笳十八拍 eighteen melodies for the flageolet,—composed by Ts'ai-yen.
笳笪 flat bamboo sieve-like vessels for holding sugar.
笳似蜀栗，捲蘆葉吹之 the *chia* is like a Tartar horn; it is the leaf of a reed twisted up and blown through.

耞[1] 1149
R. 麻
C. ʗka
H. ka'
F. ʂkia, kie
W. } ko
N. }
P. }
M. } ʗchia
Y. }
Sz. }
K. ka
J. ka, ke
A. gia
Even Upper.

A flail.

連耞 a flail.
打耞 to thresh,—grain.

茄 1150

See 1559.

袈[1] 1151
R. 麻
F. ʂkia
See 家 Even Upper.

A coarse kind of camlet.

袈裟 the long robe worn by the Buddhist priesthood. Sanskrit *Kachâya*, a coloured garment, as distinguished from that of laymen who in India are supposed to dress in white. *See* 1144, 8101.
但服袈裟之人 (the Mongolians) are subject only to the priesthood.
袈裟爲忍辱鎧 the priest's robe is armour which enables him to bear insult.
袈裟布 muslins.

跏[1] 1152
R. 麻
F. *kia*
See 家 Even Upper.

To sit cross-legged.

結跏趺坐 to cross the legs and sit down,—as for meditation, so that **身心不動** body and soul are motionless. Sanskrit *Utkatukâsana*.

迦[1] 1153
R. 麻歌
C. } ka
H. }
F. *kia*
W. *cia*
N. *cüo*
P. ʂch'ie, ʗchia
M. }
Y. } chia
Sz. }
K. *ka*
J. *ka*, *ke*
A. *gia*
Even Upper.

Used to represent the Sanskrit sound *ka*.

迦膩色迦 Kanichka,—the famous chief of the Tochari, who was converted to Buddhism and became one of its most liberal patrons. B.C. 15—A.D. 45.
迦維羅衛 Kapilavastu,—the birthplace of Shâkyamuni Buddha. *See* 9983.
迦葉波 Kâs'yapa Buddha,—the sixth of the seven ancient Buddhas. Among his disciples was Shâkyamuni, while under a former incarnation, and to him Kâs'yapa predicted future attainment of Buddhaship. *See* 7969.
迦陵頻伽 a sparrow. Also, a bird with a note sweeter than anything except Buddha's voice. Sanskrit *kalavinka*.
迦頻闍羅 the francolin partridge. Sanskrit *kapiñjaha*.

駕[4] 1154
R. 禡
See 價 Sinking Upper.

To yoke. A chariot. Used as a polite or respectful term of address. To ride in. To span.

駕言行狩 we yoked and went there to hunt.
駕彼四駱 I yoked my four white steeds, black-maned; hence
駕四 drawn by four horses.
尊駕 or **台駕** your honourable chariot,—yourself. Also
駕上 you, sir, in the chariot.
勞駕 or **屈駕** I trouble your chariot,—a conventional phrase of apology for causing a person to travel out of his way, as when paying a visit, or going anywhere on one's behalf.
擋駕 stop the chariot,—a conventional phrase conveyed to an intending visitor to signify that it will be impossible to receive him.
恕詿駕之罪 pardon my rudeness,—used when obliged to leave a visitor.
駕臨敝處 your chariot approaching my humble place,—your visit, your arrival, etc.
駕賁 your visit to...
駕上 to harness.
駕車 to harness a horse to a cart; a cart or carriage.

駕 4 1154

駕衣 the uniform worn by the musicians at a wedding.
返駕 to return home.
御駕 the Imperial chariot,—the Emperor.
駕下 palace officials.
聖駕 the holy chariot,—the Emperor.
駕幸 Imperial visits.
駕崩 the death of an Emperor.
犯駕當死 if you meet with his Majesty you will be put to death.
駕到了 his Majesty has arrived.
法駕 the chariot of the Law,—a polite term for Buddhist priests.
戎車既駕 the war-chariot is ready.
乘輿已駕矣 get into the carriage, it is ready.
騰雲駕霧 to mount the clouds and be charioted on the mist,—to become an Immortal.
行駕 or 騰駕 to start on a journey.
隨駕 those who follow any procession or cortège.
別駕 the epistolary title of an assistant sub-Prefect and of a first-class Assistant Department Magistrate. *See* 2244, 12,294.
州別駕 epistolary title of a second-class Assistant Department Magistrate.
駕訟 to embark in legal proceedings.
駕駛 or 駕船 to travel by boat.
管駕子 the skipper of a junk.
石梁駕之 with a stone across it for a bridge.
駕犂 a kind of shrike (*Dicrurus cathœcus*).
駕部 the Board of War.

麅 1 1155
R. 麻
See 家
Even Upper.

A buck; a stag.

廘 4 1156
R. 禡
See 架
Sinking Upper.

To build a house.

架 4 1157
R. 禡
See 價
Sinking Upper.

A frame; a stand; a rack; a clothes'-horse. Numerative of framed things, or things which one frames. [To be distinguished from 枷 1145.]

架子 a frame; a stand for flowers, etc.
書架子 a book-case.
衣架子 a clothes'-horse; a fop.
十字架 a frame shaped like the character 十 *ten*; a cross, in which sense it is used for Christ's cross by Protestants and Roman Catholics. *See* 3884, 10,470.
不負其十字架而從我者 he that taketh not his cross and followeth after me.
鬧架子 or 拿架子 or 擺架子 or 架弄 to put on airs; to swagger; to be arrogant; to put on side.
裝出家主公的架子來 he put on the frame of the master,—gave himself the airs of the master of the house.
架子大 giving oneself airs; putting on side. *See* 8562.
支架子 a mere frame,—of a small shopkeeper with no stock in trade.
支虛架子 an empty frame,—of the shabby gentility which has more show than substance.
架式 an affected style. Mateer says "Conditions; circumstances."
一架畫 a picture.
一架床 a bed.
架物 to support things.
架花 to prop up flowers.
架起 to raise up,—as by putting trestles underneath.

架 4 1157

打架 to fight; to come to blows. *See* 1254.
招架 to resist; to ward off; to oppose.
架住了 parried the blow.
架不住 cannot support,—a weight. Also used figuratively.
架不住人央求 unable to resist entreaty.
架揑 to fabricate,—as charges.
架生 to graft.
架橋他過 lay a bridge for him to pass over,—and so escape from the difficulty.
架之高閣 put them up high in the shelves,—as books in a bookcase, etc.
金鐘架 or 舉架 a bell-frame; the truss which supports the roof.
人命架子 a row involving life.
架名 to use the name of another for one's own ends.
架着他 to make use of a person; to use as a cat's-paw.
不敢架禍他人 I could not think of bringing misfortune on any outsider,—in this case, or on any one who did not deserve it.
架枝桃 the oleander.
下了架子 scaffolding down; played out; busted.

嘉 1 1158
R. 麻
See 家
Even Upper.

Good; admirable; excellent. To approve; to admire. To take a wife. Name of a fish.

嘉意 an excellent idea; your idea.
可嘉 capital; very good.
嘉禮 the marriage ceremony; a wedding.
嘉偶 or 嘉耦 a well-matched pair; a happy union.
嘉量 good measure.
嘉賓 respected guests.
嘉餚 nice food.
其新孔嘉 the new (relationship entered into by a bride) is admirable.

嘉[1] 1158

嘉尙 high praise.
褒嘉 to commend; to praise.
嘉奬 to encourage.
嘉樂君子 our admirable, amiable sovereign.
嘉乃丕績 admirable are your great achievements.
深甚嘉尙 worthy of all praise.
嘉平月 the twelfth moon,—so called from the name given to the winter sacrifice under the 商 Shang dynasty.
嘉告 (*ku*[4]) to announce in a blessing.
文王嘉止，大邦有子 when Wên Wang would wive, there was the lady in a large State.
南有嘉魚 in the south there is the barbel. (*Barbus deanratus*; the Chinese name is given from the frequent use of this fish in presents).
嘉魚縣 a District near Hankow.
嘉峪關 the pass at the extreme west of the Great Wall leading to Barkul.
嘉州 an old name for the present 嘉興府 in Chehkiang.
嘉憫 commendation and compassion.
帝嘉納之 the Emperor received it approvingly.

耞[1] 1159
R. 麻
See 家
Even Upper.

To plough.

耞田 to plough fields.
雨後有人耞綠野 after the rains (in spring) men plough the green fields.

假[3] 1160
R. 馬禡
C. H. F. *ka*
W. *ko*
N. *cüo*, *ko*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chia*
K. J. *ka*
A. *gia*
Rising & Sinking Upper.

False; unreal; not genuine, as opposed to 眞 589. To pretend; *see* 5367. To avail of. To borrow. To bestow upon; to appoint to. Great. Used for 1158, 4204. If; supposing that.

不知眞假 I don't know whether it is true or not, genuine or not, etc.
攙假 to mix in false or inferior kinds; to adulterate; to gloss.

假[3] 1160

假中又假 deceit within deceit.
假僞 false; spurious.
假情 pretended affection.
假話 falsehoods; lies.
假報 to make a false report.
假參 imitation ginseng.
假金線 imitation gold thread.
假仁假義 false-hearted; hypocritical.
假單 a false document,—as a false manifest, etc.
假名 a false name. *See* 4956.
假冒借名 to fraudulently assume another name.
假冒官 to falsely impersonate an official.
假借 to borrow; to use as a metaphor; to personate some one else; to take another's name in order to get some advantage. Also, one of the six classes under which the written characters have been distributed, containing those which originally without a written counterpart, have borrowed the forms of others.
不通乞假 (men and women) should not borrow things from one another.
夜不假燭 did not use candles at night,—there being enough light.
假扮官差 to dress up and pretend to be policemen.
假充 to falsely represent; to pretend to be.
假充熟 to affect an intimacy with.
假裝 or 假粧 or 假做 or 假佯 to pretend.
假造 to counterfeit; to invent a story.
花假 pretended; not genuine.
假局 it is all humbug.
假穴 a false hole,—an ill-chosen or unlucky grave.
假公濟私 to serve self under the pretence of serving the public.
假語 borrowed phraseology.
假揑 to deceive.

假[3] 1160

假手 a false hand,—a substitute.
假手於人 to pass on to somebody else,—as an order, instead of executing it oneself.
假陰天兒 a false dark day,—a day in which there is a slightly overcast sky but no chance of rain.
願少假以辭色 wished to treat her a little better.
天假其便 God gave him this stroke of luck,—of anything very much to one's advantage.
天假之緣 a heaven-sent coincidence,—as the meeting of two persons suited to each other, etc.
假哉天命 great are the appointments of Heaven.
假哉皇考 O great and august Father!
自假 self-elated.
假以溢我 how does he show his kindness?
假寐永歎 I lie down undressed and sigh continually.
假比 as for example.....
假若 or 假如 or 假使 if; supposing that.
假有一毫差了 if there is the slightest error or deficiency.
假然 granting it to be so.
假饒 allowing; even if.
假此間 availing oneself of this; if herein.

Read *chia*[4]. Leave of absence.

告假 to ask leave, or the loan of (3289).
告假三天 to ask three days' leave.
放假 to grant leave; to give a holiday.
寬假 to extend leave; to compound a felony.
假滿 his leave expired.
休假 leisure.

Read *kê*[1*]. To draw near to; to influence.

成王既昭假爾 Ch'êng Wang brightly brought himself near.

椵[4] 1161
R. 馬
See 家
Rising Upper.

A tree with a fruit like a shaddock. A lever. Manacles; fetters.

爲椵舁物 to raise things with a lever.

瘕[3] 1162
R. 麻馬
See 家退
Even & Rising Lower and Upper.

A disease of the bowels; also, of the lungs; asthma. A flaw; a defect.

蟯瘕 short worms in the bowels.
瘕喘 to breathe hard; asthmatic.
瘕嗽 to cough distressingly.

葭[1] 1163
R. 麻
P. ᶜ*chia*, *shia*
M. ᶜ*chia*
See 家
A. ᶜ*gia*, *sha*
Even Upper.

A bulrush or reed *(Phragmites Roxburghii)*. A flute. Matrimonial alliance. Name of a district. Wrongly used for 4205.

葭葦 reeds; rushes.
葭月 the (eleventh, acc. to von Zach) seventh month. (*Yüan chien lei han*, 7th).
葭灰飛 or 葭管飛灰 the ash of the reed is flying,—winter has come. Just before the winter solstice, magicians arrange tubes of bamboo filled with rush ashes. When the exact moment of the solstice has arrived, the ashes fly out of the tubes.
葭笛 a reed-pipe or flute.
鳴葭 to sound the reed,—play on the pipe.
願系葭莩 wishing to form a matrimonial alliance.
葭州 a Department in the north of Shensi.

豭[1] 1164
R. 麻
See 家
Even Upper.

A boar.

既定爾婁豬，盍歸吾艾豭 since you have allayed the heat of your sow, why not send back our old boar?
寄豭 to debauch another's wife.

麚 1165

Same as 1155.

嘏[3] 1166
R. 馬
C. *ka*, *ku*
H. *sha*, ᶜ*ka*
F. } *ku*
W. }
N. *cüo*
P. *chia*
Y. *ku*
K. *ka*, v. *ha*
J. *ka*, *ke*
A. *gia*, *kou*
Rising Upper.

Felicity; prosperity. Distant. Large and strong.

祝嘏 to implore blessings.
降嘏 to send down blessings.
純嘏 (*ku*[3]) pure, unalloyed happiness.

甲[3*] 1167
R. 洽
C. } *kap*
H. }
F. *kak*
W. *ka*
N. *ciah*, *kah*, v. *kʻah*
P. ᶜ*chia*
M. *chia*
Y. *chiak*, *kak*
Sz. *chia*
K. *kap*
J. *kiō*, *kō*
A. *giap*
Entering Upper.

An opening bud. Scaly; armour; a cuirass: a buff-coat; military. The first of the 天干 or ten heavenly stems; see *Tables Ve.* First (*see* 12,970); best; *see* 10,955. A tithing or group of 10 families under the Sung dynasty, and of 100 families under the present dynasty; a ward, or division of a town. *See* 7199.

甲坼 a sprout; a bud.
甲蟲 scaly animals,—as snakes, turtles, etc.
指甲 the finger-nails.
爪甲 claws.
響甲 jingling plaques of metal,—worn by actors, or used by pedlers to announce their coming.
甲魚 a tortoise.
甲魚蓋子 a tortoise-shell.
士衆棄甲而走 the soldiers all threw down their arms and fled.
鎖子甲 a kind of chain armour.
俾兩國化甲冑爲冠裳 cause both nations to change the cuirass and helmet (of war) for the cap and robes (of diplomatic intervention).
鐵甲船 an iron-clad ship.
甲卒 or 甲兵 mailed soldiers; buff-coat and weapons.
修我甲兵 I will prepare my buff-coat and weapons.
兵甲 military equipments.
甲庫 a depôt of arms, military stores, etc.

甲[3*] 1167

甲香 or 甲煎 a snail's shell.
甲子 is the combination of the first of the 天干 "ten stems" with the first of the 地支 "twelve branches," the further combinations of which, until 甲 is again united to 子, form the sexagenary cycle, a method of reckoning time which has been practised by the Chinese since the earliest ages. *See* 1873, 5814.
六十花甲 the sexagenary cycle.
花甲 sixty years of age.
貴甲子 how old are you?
求推甲子 begged him to cast his nativity.
六甲 the gravid uterus.
懷六甲 six months gone with child.
甲夜 the first watch.
能不我甲 he is not superior to us.
富甲天下 the richest man in the world. *See* 9883.
三鼎甲 the three highest on the list at the examination for the Han-lin. *See* 10,955.
名登黃甲 his name is on the yellow list,—as a graduate, either 舉人 or 進士. The lists, being Imperially issued, are on yellow paper.
甲班 a 進士 by rank.
科甲出身 to have begun life as a graduate, either as 舉人 or 進士.
甲族 a distinguished family.
正白旗第三甲 the third ward of the plain White Banner.
保甲 a tithing; the headman of a tithing. *See* 8711.
十家爲一甲 ten families make a *chia*; *see* above.
甲長 (*chang*[3]) the headman of a tithing; a village elder.
甲頭 the headman of a street or ward.
以爲沒甲 I thought it didn't belong to any one.
甲乙丙丁 etc., these "ten stems" are used as ordinal numbers, as mathematical signs, as

甲[3*] 1167

substitutes for names like "Mr. So-and-so," "John Doe and Richard Roe," *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, i.e. known quantities (*see* 天, 11,207), etc. etc. The four characters given here are used to denote the four classes under which books are ranged, *viz.* 經史子集, respectively.

有某甲者 there is a certain man.

甲喇 a column of an army (Manchu *jalan*).

岬[1*] 1168
R. 洽
See 甲 Entering Upper.

The steep side of a hill.

車駕岬嵑 a procession of carriages.

胛[1*] 1169
R. 洽
N. *kiah*
K. *kap*
J. *kō*
A. *giap*
Entering Upper.

The part under and between the shoulder-blades.

乃臂胛肥耳 it was because his shoulders were too fat.

稭 1170

See 1444.

戛[4*] 1171
R. 點
C. *at*$_5$
H. *k'at*
F. *ngak*
W. *ka*
N. *cih*
P. *tchie*, *chia*^{2}, *cka*
Y. *hsiak*
K. *kal*, v. *al*
J. *katsz*, *kechi*
A. *kiet*
Entering Upper.

A lance; a spear. To tap lightly. Sometimes = 轄 7002.

輕敲曰戛 to tap lightly is called *chia*.

戛擊鳴球 to tap and smite the sounding-stone,—a piece of jade suspended in the air.

戛禮 propriety; usages.

戛戛乎 want of co-ordination.

Read *ch'ia*[4*]. To coerce.

不率大戛 those who are disobedient are to be severely coerced.

Read *ka*[1*]. Used in transliteration of foreign words.

戛剌兒 a corner.

嘎 1172

See 5768.

榎[3] 1173
R. 馬
See 檟 Rising Upper.

A name for the 楸 or *Catalpa Bungei* of northern China. The correct form of 檟 1183, of which it is given as a synonym.

佳[1] 1174
R. 佳 9
麻 6*a*
C. *kái*
H. *ka*, *kai*
F. *ka*
W. *ko*
N. *cüo*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chia*
K. *kae*, *ka*
J. *kai*, *ke*
A. *giai*
Even Upper.

Good; beautiful, esp. of form (*see* 7727); nice; auspicious. *See* 1656. [To be distinguished from 隹 2795.]

佳妙 excellent; clever; ingenious.

佳意 a good idea.

佳音 good news; a good voice.

甚佳 very good; capital.

偶不佳 on one occasion, he was unwell.

佳章 an elegant composition.

佳作 good workmanship; good composition.

佳人 a graceful or beautiful woman.

佳人不同體 graceful women are not all shaped alike.

不甚佳雅 not very elegant.

佳筆 elegant handwriting; calligraphy.

佳景 lovely scenery.

佳禮 marriage.

佳境 a beautiful region. *See* 534.

精神不佳了 my energies are exhausted.

佳麗 or **佳美** handsome; beautiful.

不見佳 not good; I don't think much of it.

西望長沙 looking west towards Ch'ang-sha.... **不見家** I do not see my home,—which is phonetically equivalent to **不見佳** as above.

佳期 an auspicious time,—as a wedding-day.

會佳期 the time for the meeting.

佳節 a festival.

佳城 the beautiful city,—the tomb.

湯以黑色爲佳 they are nicer when well browned,—of certain things cooked in boiling oil.

劫 1175

See 1504.

眙[1*] 1176
R. 洽
See 甲 Entering Upper.

Eyes dim and tired.

袷[3*] 1177
R. 洽
C. *hap*$_5$, *kap*$_5$
H. *kiap*$_5$
F. *kak*$_5$
W. *ka*$_5$
See 夾
A. *hiep*$_5$, *hap*$_5$
Entering Upper.

A lined dress without wadding.

袷衫 a lined garment.

單袷衣服 single and double garments.

Read *chieh*[1*]. A kind of collar.

天子視，不上于袷不下于帶 in looking at the Emperor, do not look above his collar nor below his girdle.

鞈[1*] 1178
R. 洽
See 甲
A. *hap*, *giap*
Entering Upper.

A cuirass. A leathern jerkin, worn beneath the clothes for protection, and sometimes plated with metal.

鞈革 a leathern under-shirt.

韐[1*] 1179
R. 洽 合
See 甲
A. *hap*, *giap*
Entering Upper.

A knee-pad of leather. A white girdle worn by mourners.

餄[1*] 1180
R. 洽
See 夾
Entering Upper.

A kind of cake. A bait.

賈 1181

See 6250.

價[4] 1182

R. 禡
C. H. F. *ka*
W. *ko*
N. *chio*, *ko*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chia*
K. J. *ka*
A. *gia*
Sinking Upper.

Price; value.

價錢多少 what is the price?
價錢貴 the price is high; dear at the price.
價錢便宜 the price is cheap.
價本 or 價值 or 價銀 or 價目 price; value.
價式 the standard value.
市價 or 時價 the market price; the ruling rate.
價重于金 worth more than its weight in gold.
索價 or 要價 to ask a price.
出價 or 開價 to name a price,—as a basis of operations.
講價 to arrange the price.
報價單 a price-current.
實價 the real price.
一紙千金不當價 a thousand taels is not the equivalent in value of a single picture,—of a famous artist.
不飾價 not to ornament the price,—to state the fair price.
早晚時價不同 prices vary between morning and evening.
價有高低 prices vary.
故高其價 he therefore raised the price.
減價 to abate the price.
落價 or 跌價 to fall, as prices; a falling market.
貨眞價實 goods genuine and price reasonable,—an advertisement.
無價寶 a priceless jewel.
待價而沽 don't sell until you can get your price.
水長 *chang*[3] 船高, 高抬市價 when water rises, vessels rise, and so rise market prices.
價高招遠客 high prices attract sellers from afar.
爭價 to haggle over the price.

價[4] 1182

爭價不爭平 haggle over the price, but not over the weight given,—advice to a shopkeeper.
打價兒 to bargain; to haggle over the price.
打價兒不賣 I won't have any bargaining,—said by the seller.
言不二價 you may talk, but no two prices,—will be stated in this shop. Seen placarded outside shops = *Prix fixe*.
春宵一刻千金價 a quarter of an hour of spring is worth a thousand ounces of silver.
你聲價高得狠 you think a great deal of yuorself.

檟[3] 1183

R. 馬
C. *ka*[3]
See 家
Rising Upper.

A small shrub, from the leaves of which a bitter infusion is made. Used with 楩 1173.

舍其梧檟, 養其樲棘 to discard the varnish tree and the tea-plant, and cultivate the thistle and the thorn,—neglect the good and associate with the evil.

斝[3] 1184

R. 馬
N. *cüo*
See 家
Rising Upper.

A tripod goblet or beaker of stone or metal, with ears, used under the Yin dynasty; see 299, 2218, and containing several 升 9879.

洗爵奠斝 he rinses the cup, and the guests put theirs down.
盥斝候叙 I have washed the goblets and await your conversation,—a phrase used in invitations.
走斝傳觴 the wine circulated freely.

斚 1185

Correct form of 1184.

秸 1186

Same as 1444.

搭 1187

See 6123.

卡[3*] 1188

R. 合
C. *k'a*, *ch'a*
H. *ts'ap*$_5$
F. *chak*$_5$
W. *k'a*
N. *k'a*, *dzah*
P. *k'a*, *ch'ia*
M. *k'a*, *ch'ia*
Y. *ch'ia*
Sz. *k'a*
K. not used
J. *sō*, *zō*
A. *tap*$_5$
Entering Lower Irregular.

CH'IA.

A guard-house at a pass. A Customs' barrier. To stick. An old term for boxing.

卡路 or 卡口 or 街卡 a guard-house.
卡防 a guard-house; guard-station.
守卡 a frontier station.
卡隘 or 卡子 Customs' barriers. [The latter is used for the clasp of a belt.]
卡着了 stopped; barred.
卡錢 the cash paid in for Customs' tax.
魚刺在嗓子裏卡住了 the fish-bone has stuck in his throat.

Read *k'a*[1*].

卡倫 a frontier post. Manchu *karun*.

Read *k'a*[3*]. To cough; to hawk.

卡不出來 cannot cough it up.
卡痰 to cough up phlegm; to expectorate.

忮[1] 1189

R. 麻
See 牙
P. *ch'ia*
Even Lower and Upper.

To prostrate oneself with fear.

恐忮 fearful; bashful.

刮[1a] 1190

R. 恰
See 洽
Entering Upper.

To dig the nails into. To pinch. To enter. Used for 1191.

刮花 to pluck a flower.

掐[1a] 1191

R. 洽
C. *hap*$_5$
F. *k'ak*$_5$

To dig the nails into. To clamp; to pinch. To twist. To tear up.

這個表我掐不開 I can't open this watch.

掐[1*] 1191
W. *k'a*$_2$
P. *ch'ia*
M. *ch'ia*
Y. *ch'iak*
K. *kiöp*
J. *kō*
A. *hap*$_5$
Entering Irregular.

掐鼻 to seize by the nose.
掐嗓子眼兒 to clutch by the throat.
掐出血 to scratch or pinch to bleeding.
掐死了 to choke to death.
掐驚風 to pinch when in convulsions, as is done with Chinese children.
把他掐住了 clamp it firmly.
牙齒掐入肉 to bite the lips until the blood comes.
掐花 to pluck a flower.
掐草帽 to twist straw braid for hats.
掐指算 to reckon on the fingers,—by bending them down. *See* 3078.
手掐訣 the twisted fingers' mystery,—twisting the fingers so that the middle one stands out, done in connection with oracular deliverances. *See* 12,621.
掐不齊 not fitted evenly.
促掐(狹?)見識 a mischievous disposition,—of a practical joker.
掐籌 to count tallies.

刽[4*] 1192
R. 洽
See 恰
A. *kêp*
Entering Upper.

To pierce; to cut.

帢[4*] 1193
R. 洽
See 恰
Entering Upper.

A scholar's cap, like a military cap without corners. Used about A.D. 300, to distinguish the literati of 魏 Wei.

恰[4*] 1194
R. 洽
C. *hêp*, *hap*
H. *k'ap*
F. *k'ak*
W. *k'a*^{2}
N. *c'iah*
P. *ch'ia*^{2}
M. *ch'ia*
Y. *ch'iak*

Fitting; opportune; at the nick of time.

恰值 just then.
恰纔他去 he has just gone.
恰好 or **恰當** just the very thing; most fortunately; at the nick of time.
恰當語 apposite remarks.

恰[4*] 1194
K. *kiöp*, v. *hïp*
J. *kō*
A. *kap*
Entering Upper.

剛恰巧 at the very moment required; most suitably; most fortunately.
可恰 suitably; opportunely.
恰遇 to opportunely meet.
野航恰受兩三人 the rude boat would just hold two or three persons.
恰似 or **恰如** precisely the same as.
恰照 in exact accordance; exactly like.
恰恰鶯啼 "*ch'ia ch'ia*" cries the mango-bird.

跲[4*] 1195
R. 洽
C. *kap*$_6$
F. *keik*
W. *ciai*
N. *cih*
P. *ch'ia*^{2}
M. *ch'ia*
K. *köp*
J. *kiō*, *kō*
A. *kiep*, *kap*, *kip*
Entering Upper.

To stumble; to fall back. To stammer.

跲後 to fall backwards.
言前定則不跲 make up your mind what you are going to say, and you will not hesitate.

跒[3] 1196
R. 禡麻馬
A. *gia*
See 忾
Sinking & Even Upper.

To walk; to step.

趑趄 to walk without advancing; to mark time, as in drilling; to squat on the hams.

㚻[2] 1197
R. 麻
See 忾
J. *ka*, *ke*
A. *ñia*
Even Upper.

Pretty.

㚻㚻 the affectation of a girl who thinks herself pretty.
裝㚻處 simulated; pretended.

愘[4] 1198
R. 禡麻
See 忾
A. *gia*
Even Upper.

To hide. Also read *ch'ia*^{1}, and used with 1189.

愘忾 hiding from bashfulness or fear.

髂[4] 1199

The pelvis. The haunch bone.

欭[1] 1200
R. 麻
See 㚻
A. *kak*
Even Upper.

To emit vapour.

葭[1*] 1201
R. 黠
See 劼
A. *kat*
Entering Upper.

A felicitous plant, known as the 菝葭.

葭 1202

Same as 1201.

楷[3] 1203
R. 蟹佳
C. *k'ái*
H. *kai*
F. } *k'ai*
W. }
N. *c'ie*
P. *ch'iai*, *ch'ie*, *k'ai*
M. *k'ai*
Y. *k'ae*
Sz. *k'ai*
K. *ke*, v. *he*
J. *kai*
A. *giai*, *k'ai*
Rising Upper.

CH'IAI.

Name of a straight, graceful, and durable tree which grows at the grave of Confucius. A model; a pattern. Also pronounced *k'ai*^{3}.

麻楷一束 a bundle of hemp-stalks.
楷模 a pattern; an exemplar.
賦楷 models of the *fu* or poetical prose style.
楷書 one of the six styles of writing, generally spoken of as the "clerkly style." It was introduced, by **王羲之** Wang Hsi-chih A.D. 321—379, as a practical improvement upon the more cumbrous **隸書** in use during the early centuries of our era, and is the style seen in ordinary despatches and official documents. *See* **體** 11,025.
筆甚端楷 your handwriting is very neat and regular.
強楷 very formal and precise.

CHIANG.

矼[1] 1204
R. 江
See 腔 Even Upper.

A bridge of stepping-stones; a stone foot-bridge. Trustworthy.

徒矼 a foot-bridge.
跨石矼 to step across stepping-stones.
德厚信矼 of solid virtue and of unimpeachable sincerity. [矼 is here defined as 堅.]

舡[1] 1205
R. 江
See 江 Even Upper.

To lift up. To carry on a pole. Used for 5886.

虹 1206

See 5265.

豇[1] 1207
R. 江
See 降 Even Lower.

A small kidney-bean, common in northern China. The beans are called 白豇豆 and 青豇豆, being of two kinds, white and green.

豇豆瓣子 a kidney-bean pod.

江[1] 1208
R. 江 3.
C. H. *kong*
F. *koung, köng*
W. *koa*
N. *koñg, chüoñg*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chiang*
K. *kang*
J. *kō*
A. *giang*
Even Upper.

A river. The river *par excellence*,—the Yang-tsze. Abbreviation of the names of the provinces 江南 Kiangnan or 江蘇 Kiangsu. *See Table IVa.*

九江孔殷 the Nine Chiang were brought to complete order,—by the engineering labours of the Great Yü; but the meaning of "Nine Chiang" is uncertain.
九江 Kiukiang,—in Kiangsi, one of the Ports opened by Treaty of 1858.
江之永矣不可方思 the length of the Chiang (Yang-tsze) cannot be navigated with a raft.
滔滔江漢 grandly flow the Chiang and the Han.
江淮 the Yang-tsze and the Huai river.

江[1] 1208

江漢關 the Hankow Customs.
江海關 or 江南海關 or 江海北關 the Shanghai Customs.
江甯 Chiang-ning Fu,—Nanking.
江綢 silk piece-goods from Chiang-ning.
江紬 Chehkiang silk.
江北岸 north bank of the river,—a name for that part of Ningpo where foreigners mostly live.
長江 or 大江 or 揚子江 the Yang-tsze Kiang.
江豬 or 江豚 a porpoise found in the Yang-tsze.
大江不捨細流 the Great River does not reject small streams,—it avails itself of all, no matter how humble.
兩江 the two provinces of 江南 Kiangnan (made up of 安徽 Anhui and 江蘇 Kiangsu) and 江西 Kiangsi.
江右 the right bank of the River,—a name for Kiangsi.
江左 Kiangnan.
江山 rivers and hills,—the empire. *See* 3891.
江山如畫 the view is like a picture,—for beauty.
他就奪你江山 he will then seize your kingdom.
各江貨物 goods from every province.
江海 rivers and seas; the waters of a country.
江河 rivers in general.
江心 the middle of a river.
江口 the mouth of a river.
江頭 the river-side or bank.
江水 river water.
江魚 river fish.
過江 to cross a river; to cross the harbour (as at Swatow or Amoy).
過江兄弟 brothers in affliction.
江湖 rivers and lakes; to have seen them, *sc.* travel.

江[1] 1208

江湖客 itinerant traders.
老江湖 an old traveller; a well-informed man; an old hand.
十年學不到一個江湖 in ten years you cannot learn to be a traveller,—so difficult is it.
江湖散人 a man without cares,—said of 陸龜蒙 Lu Kuei-mêng of the T'ang dynasty, who, on failing to gain a degree, spent his time in travelling about.
外江人 a person from other parts; a stranger.
江裏來水裏去 by river come, by water go,—easily earned, easily spent; or, what comes over the devil's back goes under his belly.
江米 glutinous rice.
江瑤柱 the scallop.
江西剌 the China aster.
江星 a star near the Milky Way, which helps people across the water.
江山千古 four characters used for classification, the items to be classified being arranged according to the first stroke of the pen,—a dot, a vertical stroke, a dash from right to left, or a horizontal stroke, as in the above four characters.
江防府 a riverine sub-Prefect.
江州 an old name for 九江 Kiukiang.

茳[1] 1209
R. 江
See 江 Even Upper.

A leguminous plant (*Cassia tora*).

茳芒英明 the small, black, bean-like seeds of the above, used in eye-diseases.

漿[1] 1210
R. 陽
See 漿 Even Upper.

Any thick fluid. Broth. Congee. Starch. Pus.

汁漿 gravy.
酒漿 wine and soup,—a banquet; *see* 8419.
求漿直酒 to ask for soup and get wine, *i.e.* more than one expected.
漿粉 starch in powder.
漿水 starch ready for use.

漿[1] 1210

漿洗衣裳 to wash and starch clothes.
冲漿 to make starch.
新漿布衣 newly-starched cotton clothes.
神漿 or 天漿 poetical names for dew.
瓊漿 wine.
玉漿 nectar.
合漿 a mussel.

Read *chiang*[4]. Used with 1279, 1254.

漿糊 or 漿子 or 麵漿 paste of flour and water.
太漿 too thick; too sticky.
泥漿 or 地漿 muddy slush.

鼨 1211

Same as 1210.

將[1] 1212
R. 陽漾
C. *tsöng*
H. *tsiong*
F. *chiong*
W. *tsiae*
N. *tsiañg*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chiang*
K. *chang*
J. *shō, sō*
A. *töng*
Even & Sinking. Both Upper.

To take in the hand, as 把 8514, in colloquial; known to foreign grammarians as a "sign of the accusative." Future; will; about to. Optative. Imperative. To increase; to be great. To escort. To nourish. The side. To act; to do. To put in order. To advance. To be strong. To lead.

將仁待人 to treat men with charitableness.
將執照帶回 to bring back the passport.
將謠言傳布 to spread false reports.
將被拏之人立卽釋放 to at once release the men who had been seized.
將一手去接茶甌 with one hand he took from her the teacup.
相將而去 they went off together.
我將我享 I have brought my offerings.

將[1] 1212

湯孫之將 (sacrifices) presented by the descendant of T'ang.
總是一將人也 these men are all in collusion.
將纔去了 he has just gone.
將就 to be near to; to make the best of anything; to put up with; to let pass.
將就木矣 to be drawing near the wood,—the coffin.
將就刑 they were about to flog him, when.....
總要幾分將就 you must put up with a certain amount.
將錯就錯 to make the best of an error,—without trying to rectify it.
將然未然 about to be.
將然未然之時 the time when one is just going to and has not quite.
我將要去 I am about to go.
我將去之 I propose to go there.
天將雨 it is going to rain.
時幾將矣 the hour is at hand.
吾將仕矣 I will take office.
亦將有以利吾國乎 which will eventuate in profit to my country.
將來 in future.
將次 about to. *See* 4624.
將將兒 just and only just; barely.
將將兒的 just; just as.....
將彀 just enough.
將死 about to die.
將晚 towards evening.
將入門 just as he was going in at the door.
不知老之將至 he did not know that old age was at hand.
逝將去女 we will leave you.
誰將西歸 who will go back to the west?
將信將疑 half believing, half doubting.
將受 about to receive.
將到 about to arrive.

將[1] 1212

將開船時刻 near the time of sailing.
吾將問之 I will ask him.
將近動身 will soon start.
將可以走 then he can go.
將能已乎 will perhaps be able to cure him.
將有爲也 it is about to be done; it shall be done.
將及一月 nearly a month.
將次就辦 it shall be done gradually, *i.e.* step by step, in order.
福履將之 may happiness and dignity come to you!
將其來食 would that he would come and eat!
將翺將翔 bestir yourself, and move about.
哀我人斯, 亦孔之將 his compassion for us people is very great.
百輛將之 a hundred chariots are escorting her.
不遑將父 I had not leisure to nourish my father.
將養 to rear; to keep alive.
無將大車 do not push forward a waggon,—do not worry yourself.
在渭之將 alongside the river Wei.
仲山甫將之 Chung Shan-fu carried it into execution,—of a command.
何人不將 what man is not moving?
或肆或將 some arrange, some adjust.
日就月將 daily going towards, monthly advancing,—of progress.
鮮我方將 they think few like me in vigour.
將軍 Manchu General-in-Chief, commonly known as Tartar General. The commander of a garrison of Bannermen, stationed at some important centre to act as a check upon the action of the civil authorities. The Tartar General in the provinces ranks with but before the Governor-General. His literary designation is 大元戎 great military chief. Also, a title of the Im-

將[1] 1212

perial nobility of the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th degrees. The Shogun of old Japan.

將軍不怕出身低 any one may become a general, however low-born,—it is a question of merit.

將軍不下馬 the general does not dismount,—the soldiers may flee if they like, every man for himself.

將軍 check!—at chess. *Lit.* capture the army.

將軍 a name for the **蟋蟀** cricket.

蘿蔔將軍 a giant turnip.

書中將軍 the biggest book of all.

將軍帳 a large tent or awning.

將領 to guide; to lead. *See* *chiang*[4].

韓信將兵 like Han Hsin leading on his troops,..... **多多益善** the more the better.

Read *chiang*[4]. A leader. The "king" on one side in Chinese chess; on the other side he is **帥** 9909.

將指 the thumb.

兵將 private soldiers and officers.

天兵天將 soldiers and officers from the other world,—supernatural troops.

將士 officers and petty officers.

將備 commissioned officers of senior and junior rank.

兵多將廣 plenty of soldiers and officers.

副將 a colonel. Literary designation **副戎**; common name **協台**.

該將 refers to colonels, majors, and senior captains.

別將 a field officer.

將相 generals and ministers of State.

將相本無種，男兒當自强 generals and ministers of State are not sown (to grow up like plants), but men must exert themselves (to become such).

將[1] 1212

國亂思良將 when the country is in rebellion look out for a good general. *See* 886, 981.

有必勝之將，無必勝之民 there are must-conquer generals but no must-conquer men, *i.e.* victory depends entirely upon the general and not upon the rank and file.

强將手下無弱兵 under a good general there are no bad soldiers,—good officers make good men.

陛下不善將 *chiang*[1] **兵而善將** *chiang*[1] **將** *chiang*[4] your Majesty is not skilled in leading troops, but skilled in leading leaders.

將令 general orders.

急的老將轉磨 at one's wits' end, like the "king" going round the mill,—the king at Chinese chess being confined to an area of nine squares, round which he travels when hard pressed.

猛將如雲 fierce generals like clouds,—in any quantity.

將官 military officers.

將畧 military strategy.

將弁 military officers, superior and inferior.

將材 military talents.

將帥 a generalissimo.

將領 officers; commanders. *See* *chiang*[1].

Read *ch'iang*[1]. To beg; to ask.

將子無怒 I pray you be not angry.

佩玉將將 the gems of her châtelaine tinkle.

應門將將 grand was the court gate.

牀 1213

Same as 1212.

獎[3] 1214

R. 養

See 將 Rising Upper.

To exhort; to encourage. To praise.

獎勸 or **獎勵** to encourage.

獎賞 to commend and reward; to encourage by rewards.

獎[3] 1214

獎譽 or **誇獎** to praise.

何用 (or 勞) 過獎 why such extravagant praise?

獎飾 to flatter.

獎恤三軍 to encourage the army by gifts.

請獎 to request that praise may be bestowed,—as upon a deserving official.

獎札 a testimonial.

獎拔 to advance a person.

獎勤 to encourage industry.

獎敘 to confer honours upon.

搶[1] 1215

R. 陽 漾

See 將 Even & Sinking Upper.

To lead. To pierce with a spear.

用手搶他 lead him by the hand.

槳[3] 1216

R. 養

See 將 Rising Upper.

An oar. A kind of centre-board.

打槳 or **搖槳** or **掉槳** to row; to scull.

艇子盪雙槳 the boat was rowed by two oars.

急水下槳 in rough water let down the centre-board.

鏘 1217

Same as 1216.

蔣[3] 1218

R. 養

See 將 Rising Upper.

A species of aquatic grass (*Hydropyrum latifolium*), cultivated for its sweet stalks. The leaves are given to cattle and the grain boiled. An old name for **光州** Kuang Chou in the south-east of Honan.

蔣澤 Jansujung,—a town in Tibet.

蝬[1] 1219

R. 陽

See 將 Even Upper.

A small locust or cicada, called **寒蝬**.

醬[4] 1220
R. 漾
See 將 Sinking Upper.

A soy made by mixing salt with bean-flour. Sauce. Pickled food.

醬油 bean-sauce; soy.
醬菜 pickled vegetables.
醬薑 pickled ginger.
醬荳腐 pickled bean-curd.
荳醬 bean-sauce.
打爲肉醬 pounded him to a gravy.
酒醬 wine; *see* 5483.
醬有清濃之分 soy is of two kinds, the clear and the thick.
乾醬 dry relishes.
茹醬 to eat relishes.
醬坊 or 醬園 an oilman's shop.
擂醬 to mix relishes.
醬色 soy colour,—a dark reddish drab.
打醋的錢不買醬油 he won't use money for vinegar to buy soy,—and *vice versâ*; as if it mattered which money bought which.

畺 1221

Same as 1230.

僵[1] 1222
R. 陽
H. *kiong*
See 薑 Even Upper.

To lie down; prostrate. Stiff in death. Used with 1224.

僵仆 to fall prostrate.
僵臥 to lie down at full length.
手凍僵了 hands stiff with cold.
僵人 a stiff man,— a corpse.
發僵 to get stiff.
身雖僵定,尚可救活 although the body is already stark, a recovery may still be effected.
宜僵 the equivalent of 該死: you deserve death.
倔僵 to oppose; to be wilful.
硬白僵 obstinate; immovable.

橿[1] 1223
R. 陽
See 薑 Even Upper.

殭[1] 1224
R. 陽
See 僵 Even Upper.

礓[1] 1225
R. 陽
See 薑 Even Upper.

繮[1] 1226
R. 陽
See 薑 Even Upper.

韁 1227

The handle of a hoe. A name for the 萬年木 everlasting wood, used for certain parts of carts.

橿橿 vigorous; brawny.

Stiff; dead. Numbed.

殭尸 a rigid corpse.
殭性 stiff disposition,—without feeling; hard.
直殭殭 stiffened out,—as when dead, or in a convulsion.
殭臉子 a stiff face,—that shows no emotion.
殭蠶 stiffened silkworms,—as they are just before spinning the cocoons.

Gravel; small stones.

礓點淺波 pebbles dot the shallow brook.

A bridle; reins.

馬繮 a bridle.
繮繩 or 繮皮 the reins.
收繮 to draw bridle; to pull up.
放繮 or 鬆繮 to slacken rein; to give a horse his head.
野馬無繮 a wild horse without a bridle,—a wild harum-scarum fellow.
賞用黃繮 bestowed on him the privilege of using a yellow bridle,—a mark of distinction granted by the Emperor to princes of the blood. Others are granted the 紫 purple bridle.
溜繮馬車 a runaway horse and carriage.
溜繮傷孩 a child injured by a runaway horse.

Same as 1226.

薑[1] 1228
R. 陽
C. *köng*
H. F. *kiong*
W. *ciae*
N. *ciang*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chiang*
K. *kang*
J. *kiō, kō*
A. *köng*
Even Upper.

Ginger; the rhizomes of *Alpinia Galanga*, Willd. The name is also applied to other plants of a similar kind. Regularly eaten by Confucius; *see* 579.

乾薑 or 白薑 the ordinary ginger of commerce.
生薑 green ginger.
糖薑 preserved ginger.
薑黃 turmeric.
薑汁 ginger syrup.
薑水 ginger tea.
薑芽 or 子薑 or 紫薑 ginger shoots.
請飲薑酒 to invite to drink ginger wine, *i.e.* to a festivity upon the birth of a child, ginger tea being always administered to a woman after childbirth.
開薑 to have a child.
良薑 or 高良薑 ginger from 高良府 which is the old name of 高州府 Kao-chou Fu in Kuangtung. Commonly known as "galangal" (*Alpinia Galanga*, Willd.). Also, a name for *Polygonatum sibiricum*, Red.
黃薑 a species of *Dioscorea*.
薑通神明 ginger clears the intellect.
煨薑 to toast ginger by putting it on the fire in wet paper.
黃薑粉 curry-powder.
薑半夏 ginger prepared in summer.
薑桂之性 in nature like ginger or cassia,—growing more pungent with age = 老而愈辣.

蠁[1] 1229
R. 陽
See 薑 Even Upper.

Silkworms turning white and dying from weather or bad food are called 蠁白. They are used medicinally.

疆[1] 1230
R. 陽
H. *k'iong*
See 薑 Even Upper.

A boundary; a frontier. *See* 3627.

疆界 or 疆宇 or 疆域 or 疆土 a boundary; the frontier. [The latter is used in a general sense for newly-conquered territory.]
新疆 the new frontier,—Turkestan, conquered by K'ang Hsi and Ch'ien Lung.
出疆 to forsake the land; to go into another province.
封疆大臣 the highest officers of a province.
無疆 illimitable; boundless.
無疆之福 boundless happiness.

彊 1231

Same as 1292.

彊彊 southern for 剛剛 just; only just. *See* 5895.

疆 1232

Also read *ch'iang*[2]. A strong bow; stiff; of great strength. To conquer.

姜[1] 1233
R. 陽
See 薑
A. *k'öng*
Even Upper.

The name of the Emperor 神農 Shên Nung, inventor of agriculture (B.C. 2838), adopted from 姜水 the place where he was born. [To be distinguished from 羌 1264.]

姜太公 or 姜子牙 a sage of the time of 文王 Wên Wang, otherwise known as 尚父 Shang Fu, and 呂尚. *See* 祿 7379.
姜太公釣魚，願者上鉤 like Chiang T'ai-kung angling, only those who like get on the hook. His hook had no barb, yet many fishes, recognising his worth, allowed themselves to be caught. Used in the sense of "volunteers."
姜太公在此，諸神廻避 Chiang T'ai-kung is here: all gods keep back,—a protective phrase written over Chinese doors and windows.
不姜 a river supposed to be one of the head-waters of the Yang-tsze.
姜家大被 the great quilt of the Chiang family,—under which three brothers and their wives all slept together, because the former could not bear to be parted.

薑 1234

Same as 1228.

強 1235

See 1292.

糡 1236

Same as 1255.

繦 1237

Same as 1240 and 1241.

膙[3] 1238
R. 養
N. v. *cieñ*
P. v. *'chiang*
See 襁 Rising Irregular.

Skin that has become hard on the foot.

修去膙子 to remove callosities from the foot.

薑[3] 1239
R. 陽 養
C. *'k'öng*
F. *'kiong*
N. *'djiang*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'iang*
K. *kang*
J. *kiō, kō, gō*
A. *köng, kök*
Even and Rising Irregular.

Small roots.

樹薑 the surface roots of trees.
竹薑 bamboo canes.
無根薑之人 an untrustworthy man.
薑朮 a white lily, a species of *Hemerocallis*.

襁[3] 1240
R. 養
C. *'k'öng*
H. F. *'kiong*
W. *'c'iae*
N. *'iañg*
P. *'ch'iang*,

The cloth in which children are carried on the back.

襁褓 the cloth above-mentioned; also used figuratively, like swaddling-clothes, for "infancy".
始免襁褓 he is just out of swaddling-clothes, — leading-strings.

襁[3] 1240
chiang[2], *'chiang*
M. Y. *'ch'iang*
K. *kang*
J. *kiō, kō*
A. *köng*[2]
Rising Irregular.

襁負 to carry a child strapped on the back.
襁屬 closely connected.
襁屬不絕 in a continuous stream.

鏹[3] 1241
R. 養
C. *'k'öng*
See 襁 Rising Upper.

Money; *cash*. A string of a thousand *cash*.

冥鏹 paper money burnt for the use of the dead.
白鏹 silver bullion.
藏鏹巨萬 he has amassed an immense fortune.

耩 1242

See 6154.

耩[3] 1243
R. 講
See 講
Rising Upper.

To plough.

雨下透了該耩地 when the rain has soaked into the ground, it is time to plough.

講[3] 1244
R. 講 3.
C. *kong*
H. *kong*
F. *koung*
W. *koa*
N. *ciuoñg, koñg*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chiang*
K. *kang*
J. *kō*
A. *giang*
Rising Upper.

To talk; to discuss. To explain. To preach. To investigate; to analyse. *See* 9969.

講說 or 講話 or 講論 to talk; to discuss.
他不是好講話的 he is not one who likes to argue,—of the Ruler of Purgatory.
你會講官話麽 can you talk Mandarin?
我講不來 I cannot talk it. *See below.*
不再講 we will say no more about it.
這且不講 we will not speak of this.
不消講了 there is no need to say any more.
講妥了 it is settled.
講和 to propose peace; to discuss terms of peace.
兼講和好 also to discuss terms of peace.

講[3] 1244

講東講西 to talk east and west,—to talk in an irrelevant way; to take exception to everything.
講章兒 a great talker; a chatterbox.
講心事 to speak of what is nearest to one's heart.
講事不聆集來定 when considering matters which I do not understand, I assemble people to settle the question.
講理 to argue a question upon its merits; to listen to reason.
講談 to chat; to converse.
講港 conversation.
講嘴 or 講口 to argue.
講古 to discuss antiquity.
講授 to teach.
講解 to explain,—as a commentary.
講學 to expound; to lecture.
主講 a lecturer.
講書 to expound the classics; to explain books in general; to preach.
講明 to explain clearly. *See* 4523.
講不去 unable to explain away.
我講不來 I cannot explain it,—of any isolated phrase.
你講下去 explain what follows.
我講不下去 I cannot explain what follows.
沒有講 has no explanation; is unmeaning.
平講 to deal with words individually in interpreting the sense of a phrase, as 妻子 wife and child.
串講 to interpret words collectively, with regard to their influence upon each other, etc., as 妻子 a wife.
講情 to explain sentiments,—to intercede; to make an appeal.
講求 to investigate; to search out; to endeavour. Elliptical for 講習而研求.
講究 to analyse; to refine; to reject the coarse and take the fine; to criticise behind a person's back; to be fastidious or particular about. Used of the "result" of such fastidiousness or care.
講究頭兒 something to talk or boast of.
不大講究 not very particular about, as the individual; not very refined, as the result.
他所喫的菜講究得狠 he is very particular about his food.
文理講究 very refined in style,—of writing.
講面子 superficial.
講不起,我得 *tei*[3] 去 there is no help for it, I must go.
講得出口 fit or able to be expressed in words, *sc.* reasonable.
講不出去的 that which cannot be spoken of,—as being devoid of reason, etc.
講轎子 to order the wedding-chair.

講[3] 1244

港[3] 1245
R. 講
F. *köng*
See 講
K. *kang*, v. *hang*
J. *kō*
A. *kang*
Rising Upper.

A lagoon; a port; a harbour.

香港 the fragrant lagoon,—Hongkong.
港口 a harbour; an anchorage.
港內 in port.
收港 to take shelter in port; to remain in harbour.
船港 an anchorage.
各港貨 goods from all parts.
港脚 the mouth of a river.
港脚船 an old name at Canton for ships from India.
說得入港 he talks very reasonably.
荻港漁燈 the reedy creeks where the fishermen's lamps,—sparkle as they fish.

匠[4] 1246
R. 濬
C. *tsöng*[2]
H. *siong*
F. *ch'iong*[2]
W. *ziae*
N. *dziañg*, *ziañg*

A workman; an artisan.

匠人 an artisan.
匠頭 a foreman of artisans; a master workman.
瓦匠 or 泥水匠 a bricklayer.
木匠 a carpenter.

匠[4] 1246
P. M. Y. Sz. *chiang*
K. *chang*
J. *shō*, *sō*
A. *töng*[2]
Sinking Lower.

銀匠 a silversmith.
小爐匠 a tinker.
匠作主家謀 a workman follows the master's design.
頗費匠心 difficult work,—as of composition.
匠石運斤成風 the stone-mason plied his adze with great dexterity.
匠藝畫 pictures painted for the trade.
匠役 workmen employed by the Government.
哲匠 skilled workmen,—artists and poets.

夆 1247

Same as 1255.

倖[4] 1248
R. 江
See 降
A. *giang*[2]
Even Lower.

Unsubmissive.

傰倖 contumacious,—as rebels not yet reduced to submission.

悻[4] 1249
R. 絳
See 降
SinkingUpper.

To hate.

決悻 perverse; unaccommodating.
傲悻 wilful; disobedient.

洚[4] 1250
R. 絳 江東
See 降
SinkingUpper.

An inundation; a flood. Name of a tributary of the old Yellow River.

洚水警余 the inundation frightened me.
洚洞之世 a dissolute age.

絳[4] 1251
R. 終 3.
See 降
Sinking Upper.

A deep red colour. *See* 2870.

絳工 a dyer.
絳色 or 絳紫 a deep crimson or purple colour.
設絳帳以受徒 to hang up a red curtain in order to take pupils,—as was done by 馬融 Ma Jung of the Han dynasty, A.D. 79—166.
絳州 a Department in the south-west of Shansi.

蝣[4] 1252
R. vulgar.
See 虹降 SinkingUpper.

A rainbow. Used in the north for 虹 1206.

豇 1253

Same as 1207.

糨[4] 1254
R. 漾
P. *chiang*[2]
See 降
J. *kō, kiō* Sinking Upper.

Starch. Paste. Read *chiang*[1] = to starch.

糨子 or 糨糊 or 漿糨 starch; water thickened with rice.
麵糨 paste.
打糨子 to make paste; to starch.
稀的糨 starch it lightly.
糨稠麻子 a face thickly marked with small-pox.

降[4] 1255
R. 絳江
C. *kong, hong*
H. *kong* (always)
F. *kaung, houng*
W. *koa, oa*
N. *cüoñg, koñg, oñg*
P. / M. / Y. / Sz. *hsiang, chiang*
K. *kang, hang*
J. *kō*
A. *giang, koung*
Sinking & Even Upper & Lower.

To descend (*see* 574); to come down from heaven; to fall. To be degraded. To send down. *See* 9880.

降榻 to get down from a couch.
降落 to descend; to alight.
降階相迎 to go down the steps to meet.
降生 or 降世 to be born into the world. Used for the incarnation of Christ.
耶穌降生一千八百八十九年 A.D. 1889.
你是神仙降生 you are an immortal born on earth.
因皇女降生 in consequence of the birth of a princess.
降不世之才 to send down talent of no mortal cast,—as when some prophet is sent into the world.
拏了三百銀子，喜從天降 took the three hundred ounces of silver, rejoicing over it as a godsend.
遠降 to come from afar.
降旨 to issue an Edict,—of the Emperor only.
降臨 to condescend to visit.

降[4] 1255

幾時光降 when will your brightness descend upon me?—when will you come to visit me?
何勞下降 what trouble I have put you to in this visit to me!
流星降下來了 a meteor has fallen.
降革 to deprive of rank.
明升暗降 apparently promoted, but in reality degraded,—as when transferred to a higher post which is a mere sinecure.
降調 to degrade and transfer to another post.
降級留任 to lose rank but to be kept in office,—a mild punishment inflicted with a view to give the erring official another chance.
下降 to descend.
降下來 to send down,—from the point of view of those to whom sent.
降下去 to send down,—from the point of view of the sender.
降福 to send down happiness; to bless.
降之以災 to send down calamity upon them.
誕降奇才 a heaven-sent genius.
降香 or 宿降 laka-wood, burnt at temple worship.
打降 to fight.

Read *hsiang*[2]. To submit; to return to allegiance. To reduce to submission; to exorcise.

降順 submissive.
降服 to submit; to yield.
降敵 to go over to the enemy.
歸降 to return to allegiance,—as rebels, or deserters.
教他早早受降 tell him to make submission at once.
投降 may be either to go over to the enemy or to come over from the enemy, as a deserter.
降兵 troops that have returned to their allegiance.
詐降計 a feint of submitting,—as a trap.

降[4] 1255

降龍伏虎 to vanquish the dragon and reduce the tiger,—said of 藥王 the Chinese Æsculapius.
降魔 to vanquish demons.
降魔杵 a club for quelling demons,—as seen in the hand of 尉陀 Wei T'o, the guardian painted on temple doors.
降不得那妖怪 they were unable to exorcise that bogy.
降婁 a star in Aries, on the meridian in the fifth moon, and a harbinger of fine weather.

嗆[4] 1256
R. 陽
C. *ts'öng, ts'öng*[2]
W. *ts'iae, ch'iae*[2]
N. *ts'iañg*
P. *ch'iang*
M. *ch'iang, ch'iang*[2]
Y. *ch'iang*
J. *sō, shō*
A. *t'öng, t'öng*[2]
Even Upper Irregular.

CH'IANG.

To peck. To cough. To be frightened.

嗆着嗓子 coughing violently from irritation in the throat.
喉嗆 an irritation in the throat.
喝嗆了 choked while drinking, from swallowing the wrong way.
嗆的出不來氣 he has something in his throat and can't breathe.
塵土嗆人 dust enough to choke one.
嗆蚊子 to smoke out mosquitos.

戧[4] 1257
R. vulgar.
P. / M. / Sz. *ch'iang*[2]
A. *sang (shang)*
SinkingUpper.

To paint on lacquer-ware. Old form of 2770.

戧金 to paint in gold on lacquer.
戧花文具 lacquer-ware with flowers painted on it.
闖進鐵戧 they broke through the iron chain barrier,—at the Taku forts, in the Peiho.

搶[3] 1258
R. 養
See 槍
A. *t'öng, saing*
Rising Upper.

To take by force; to rob. To ravish. To struggle for.

搶刼 or 搶掠 or 搶奪 to rob; to plunder; to seize upon.
搶出 or 搶去 to carry off by violence.
强搶女僧 to carry off a nun.
搶過來 to take from one; to snatch.

搶[3] 1258

搶親 to carry off and marry a woman by force.
搶風 to seize upon the wind,—to get to windward of another vessel.
搶攘 in confusion.
搶嘴 or **搶頭** forward; self-assertive.
搶先 to struggle for precedence.
搶着買 to struggle to buy,—to buy at auction.

Read *ch'iang*[1]. To rush against; to oppose; to rub the wrong way; to ruffle.

鷄已飛搶至地 the fowl had already flown to the ground.
呼搶 which is elliptical for **呼天搶地** to call on heaven and strike earth,—in one's grief.
以頭搶地 to beat the head on the ground.
搶風 an adverse wind.
搶起來 to brush the wrong way.

Read *ts'ang*[1]. To cut up into pieces.

槍[1] 1259
R. 陽 庚
C. *ts'öng*
H. *ts'iong*
F. *ch'iong*
W. *ts'iae*
N. *ts'iañg*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'iang*
K. *ch'ang*
J. *sō, shō*
A. *t'öng*
Even Upper.

A spear. *See* 1263.

槍頭 the head of a spear.
槍尖 the point of a spear.
槍桿 a spear-handle.
槍鑽 the butt-end of a spear.
長槍 a long spear.
槍法 spear drill; the art of soldiering.
槍刀劍戟 weapons of war.
回馬槍 to give a back thrust,—a Parthian thrust.
槍手 or **槍替** a substitute who enters the examination for **秀才** *hsiu-ts'ai* on behalf of another.
槍斃 to shoot dead.

蹌[1] 1260
R. 陽
C. H. *ts'ong*
F. *ch'oung, c'ch'oung*

To move; to walk rapidly.

蹌蹌濟濟 bustling about, but with dignity.
見四子蹡蹡蹌蹌 seeing the four boys scampering about.

蹌[1] 1260
N. *ts'iañg*
P. *ch'iang, c'ch'iang*
M. Y. *ts'ang*
K. *ch'ang*
J. *sō, shō*
A. *t'öng, töng*
Even Upper.

奔走趨蹌 rushing about in all directions.
鳥獸蹌蹌 rapid (but dignified) movements of birds and beasts.
走獸蹌舞 the animals skip and dance,—their movements being dignified.

牄 1261

Same as 1260.

謒[1] 1262
R. 陽
See 槍
Even Upper.

To contradict. To scold.

謒白一頓 gave him a scolding.
謒着來的 irritating; provoking, bullying.
謒謒 to irritate; to provoke.

鎗[1] 1263
R. vulgar.
See 槍 鏘 鐺 錚
A. *hsaing*
Even Upper.

A gun; a pistol. An opium-pipe. A wine-tripod. [Vulgar form of 1259.] *See* 186.

鳥鎗 or **洋鎗** a fowling-piece.
鎗藥 gunpowder.
鎗子 or **鎗碼** cartridges; shot; bullets.
鎗機子 the lock of a gun.
鎗探子 a ramrod.
刀鎗 a musket fitted with a bayonet.
手鎗 a pistol; a revolver.
鎗架子 a gun-rack.
鎗礮 small arms and artillery.
風鎗 an air-gun.
打鎗 to shoot.
要開鎗麽 are you going to fire?—at the speaker.
食鎗糧 to be a soldier.
服藥丟鎗 take medicine and throw away the opium-pipe.
成年的抱着桿鎗不起來 he has always got his gun in his hand,—of an inveterate opium smoker.
鎗手 a spearman.

羌[1] 1264
R. 陽
C. *köng*
H. F. *kiong*
W. *c'iae*
N. *c'iañg*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'iang*
K. *kcng*
J. *kiō, kō*
A. *k'öng*
Even Upper.

An ancient tribe in Tangut, living from early times west of Ssŭch'uan and Kansuh. Tibetans. Obstinate. Strong. Educated. Elegant. To return. An exclamation.

戎羌 or **羌胡** or **羌人** tribes on the west of China.
自彼氏羌莫敢不來享 even from the Ch'iang of Ti, they dared not but come with their offerings.
羌內恕己以量人兮 condoning their own sins at the expence of others.
羌活 *Peucedanum decursivum*, Max.,—the variety with red flowers; *see* 12,073.

Read *chiang*[1]. In want.

羌量 famished and helpless,—as fledglings.

羌 1265

Correct form of 1264. [To be distinguished from **姜** 1233.]

唴[1] 1266
R. 漾
See 羌
SinkingUpper.

The crying of children.

蜣[1] 1267
R. 陽
C. *köng*
H. F. *kiong*
W. *c'iae*
N. *c'iañg*, v. *ts'oñg*
P. M. *ch'iang*
K. *kang*
J. *kiō, kō*
A. *k'öng*
Even Upper.

The dung-beetle.

蛣蜣 a small beetle, also known as the **推丸** pill-roller.
蜣螂之志在于轉丸 the energy of the dung-beetle is put into rolling its ball of dung,—every man to his trade.

唝[1] 1268
R. 江
See 腔
Even Upper.

Phlegm in the throat. The sound of coughing.

椌[1]
1269
R. 江東
See 腔空
Even Upper.

A small-sized 杭; *see* 2596.

瘽[1]
1270
R. 江
See 腔
Even Upper.

A disease of the throat. Vacuous; empty.

羫[1]
1271
R. 江送
See 腔空
A. *k'oung*
Even & Sinking Upper.

The ribs or skeleton of a sheep. A sheep's tendons.

七羫羊 seven sheep.

Read *k'ung*[4]. Dried mutton.

腔[1]
1272
R. 江
C. *hong*
H. F. *k'iong*
W. *c'iae*
N. *k'iañg*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'iang*
K. *kang*
J. *kō*
A. *hsang*, *k'oung*
Even Upper.

The breast. A tune. Accent of voice; brogue. Numerative of sheep; *see* 1271.

滿腔怨氣 her breast was full of resentment,—for wrongs inflicted.

腔子中便不出血 no blood however came from his neck,—at the point where his head had been cut off.

帶腔 with a tune to it.

腔調 a tune; a tone of voice or accent in speaking.

按腔合拍的 you must make time and tune go together,—cut your coat according to your cloth.

你改過腔來 you have altered your tune,—changed your views or behaviour.

然後翻腔轉謂 then he changed his tune and said that.....

他省了腔了 he begins to see his way.

高腔 high notes.

土腔太重 too much brogue; his local accent is too strong.

腔口好 his voice is well modulated.

京腔 a Peking accent.

裝腔 to assume an appearance; to put on airs.

腔[1]
1272

裝面腔 to assume a facial expression,—of anger, kindness, fear, etc. *See* 6605.

不必作腔 you needn't make such a fuss.

拿腔作勢 to bluff; to put on side.

腔子大 pretentious; bumptious.

人腔子 a vain, conceited fellow.

摔腔兒 you are fooling me.

起腔 to rise in one's demands; to strike for higher pay.

昆腔戲 play-actors from Soochow.

反腔 to get the better of,—in abuse or in argument.

柔毛一腔 one sheep.

瞠
1273

Same as 1272.

骹[1]
1274
R. 江
See 腔
Even Upper.

The end bone of the spine.

髑骹 the *os coccygis* or end bone of the spine.

爿[2]
1275
R. 陽
See 戕
Even Lower.

Radical 90, really a contraction of 牀. Used for 8595 as a numerative of shops, firms, etc. [To be distinguished from 片 9213.]

一爿酒店 a grog-shop. [爿 is here vulgarly read *pan*[1] and stands for 班.]

戕[1]
1276
R. 陽
C. *ts'öng*
H. *c'ts'ong*
F. *chiong*
W. *ziae*
N. *dziañg*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'iang*
K. *chang*
J. *shō*, *sō*
A. *töng*
Even Lower.

A spear; a lance. To wound; to kill.

戕傷 to wound.

戕暴 cruel; ruthless.

戕官 to slay officials.

戕賊 to do violence and injury to.

自戕 to commit suicide.

戕害生民 to destroy the people.

戕[1]
1276

戕物者必償其死 he who destroys a living creature shall pay the penalty with his own life,—in a future state.

子不戕，禮則然矣 I am not putting you to death wantonly, but in accordance with the rite.

牀[1]
1277
R. 陽
C. *ts'öng*
F. *ch'iong*
W. *ts'iae*
K. *chang*
J. *sō*, *shō*
A. *t'öng*
Even Irregular.

A heavy axe; a pole-axe. To hack; to wound.

取彼斧牀 they took their bills and axes.

自相牀賊 to injure oneself, or one's party.

篢[4]
1278
R. 養漾
See 槍將
Rising & Sinking Upper.

To split bamboos. A mat.

籮篢 the cross-sticks which strengthen the bottom of a basket.

漿[4]
1279
R. vulgar.
C. *tsöng*
H. *c'tsiong*
P. *chiang*[2]
See 將糧
Even Upper.

Paste. *See* 1210, 1254.

打漿子 or 冲漿子 to make paste.

漿糊刷 a paste-brush.

蹡
1280

Same as 1279.

蹡[4]
1281
R. 陽
See 鏘
A. *töng*
Even Upper.

To walk quickly. Used with 1260.

趨蹡不皇 go quickly but without haste,—*festina lente*.

蹡蹡 hurrying.

蹡蹡踉踉 hobbling away in a hurry.

鏘[1]
1282
R. 陽
See 槍
K. *chang*
J. *sō*, *shō*
A. *töng*, *t'öng*
Even Upper.

The ringing of bells; the jingling of stones or pieces of metal; the clank of chains.

和鳴鏘鏘 sounding in tinkling harmony.

音節鏗鏘 singing in perfect time.

錚 1283 — *See* 714.

墻 1284 — Same as 1289.

嬙[2] 1285
R. 陽 See 牆 Even Lower.

Female court officials.

嬪嬙 ladies of the bed-chamber under the Han dynasty.

王嬙 a concubine of 元帝 Yüan Ti of the Han dynasty, otherwise known as 昭君 Chao Chün. *See Biog. Dict.* [Not to be confounded with 毛嬙; *see* 7679].

檣[2] 1286
R. 陽 See 牆 Even Lower.

A boom; a gaff.

桅檣 or 女檣 a boom or a gaff.

帆檣 sails and spars.

牙檣 ivory spars,—used on the barge of the Emperor Ming Huang.

艢 1287 — Same as 1286.

廧 1288 — Same as 1289.

牆[2] 1289
R. 陽
C. *ts'öng*
H. *ts'iong*
F. *ch'iong*
W. *ziae*
N. *ziañg*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'iang*
K. *chang*
J. *shō, zō*
A. *töng*
Even Lower.

A wall.

牆脚下 at the foot of the wall.

泥牆 a mud wall.

砌牆 or 葺牆 to build a wall.

板打牆 to build a (mud) wall between boards.

盪牆 or 抹牆 to plaster a wall.

牆倒衆人推 every one gives a shove to a falling wall.

照牆 a screen wall.

峻宇雕牆 lofty roofs and carved walls,—figuratively used for wealth, etc.

無踰我牆 do not come leaping over my wall.

徹我牆屋 he has removed our walls and roofs.

山牆 or 金字牆 the end wall of a house.

牆[2] 1289

牆垣 walls high and low.

牆宇 buildings.

牆頭兒 the top of a wall.

牆壁不隔 walls cannot keep them out,—they can penetrate walls, as perfect Taoists are supposed to be able to do.

牆有耳伏寇在側 walls have ears and robbers lie concealed alongside.

牆垛子 a buttress.

城牆 the city walls.

女牆 a parapet; battlements. *See* 8986.

兄弟鬩于牆 brothers may quarrel at home,—but they will not outside.

牆內之變 domestic troubles.

在蕭牆之內 within the precincts of home.

禍起蕭牆 the trouble began at home.

幽于園牆之中 hid in a private house.

不學牆面 without study (of the Odes) you are as though face to a wall,—unable to see anything.

薔[2] 1290
R. 陽 職
See 牆 薔 Even and Entering Lower & Upper.

A red rose.

薔薇花 the cinnamon rose.

薔薇水 attar of roses.

薔薇露 rose-water. *See* 12,587.

蘠 1291 — Read *shih*[4]*. A species of water polygonum.

強[2] 1292
R. 陽 養
C. *⊆k'öng, ⊆k'öng, köng*[2]
H. *k'iong, ᶜkiong*
F. *kiong*
W. *djiae*
N. *djiañg, ᶜk'iañg*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'iang*
K. *kang*

Same as 1290.

Strong; violent; overbearing; relying on brute force. A remainder; a surplus.

見強 *see* 1671.

強弱 the strong and the weak.

強壯 strong and healthy.

爭強弱 to see which is the best man.

他比我強 he is stronger than I am,—in a trial of skill, etc.

強[2] 1292
J. *kiō, gō*
A. *köng*
Even and Rising Lower Irregular.

強人 a violent man; a clever man.

強人自有強人收 a strong man will be beaten by a strong man,—he will meet his match.

強人 or 強寇 or 強盜 robbers; highwaymen; robbery with violence.

強中更有強中手 there are always better men to be found even than the best.

強暴 or 強橫 violent; overbearing.

強些 a little better.

強爭 to strive for mastery.

強借 or 強乞 to violently insist upon, or ask for; to beg with threats. [These may also be read *ch'iang*[3].]

強戰 to fight fiercely; good at fighting.

舌強 sharp-tongued.

強打精神 to rouse one's energies.

強要 to insist upon.

強討 to demand from any one.

強搶 to rob with violence.

強買食物 to violently buy food, *i.e.* paying what one chooses.

強摘瓜菓不甚甜 if you pick melons and fruits when green, they will not be sweet.

自強 to exert oneself; to persevere; stable; firm; resolute. *See* 將 (read *chiang*[4]) 1212.

男兒當自強 a young man should exert himself.

恃強 to rely on one's superior force; to trust to violence.

剛強 wilful; obstinate.

心強,命不強 his will is strong, but his destiny is not strong,—fate is against him.

雖柔必強 though weak, he will surely become strong.

少飲強如醉 better drink little than get drunk.

不以爲強 not to consider advisable, or better than something else proposed.

算是強了 that will do; that is better.

強[2] 1292

强半 the larger half.
强水 acids.
硝强水 nitric acid.
强水房 a laboratory.
五軍兵强 the whole army in good fighting condition. [兵 refers both to men and weapons.] *See* 3276.
比沒有東西强 better than nothing at all.
强似 to surpass.
强盛 powerful,—of States.
强臣 powerful ministers.
强幹 competent; able.
不畏强禦 he does not fear the strong or the oppressive.
强哉矯 how firm in his energy.
賞賜百千强 he gave him more than a hundred thousand.
二兩六錢强 over *Tls.* 2.60.

Read *ch'iang*[3]. To compel. To force. To strengthen. To make an effort.

勉强 to force oneself to do anything, contrary to inclination, or which is beyond one's power to accomplish.
那是勉强說 or 那是强辯 that is special pleading.
我勉强說一個解法 I will venture upon an explanation of the passage,—which, if forced, is better than none.
强說 to force a person to speak; to extort a statement or confession.
和人强嘴 to bandy words with anyone.
强顏爲笑 forced a smile.
非其所欲不即强爲也 he would not force himself to do what he did not want to do.
强預人家事 to meddle in other people's affairs.
强姦 to violate; to rape. [Commonly read *ch'iang*[1].]
將以强合 tried to rape her.
强輸官稅 to force to pay Government duties.

強[2] 1292

强制 to force a rule upon.
强求 to urgently demand; to covet.
强求不得 not to be forced out; not to be insisted upon; not to be coveted.
富貴莫强求 do not strive too much to obtain riches and honours.
强而後可 the only way is to force him.
强留 to detain by force.
屈强 perverse; contrary.
强忍 to force oneself to bear.
强性 a violent disposition.
强派 to insist on sending; to force one to go.
强行 to force oneself to do anything.
木强 stiff as a stick; mulish; not to be made to do anything.
强壓着頭 to leave one no option but to....
强拗着 obstinately.
强逼 to coerce.
强他不過 you cannot force him to.....
强要 to insist on,—what is not one's rightful due.
强讓 to press on,—as food, etc.
强情 to pretend to a feeling; to insist on a thing being what it really is not.
强佔 to seize forcibly; to usurp.
强入 to force something on, or in, or into.
雖强記猶不清 though I try hard to recollect, I am not clear about it.
道與一,神之强名也 *Tao* and *One* are forced names for God.
强言而答 answered with forced composure.
不免有間之未强 it is impossible to avoid interstices which cannot be brought together.

强 1293

Same as 1292.

㱕[4] 1294
R. 養
See 襁 Rising.

To exert one's strength. To pursue. To resist.

㯳[4] 1295
R. 漾
See 强 SinkingLower.

A trap to catch animals, or a net for birds.

鯨 1296

See 2202.

CHIAO.

爻[1] 1297
R. 肴
C. H. *káu*
F. *kau*, v. *ka*
W. *koa*
N. *cioa*, *koa*, v. *goa*
P. M. *chiau*
Y. *chioa*
Sz. *chiau*
K. *kio*
J. *kō*, *kiō*
A. *giau*
Even Upper.

To cross; to interlock; to unite; to blend; to exchange; to join. Friendship; intercourse. To hand over; *see* 5977. Both together; all.

爻脚 to cross the legs. *See below.*
爻鋒 or 爻兵 to cross blades,—to fight.
爻合 to blend; to be united; sexual intercourse.
爻手 to fold the arms across the breast; to cross hands; to fight; to strive. *See below.*
你同他爻過手沒有 have you had a try with him?—to see who is the best man at anything.
爻鎖 to lock together.
爻雜 to mix; to blend; thick; close.
爻盞 *see* 8781.
爻界 or 爻疆 adjoining territories; conterminous.
爻錯 crosswise and diagonally; interlocking,—as adjoining countries with a crooked frontier.
獻酬爻錯 they present the cup and drink in turn.
爻齒 dove-tailed; interlocking.
爻涉 mutually involving,—the intercourse between two countries.

交[1] 1297

交易 mutual exchange; barter; trade; commerce.

終日不交一言 all day long without exchanging a word.

交碍 to interfere one with the other; to affect prejudicially.

四五月之交 the point of junction between the fourth and fifth months,—the last day of one and the first of the other.

夏秋之交 between summer and autumn.

交夏後 just after the beginning of summer.

交白露後 just after the "White Dew." *See* 節 1477.

交亥時 about 9 o'clock p.m.

交申時 about 3 o'clock p.m.

十月之交 at the conjunction in the tenth month,—of the sun and moon.

交情 friendship; intercourse.

交好 or 交和 to be on terms of friendship. [The second is also gate against gate, of two hostile camps pitched opposite to one another.]

好交 easy to get on with.

交友 or 交結朋友 to make friends.

交長了 became more intimate.

結交 to establish a friendship.

結交須勝己 we should choose our friends among those who are superior to ourselves.

善與人交，一受知終身不易 he understood the art of making friends, and if he once admitted a man to friendship it was known that he would never change.

絕交 to break off a friendship.

君子交絕，不出惡言 the superior man breaks off an acquaintanceship without unpleasant words.

交接 to receive and entertain,—a visitor.

不明交接之道 not to know the rules of social intercourse.

今人結交惟結面 the men of to-day make friendships only of the face,—not of the heart.

交[1] 1297

淡交 intercourse without warmth,—a mere acquaintanceship.

君子淡如水，交久情益深 the superior man is cold, but his friendship is strengthened by time.

小人甘似蜜，轉眼成仇人 the mean man is sweet as honey (demonstrative), but his friendship readily changes to hate.

愼所交與 be careful as to your friendships.

文字交 a literary friendship.

父交子往 the sons carry on their father's friendships.

神交 spiritual intercourse,—the friendship of two persons who have never seen each other.

交媾 sexual intercourse.

交盃盞 the nuptial cup,—two cups joined by a piece of red thread.

喝交杯 to drink the nuptial cup,—as man and wife do together, on the wedding-day.

鬼交 unnatural intercourse.

交遊甚廣 he has friends everywhere.

其交也以道 his friendships are also in accordance with Tao.

貴易交 men of position easily find friends.

心交 a cordial friendship. *See* 8227.

難打交道 it is difficult to keep friends with him.

氷炭之交 the alliance of ice and red-hot coal,—an impossible friendship.

交義不交財 be friends with a man's goodness, and not with his wealth.

交兌 to pay; to make payment.

交給 to hand over; to allow.

交給我作 let me do it.

交出 to deliver up.

交價 to pay the price.

交付 or 交執 or 交盤 or 交與 or 交代 to give to; to hand over to.

交[1] 1297

交割 or 交代清楚 to hand over everything,—as to one's successor in office. *See* 4439.

須是三日內交付與我 you must hand it over to me within three days.

交印 to hand over the seal,—to hand over charge.

交還 or 交回 to restore; to repay.

交納 to pay,—as duty.

交保 to hand over to a bailsman; to release on security coming forward.

交往 to associate with; to have transactions with.

交關 having transactions with; transactions between.

交帶 to hand over to the custody of.....

交替 to substitute; to be substituted.

交迫 crowded together.

交口 to wrangle.

交貨 to deliver goods.

交談 to hold an interview with; to have conversation.

交月 to hand over duty at a yamên at the expiry of one's term. *See* 10,721.

交到 to deliver to.

交差 to hand over to the custody of police,—as warrants.

交解 to send to; to forward.

交來 to be handed over.

交卸 to give over charge.

交收 to make over to.

交手 to hand to one; a trading constituent; to hand to ..... personally; also used for 脚手 and pronounced *chiao*[1] *shou*[3], scaffolding. *See above.*

交於來手 to hand to the bearer.

交入 to pay into.

交案 to bring before a court.

交拜 to salute,—as a bridegroom his bride, by four prostrations and four head-knockings.

交捕 to give one in charge to the police.

交[1] 1297

交戰 to cross arms; to meet in battle.

左手交銀，右手交人 with the left hand I take the money you give, with the right hand I deliver over the man.

交足 or 交清 to pay in full; to clear off a debt.

交加 to pile one on the top of the other; to mix with.

未嘗交加士類 has not mixed with educated men.

毆踢交加 both beating and kicking him.

雨雪交加 raining and snowing all at once.

雷電交作 thundered and lightened at the same time.

當道者交章攻賈 the mandarins all memorialised against Chia.

上下交征利 superiors and inferiors will try to snatch this profit from one another.

交雜 in disorder; pell-mell.

交亂四國 they throw the whole kingdom (its four quarters) into confusion.

交脛國 the cross-legged nation.

交趾 (or 阯) 國 Cochin-China (*see* 13,781), which was subject under the Han dynasty to China. The Chinese characters represent a native name for the aborigines of Annam, said by some to be derived from the separation of their big toes from the rest of the foot, like thumbs. *See* 11,009.

交交黃鳥，止于棘 they flit about, the yellow birds, and rest upon the jujube trees.

交州 old name for Turfan.

佼[3] 1298
R. 巧肴
See 狡 Rising Upper.

Handsome; beautiful.

佼人 a beauty.

佼好 lovely.

佼人僚兮 how lovely is that beautiful lady!

咬 1299

See 12,939.

姣[3] 1300
R. 巧肴
See 狡交 Rising and Even Upper.

Handsome; pretty. Coquettish. Artful.

姣美 or 姣俏 beautiful; captivating.

姣態 of attractive manner; winsome.

姣童 a pretty lad.

寵而施姣 I love her and she employs winsome ways.

姣生養慣 delicately brought up. *See* 1334.

挍[4] 1301
R. 肴效
See 交 Even & Sinking Upper.

To compare. To criticise. To oppose. Used with 1302, 1311. *See* 2515.

挍講是非 to discuss the rights and wrongs; to criticise.

君父之命不挍 do not oppose the commands of prince or father.

校[4] 1302
R. 效
C. H. F. *hau, kau*
W. *oa, ᶜkoa*
N. *yoa, cioa, koa*
P. M. *hsiau, chiau*
Y. *hsioa, chioa*
Sz. *hsiau, chiau*
K. *hyo, kyo*
J. *kō, giō, kiō*
A. *hieu*
Sinking & Rising Lower and Upper.

To compare; to collate; to revise for publication. To oppose. A wooden collar or stocks.

計校 to compare accounts; to audit; to "settle up" with; to have an altercation. Also, a device.

校書 to collate books. Also a nickname applied to a higher class of semi-educated courtesans.

校訂 or 校正 to revise; to correct,—as the manuscript of a book before it is cut on blocks. This duty is generally undertaken by some literary friend whose name appears jointly with that of the author.

考校 or 校勘 to collate; to compare.

先要校對 they must first be compared.

校誤 to correct errors; to revise.

校對無訛 I have compared them and found no error.

相差各校一寸 an inch difference (in size) between each of them.

誠如所言已校五分矣 if it is really as you say, that makes a difference of one half.

校閱 to examine; to verify.

挍[4] 1302

犯而不校 though offended against, entering into no altercation.

荷校 to carry the cangue.

校刀子 foot-swordsmen.

Read *hsiao*[4]. A building for a school. An enclosure for horses.

學校 a Government school; an academy; education. *See* 4839.

校者教也 the word *hsiao* means to teach.

校尉 a petty official employed at the city gate to check entries; a master controller; Governor of a Protectorate under the Han dynasty, etc.

校人 a fish-pond keeper; a steward.

前鋒校 sergeant of the vanguard division.

親軍校 sergeant of the Palace Guards.

狡[3] 1303
R. 巧
C. H. *káu*
F. *kieu*, v. *kau*
W. *koa*
N. *cioa*
P. M. *chiau*
Y. *chioa*
Sz. *chiau*
K. *kio*
J. *kō, kiō*
A. *giau*
Rising Upper.

Crafty; clever.

狡猾 or 狡獪 or 狡詐 cunning; crafty.

狡徒 a sharper; a smart fellow.

狡計 a crafty trick.

狡童十數輩 ten or a dozen kinds of performing boys.

狡兎三窟 like the cunning hare with three holes to its burrow,—said of crafty people, but meaning that in the end they get caught.

狡棍 a fraudulent villain.

狡賴 to prevaricate; shifty, as one trying to get out of his responsibilities.

狡戾 wicked; bad; brutal.

狡毛 perverse; quarrelsome.

狡犬 a black Peking dog.

狡飾 fabricated; pretended.

狡强 craft and violence.

狡譎 or 狡執 tricky; fraudulent.

狡展 or 狡供 to prevaricate.

狡謀 to conspire to; crafty designs.

狡[3]
1303

狡攞 to prevail on by one's representations.
狡諉 fraudulent delay; evasion.
狡避 to evade punishment by false statements.
狡鬧的 loud; extravagant; *outré*, of dress, etc.
狡情 stubborn; perverse.

珓[4]
1304
R. 効
H. *kau*, *kʻau*
F. *kau*, v. *ka*
See 較
Sinking Upper.

Two pieces of wood, originally of stone, shaped like kidneys, with one side convex and the other flat. They are called **珓杯** or **珓卦**, and are pitched up in the air by suppliants at temples in front of the altar of the god to whom their prayers are addressed. If both convex sides turn up, the answer is **陽陽** indifferently good; if both flat sides turn up, it is **陰陰** negative and bad; but if one convex and one flat, the answer is **勝珓** or **勝卦** absolutely affirmative, and the prayer will be granted.

卜珓 to consult the oracle, as above.

皎[3]
1305
R. 皛
C. H. *káu*
F. *kieu*
W. *koa*
See 狡繳
A. *kieu*
Rising Upper Irregular.

The bright white moon. Effulgent; splendid. Pure; immaculate.

皎日 bright daylight.
月色皎兮滿畫堂 the bright moonlight filled the gay hall.
皎潔 pure and unsullied.
白石皎皎 the white rocks stand glistening.
月出皎兮 the moon comes forth in her brightness.

筊[3]
1306
R. 肴 蕭 巧
Generally used for 珓
Generally Sinking Upper.

A bamboo rope.

筊筊 a kind of pan-pipes.
筊張 coarse bamboo matting, lined with leaves and used for roofing.

絞[3]
1307
R. 巧
See 狡
Rising Upper.

To bind; to wrap; to twist. To strangle. Unceremonious.

絞纜 to twist ropes.
絞緊些 bind it a little tighter.
把他絞住了 bound it firmly.
絞頭布 cloth twisted round the head,—a turban.
絞紗 to spin thread.
三絞繩 a rope of three strands.
絞起來 upset,—of the stomach.
絞樁 the windlass used to hoist boats up the sluices in the Grand Canal; the stake at which criminals are strangled.
問絞 to condemn to strangulation.
絞罪 the punishment of strangulation. *See* 307.
定絞罪 to sentence to strangulation.
絞死 death by strangling.
絞縊 to hang; death by hanging.
直絞 blunt; brusque.
絞刺人非 to show up the faults of others.

茭[1]
1308
R. 肴
F. *kau*, v. *ka*
See 交
Even Upper.

Another name for 1218, a kind of aquatic grass, the stalks of which are called **茭笋** at Canton, **茭白** at Shanghai, and **茭瓜** at Peking. Dried grass; fodder.

茭耳菜 a kind of water-cress.
地民茭牧其中 the people pasture their cattle there.
峙乃芻茭 to collect forage for camp animals.
茭塘司 the township in which Whampoa stands.
茭葦 Kajang,—leaves of palm-trees used by the Malays for paper and thatching houses.

蛟[1]
1309
R. 肴
See 交
Even Upper.

A scaly dragon.

螞蟻蛟 the ant-dragon,—supposed to be gradually produced in the earth by myriads of ants.
騰蛟起鳳 a rising dragon and a soaring phœnix,—a great scholar.

蛟[1]
1309

蛟龍豈是池中物 how is a dragon a thing to be kept in a pond?—figuratively used of scope for men of talent.
一淵不兩蛟 there cannot be two dragons in one pool. *See* 4699.

絞[3]
1310
R. 篠
See 恔
A. *hau*[2]
Rising Upper.

Leathern trousers.

絞衧 water-tight leathern leggings, worn by fishermen and others who have to stand a long time in the water.

較[4]
1311
R. 效 覺
See 覺 攪
Sinking and Entering Upper.

To compare. To test.

比較 or **較量** to compare,—to see which is the bigger, etc.
較對 to compare,—to see that they agree. Used for 1302.
較重 comparatively heavier.
較多 and **較少** comparatively more and comparatively less,—than previously, than usual, etc.
較多幾至一元有半 nearly a dollar and a half more,—than, etc.
較爲近理 more in accordance with what is right or fitting,—than some other plan.
較早 sooner; earlier.
較兌 to tally; to agree.
較勘 to have knowledge about; to compare.
較量勁 to see who is the best man.
較準 to adjust to a standard; to equalise.
較準砝碼 weights that have been verified, or adjusted according to standard.
較之 compared with.....
大較 generally; on the average.
較射 trials of archery.
較然 bright; correct.
較繁 perplexing; troublesome.
較轉 to equivocate.
較臺 to see who can drink the most.

較[4] 1311

Read *chio*[3]*. The state carriage of a nobleman.

猗重 *ch'ung*[2] 較兮 there he is in his chariot with its two high sides.

郊[1] 1312
R. 肴
See 交
Even Upper.

Waste land. The uninhabited suburb of a city; country, as opposed to town. Borders; frontiers. Suburban altars; sacrifices.

郊野 the country,—as opposed to town.

郊郭 the country outside the walls of a city.

郊外 in the country; in the wilds, beyond the pale of civilisation.

農郊 suburbs under cultivation.

適彼樂郊 to go to that happy land,—where good government prevails.

陳于商郊 in battle-array on the borders of Shang.

用牲于郊牛二 offered two bulls as victims in the suburbs.

郊社不修 he neglects the sacrifices to Heaven and Earth.

自郊徂宮 from the border altars I have gone to the ancestral temple.

郊廟 a temple for sacrifices to Heaven and to ancestors.

郊天 to sacrifice to Heaven,—as the Emperor does.

郊祀 the State sacrifices and worship.

郊社之禮所以事上帝 the ceremonial of the sacrifice to Heaven and Earth is worship of God.

西郊 the plain on the west of a city; the execution ground.

十途郊 the ten guilds of associations at Amoy, under which all the import and export trades are distributed.

鉸[1] 1313
R. 巧 効
F. v. *ka*
See 交
Rising & Sinking Upper.

Pivots on which a Chinese door turns. A hinge. To shear; to cut.

釘鉸 the pin of a hinge.

鎖鉸 the bolt of a Chinese lock.

一把鉸剪 a pair of shears.

鉸[1] 1313

鉸紙花 to cut out paper flowers.

鉸衣裳 to cut out clothes.

Read *chiao*[3]. A slender knife, called 鉸刀子, with which barbers cut the hairs in the ear and nose.

餃[3] 1314
R. 効
C. *káu*
H. *ko*
F. *kieu*
W. *ciöe*
N. *cioa*
P. M. *chiau*
Y. *chioa*
Sz. *chiau*
K. J. A. not used
Colloquial Irregular.

A meat dumpling.

水餃子 or 煮餃子 or 餃餌 or 餃子 a boiled dumpling made of dough and containing meat.

鮫[1] 1315
R. 肴
See 交
Even Upper.

A large shark.

鮫鰤 a fabulous fish of immense size; a leviathan.

馬鮫郎 the mango fish (*Polynemus xanthonemus*).

鮫人 a mermaid. She is said to be able to spin beneath the water, and to shed pearls for tears.

鵁[1] 1316
R. 肴
See 交
Even Upper.

A long-legged bird, the 鵁鶄 or 魚鵁, described as having a mallard's body, long legs, and a reddish feathery crest. Its colour is dun yellow; it makes its nest in the hollows of high trees; and its young hold on to its wings with their beaks and are carried down to feed on fish.

鵁鸕 or 頭鵁 a cormorant.

焦[1] 1317
R. 蕭
C. *tsiu*
H. *tsiau*
F. *chieu*
W. *tsiöe*

Scorched; burnt; singed. Anxious; harassed. Name of a feudal State. *See* 1323.

炒焦 to burn in roasting.

焦黑 blackened; burnt black.

焦[1] 1317
N. *tsiau*
P. M. *chiau*
Y. *chioa*
Sz. *chiau*
K. *ch'o*
J. *shō*
A. *tieu*
Even Upper.

晒焦了 sunburnt.

焦炭 coke.

焦煠糕 a kind of fried cake.

飯焦 the coating or crust of rice left in the pot after boiling.

焦頭爛額 scorched head and smashed forehead,—exposed to great dangers. Alluding to injuries received by certain people who aided in putting out a fire at a friend's house.

焦疤乾 dry as a scab,—at the last extremity.

焦尾 a lute,—alluding to the story of one made from a charred log of the *wu-t'ung* tree, which an enthusiast rescued from the flames for that purpose.

焦月 the sixth moon,—from its great heat.

焦燥 parched; hot, as a bilious stomach; anxious; worried.

整居焦穫 when they confidently occupied Chiao and Huo.

焦棗 fire-dried dates.

焦思 anxiety.

焦黃 bright yellow; sallow; auburn.

焦悶 or 心焦 sad at heart; melancholy.

心焦 or 焦灼 vexed; harassed.

焦舌兒 a burnt tongue,—a lisp.

焦雷 a thunder-clap.

焦山 Silver I., near Chinkiang.

焦脆 or 酥焦 crisp.

僬[1] 1318
R. 蕭 嘯
See 焦
Even Upper.

To understand quickly and clearly. Clever.

以己之僬僬,受人之撄撄 those who think themselves cunning will be fooled by others.

僬僥國 a race of pygmies, three feet in height.

Read *chiao*[3].

僬僬 hurriedly.

噍[4] 1318*a*
R. 嘯 蕭 尤
See 轎 Sinking Lower and Even Upper.

To munch.

無噍類 not a muncher (*i.e.* soul) left,—as after a massacre.

Read *chiao*[1]. Shrill.

Read *ch'iu*[1]. To twitter.

燋[4] 1319
R. 蕭 藥
See 焦 Even Upper.

To burn moxa; to cauterise; to scorch; to char.

炙三燋 to cauterise thrice.

燋心 heart-burn.

燋木 to char wood.

癄[1] 1320
R. 蕭
See 焦 樵 Even Upper & Lower.

Thin; shrivelled; lean.

癄瘁 cadaverous; emaciated.

礁[1] 1321
R. vulgar.
C. *ts'iu*
W. *ts'iöe*
N. *ts'ioa*
P. *sch'iau*
M. *sch'iau, ch'iau*
Y. *ch'ioa*
A. *stiau*
Even Irregular.

Rocks which wash at low tide. Rocks generally; stones in a river.

礁石 a rock.

觸礁 to run on a rock.

礁淺 to ground; to run on a rock.

繑[1] 1322
R. 蕭
See 焦 Even Upper.

Raw fibres of the nettle-hemp *(Bœhmeria)* not yet rotted.

繑麻 undressed hemp.

膲[1] 1323
R. 蕭
See 焦 Even Upper.

The parts of the body between the heart and the groin, consisting of imaginary organs and passages, supposed to play an important part in the operations of digestion and secretion.

三膲 three divisions of the body between the heart and the groin; the peritoneum, the pleura, and the pericardium.

Read *chiao*[4]. Want of flesh. Out of season, as food.

蕉[1] 1324
R. 蕭
See 焦 Even Upper.

The plantain or banana. Fuel; straw. *See* 8520.

香蕉 the plantain (*Musa sapientum*).

甘蕉 or 美人蕉 the banana (*Musa paradisiaca*).

蕉子 or 芭蕉 plantains or bananas.

香牙蕉 green-skinned plantains.

鼓槌蕉 the triangular plantain.

鳳尾蕉 the phœnix-tail plantain (*Cycas revoluta* or *Cycas circinalis*),—a sort of palm.

蕉樹 the palm tree.

蕉扇 palm-leaf fans,

蕉葛 linen made from plantain fibre.

水蕉花 *Canna Indica.*

綠蕉葉上作字 to write on green plantain leaves,—as was done by a student of old, for want of better material.

種蕉學書 to sow a plantain tree and study,—in reference to the last entry, and in general allusion to self-taught men.

蕉薪 fuel.

覆之以蕉 he covered it with brushwood or undergrowth.

醮[4] 1325
R. 嘯
See 焦 Sinking Upper.

To sacrifice and pour out libations to the dead. A thanksgiving service. Religious rites. Completed; finished.

打醮 or 作醮 or 建醮 or 設醮 to celebrate the festival of All-Souls.

再醮 to re-marry,—as a widow.

醮席 a wedding-feast.

打火星醮 the annual festival to the God of Fire.

平安醮 thanksgiving service after the disappearance of an epidemic.

呼道士醮章 he summoned a Taoist priest to present a memorial (of his wrongs to God).

設醮 to arrange prayers for the sick.

父母醮之 her parents offered up prayers,—for her recovery.

滿心戚醮 inflamed in heart, —as with a desire of gain.

水醮 the water dried up.

鐎[1] 1326
R. 蕭
See 焦 Even Upper and Lower.

A soldier's brass kettle, holding about a peck.

鐎斗 a pan for cooking.

醮[1] 1327
R. 蕭
See 焦 Even Upper.

A shrivelled-up face.

醮顇 wrinkled and worn-out,— with care and age.

鷦[1] 1328
R. 蕭
See 焦 Even Upper.

A small bird like the wren.

鷦鷯 the tailor-bird (*Orthotomus*).

僥[3] 1329
R. 蕭
C. *ts'iu*
H. *ts'iau*
F. *ts'ieu, ts'yeu*
W. *ts'iöe, ts'iöe*
N. *yoa*
P. *ts'chiau*
M. *ts'hsiau*
Y. *ts'chioa*
K. *kio*
J. *kiō*
A. *ts'kieu*
Even Upper Irregular.

By mere chance. Used for 1364. *See* 12,228.

小人行險以僥倖 the mean man acts recklessly, trusting to his luck.

僥價 to try to evade payment.

Read *yao*[2]. A race of pygmies. *See* 1318. False; deceitful.

澆[1] 1330
R. 蕭
C. *ts'iu*
H. *hiau*
F. *ts'ieu, ngieu*
W. *ciöe, hsiöe*
N. *cioa*
P. *chiau, hsiau*
M. *chiau, hsiau*
K. *kio*, v. *yo*
J. *kiō*
A. *kieu*
Even Upper.

To sprinkle; to moisten; to water; *see* 10,128. Bad; perfidious.

澆花 to water flowers.

澆淋 to water.

澆灌之功 the merit of watering,—a garden.

澆燭 to make candles by dipping wicks in tallow.

澆風 bad customs, or bad reputation, of a place.

澆[1] 1330

澆漓 weak; spoilt; demoralised.
澆薄 ungrateful; treacherous.
澆腸 to moisten one's guts,—with wine.

Read *liao*[2]. An eddy.

嶠[4] 1331
R. 嘯
See 蹺竅 Sinking Upper.

Uneven, as a path. Uneasy in mind.

我亦平行踏虧嶠 I also went stumbling over the rough path.

嶠[4] 1332
R. 嘯
See 轎 Sinking Lower.

The ridge or highest part of a mountain. A mountain path.

員嶠 a lofty mountain in Shantung, one of the five where the genii dwell.
海嶠 seaboard regions.
閩嶠 Fuhkien.

憍[1] 1333
R. 蕭
See 叫 Even Upper.

A low-minded man flushed with success. A braggart. Self-indulgent. Kind; compassionate.

嬌[1] 1334
R. 蕭篠
See 叫 Even Upper.

Beautiful; graceful. Delicate. Dear; petted.

嬌姿 elegant; graceful.
嬌媚 or 嬌美 handsome; pretty.
嬌態 graceful; attractive.
嬌嫩 (also = *fragile*) or 妖嬌 fascinating; bewitching.
嬌艷 gay; bright; pretty.
喚嬌娘 call out the handsome woman,—a name given to the instrument by which the hawker of women's finery makes his approach known.
嬌貴 dainty; delicate; high-born.
嬌羞 bashful; modest.
嬌柔 delicate; tender.
嬌生 to spoil.
嬌寵 endearing.
嬌滴滴 beautiful in every way.
嬌惰 effeminate and lazy.

嬌[1] 1334

嬌娜 lovely.
爭奈嬌波不顧人 alas! the beautiful eyes are only painted and cannot see you,—of a portrait.
嬌童 good-looking boys.
嬌妻 a beautiful wife; my dear wife.
嬌養 to bring up delicately; to spoil, as a child.
嬌養 (or 慣)忤逆兒 to bring up children delicately is to make them unfilial. *See* 8655.
嬌兒不孝 a spoilt child is never filial.
嬌粧 a wedding-dress.
嬌客 a term of respect used to a daughter's husband.
黃嬌 the yellow beauty,—wine, which in China is almost invariably of this colour.
詐嬌 querulous; peevish.
嬌聲 a kind, winning tone. Also, shrill-voiced.
若得阿嬌，當以金屋貯之 if I could get A-chiao, I would keep her in a golden house,—said by 武帝 Wu Ti of the Han dynasty, when a child, in reference to the little girl who afterwards became one of his consorts.

撟[3] 1335
R. 篠嘯
See 橈 for which much used
K. *kio*
A. *ʿkieu*
Rising & Sinking Lower.

To lift up the hand. To grasp. Firm; unyielding. To twist; to bend. Used with 1340.

撟然剛折 of unbending straightness.
舌撟 *ch'iao*[4] 然而不下 his tongue was stiff and would not move,—to speak.

敽[3] 1336
R. 篠
See 叫 Rising Upper.

To roll up; to tie up.

連敽 to tie up.
敽乃干 have the laces of your shields well secured.

蟜[3] 1337
R. 篠
See 叫 Rising Upper.

A species of ant. To wriggle.

夭蟜 writhing,—as of a snake.

譑[3] 1338
R. 篠
See 叫 Rising Upper.

To raise one horn higher than the other.

郭其目，譑其角 glared with its eyes and cocked its horns,—as a bull.

譑[3] 1339
R. 篠
See 叫 Rising Upper.

To tattle.

糾譑人罪 to tell of the faults of others; to sneak.

矯[3] 1340
R. 篠
P. ᶜ*chiau*, v. *ʂchiau*
See 叫 Rising Upper.

To feign; to dissemble. To force; to oppose. Martial; strong; hard. To raise. To regulate. Straight. *See* 12,496.

矯命不相承稟 to feign orders and not hand up the petition.
矯詔决之 put her to death by a forged edict.
矯情 in opposition to the feelings,—of the people. Also, capricious; arbitrary; wilfully eccentric.
矯託 to make a pretence to,—know anything or anybody.
矯誣上天 falsely assuming the sanction of God.
矯强 to force; to compel; unreasonable; exorbitant.
矯住理 to insist on one's way.
老子乃矯時之說 Lao Tzŭ's doctrines were but wilful opposition to prevailing doctrines.
矯揉造作 to play hard and soft (*i.e.* fast and loose) according as interest dictates.
矯廉 to strain after virtue; over-scrupulousness.
矯健 vigorous; brave.
矯矯虎臣 his martial-looking tiger leaders.
矯首 to lift up the head.
外無所矯，則內全我朴 with no external rules of conduct, I am able to perfect my inner (and natural) integrity.
矯正 to put right.

矯[3] 1340

囚拘念輕矯 the prisoner thinks of (longs for) milder restraint, *i.e.* for liberty.

揉曲爲矯 to bend the crooked and make it straight.

轎[4] 1341

R. 嘯 蕭

C. *kiu*
H. *k'iau*
F. *kieu*
W. *djiöe*
N. *djioa*
P. M. *chiau*
Y. *chioa*
Sz. *chiau*
K. *kio*
J. *kiō, giō*
A. *kieu*

Sinking Lower.

A sedan-chair, borne in China upon the shoulders. The Emperor has 16 bearers; a prince of the blood 8; the high provincial authorities 8,—though except on State occasions, or when travelling, they never use more than 4. All other officials down to a Prefect, 4, including a Dist. Magistrate if actually in office. The chairs of all officials down to and inclusive of the 三司 (*see* 10,250) are green; below this, blue, with slight variations of detail. Foreign Consuls in China are entitled to use green chairs. *See* 574.

轎子 a sedan-chair.

一頂 or 一乘 or 一坐 (or 座) 轎 one sedan-chair.

轎衣子 the lining of a chair.

轎桿 or 轎杠 the chair-poles.

轎頂 the knob at the top of a chair.

轎圍 the curtain of the chair.

轎担 the short pole, used when there are four bearers, to prop up the chair while they change shoulders, wait at a door, etc.

轎夫 or 轎班 chair-bearers; chair-coolies.

擡轎 to carry a chair.

他是坐轎子來的 he came in a chair.

亮轎 an open chair,—used by military officials.

顯轎 an open chair, as used by the Examiners for M. A. degree when entering the Exam. hall.

轎簾 a chair-screen.

轎[4] 1341

轎櫃 the space under the seat of a travelling chair, in which things can be put.

轎廳 the chair hall,—the first large hall in the range of a Chinese house.

花轎 or 喜轎 a bridal chair,—always red and heavily gilt.

竹轎 a bamboo chair.

過山轎 a light mountain chair.

騾馱轎 a mule litter.

八擡轎 or 八座轎 an eight-bearer chair.

燒轎馬 to burn a sedan-chair and a horse, both of paper, for the use in the next world of a person just deceased.

噘轎 or 起轎 or 裝轎 to tip up one end of a chair while on the ground, so that a person may step over the poles.

不慌不忙, 踱下轎來 he quietly alighted from his chair.

驕[1] 1342

R. 蕭

See 叫 Even Upper.

A restive horse. Proud; arrogant; boastful.

驕傲 or 驕誇 or 驕矜 or 心驕氣傲 arrogant; proud; haughty; boastful; presumptuous.

不以富貴驕人 did not treat people haughtily because of his wealth and rank.

驕奢淫佚 pride, extravagance, lewdness, and idleness.

驕縱 overbearing; regardless of any one or their advice.

憤驕 blustering; noisily arrogant.

驕泰 purse-proud.

驕肆 aggressively rude, or violent.

驕慢 to treat with contempt.

鱎[3] 1343

R. 蕭

See 叫 Even Upper.

A name for all forms of the genus Culter, a fish peculiar to China.

鷮[1] 1344

R. 蕭

See 叫 Even Upper.

A species of long-tailed pheasant.

鷮鷮 the "cluck" of this pheasant, from which its name is said to be derived.

鷮雉 the long-tailed or Tartar pheasant.

驕 1345

See 3245.

膠[1] 1346

R. 肴 效

F. *keu, kau*, v. *ka*
N. v. *koa*

See 交 Even Upper.

Glue; gum. Sticky; to adhere to. Obstinate. *See* 4276.

牛皮膠 cow's glue.

魚膠 fish-glue; isinglass.

黃明膠 clarified glue.

麵筋膠 flour and lime mixed for joiner's work.

鍊膠 to make glue,—by boiling with hot water.

膠液 melted glue.

膠粘 to glue.

膠住 stuck fast,—*e.g.* ice-bound.

似魚膠粘口, 一字不開 not uttering a word, as though his lips were glued up.

膠固力 the power of cohesion.

膠連 banded together,—as associates in some plot.

如膠之愛 love which adheres like glue.

既見君子, 德音孔膠 when I see the superior man, his virtuous reputation attaches me to him.

膠舟 the vessel, fastened with glue instead of nails, by means of which the people of 楚 Ch'u compassed the death of 周昭王 Chao Wang of the Chou dynasty.

美人膠 bandoline for the hair.

三仙膠 a medicine made of tortoise-shell, deer's-horns, and tiger's-bones, boiled together.

阿膠 a medicinal glue, named from 東阿縣 Tung-o Hsien in Shantung, where there is a

膠井 glue well, from the water of which a tonic is made by

膠[1] 1346

boiling an ass's skin in it for seven days. Used for dysmenorrhœa.

膠膠擾擾乎 what utter confusion and turmoil!

膠葛 the complications which arise from disputes of any kind. Used with 1348.

膠添自謂堅，不如雷與陳 glue and varnish bind fast, but not so fast as the love of 雷義 Lei I for 陳重 Ch'ên Chung of the Han dynasty. The former having gained an honour wished to give it up in favour of his friend, and on this being refused, he feigned madness, with the best result to both.

膠添相投 sticking together like glue and varnish,—of intimate friends.

膠柱鼓瑟 trying to play the cithern with the stops glued fast,—pig-headed.

膠州 a Department in the south-west of Shantung.

澆[1] 1347
R. 肴
See 交 Even Upper.

Name of a river. Extensive.

澆瀉浩汗 a barren waste of waters.

轇[1] 1348
R. 肴
See 交 Even Upper.

Indistinct; confused.

轇轕不清 in a state of confusion,—as badly-kept accounts, etc. *See* 1346.

車轇子 the nave of a wheel.

澆[3] 1349
R. 巧
See 攪
J. *kō*, *kiō*
A. *kau*
Rising Upper.

A small boiler or kettle. To stir up; to mix.

把糖澆一澆 stir up the sugar.

澆和勻了 it is evenly mixed.

椒[1] 1350
R. 蕭
See 焦 Even Upper.

Spice-plants of various kinds. Peppery.

椒樹 the pepper tree.

椒麵 or 椒粉 or 椒末 ground pepper.

紅椒 or 辣椒 red pepper; cayenne pepper.

椒[1] 1350

胡椒麵 black pepper for the table.

花椒 the pepper-tree of China (*Zanthoxylon piperitum*, L.).

川椒 pepper from Ssŭch'uan.

椒房 pepper room,—private apartments of the Empress, so called because (1) an Empress of the Han had the walls of her palace smeared with pepper in order to generate warmth, or (2) because she always had a supply of pepper flowers about her, hoping to be fruitful, like them.

椒聊之實，蕃衍盈升 the clusters of a pepper plant, large and luxuriant, would fill a pint.

貽我握椒 give me a stalk of the pepper plant.

有椒其馨 like pepper is their smell.

椒月 a name for the 12th moon.

獻椒花之頌 to present pepper-flowers (congratulations) at the New Year. "Pepper wine" 椒酒 was also offered on these occasions.

山椒 the peak of a hill.

狗花椒 *Zanthoxylum alatum*, Roxb.

野花椒 *Zanthoxylum setosum*, Hemsl.

艽[1] 1351
R. 尤 肴
H. *ʿkau*
See 求 交 Even Lower.

A medicinal plant, the 秦艽, found in Shansi. It is one of the *Acanthaceæ*; it has leaves like the lettuce, which grow in a tuft from the top of the short stem. The root is used in rheumatism and jaundice.

Read *ch'iu*[2]. A wild; a moor. Lair of a wild beast.

艽野 a wilderness.

艽肴 the burrows of some animals described as wild hogs.

教[4] 1352
R. 效 肴
C. *káu*
H. *kau*
F. *kau*[2], *ka*[2], *ʿkieu*

To teach. Doctrines; sects; schools. To cause; to make. Used with 叫 1376. *See* 正 687.

教誨 or 教習 or 教訓 to teach; to instruct.

教[4] 1352
W. *koa*
N. *cioa*, *koa*
P. M. Sz. *chiau*
Y. *chioa*
K. *kio*
J. *kō*, *kiō*
A. *giau*
Sinking Upper.

請教 please instruct me, *i.e.* explain to me, or give me your opinion on,—what follows.

幸不吝以教我 do not withhold your instructions.

領教 to receive a person's instructions,—a polite way of saying "hear their opinion."

未 (or 沒) 領教 I have not yet been instructed,—as to what your name may be. A polite phrase used by a person who has just told his own name.

我領教過他脾氣 I have had experience of his temper,—and don't like it.

少教 unmannerly; ill-bred.

先生有何見教 what instructions have you for me, Sir?

匪用爲教 you would not regard me as your teacher.

施教 to give instruction; to teach. *See* 13,215.

教調 to admonish.

教令 to give orders.

教諭 the official Director of Studies, attached to a District.

教授 Director of Studies, attached to a Prefecture.

教官 or 教職 general name for the officials described in the last two entries.

教雜 the officers of public instruction, as above, and the 佐雜 assistant Magistrates.

養不教，父之過 to bring up without teaching, is the father's fault.

養子不教，如養驢 to bring up a boy without teaching is like bringing up an ass.

惜錢莫教子 if you grudge money, do not have your sons taught. [Ironical.]

上等人不教而善 the best men are good without being taught.

教練 to drill troops.

三教 the Three Doctrines,—

儒教 or 大教 Confucianism, 道教 Taoism, and 佛教 or 釋教 Buddhism. Also, the three chief factors in government, as employed by the Hsia,

教[4] 1352

Yin, and Chou dynasties: to wit, 敬, 文, and 忠.

定三教先後 fixed the precedence of the Three Doctrines, —of Yü-wên Yung, 3rd Emp. of N. Chou dynasty.

三教雖殊,總悖不得孝弟 *t'i*[4] 二字 although the Three Doctrines are different, yet they are one as regards filial piety and fraternal love.

五教 the five lessons of duty in connection with the Five Relationships of the human race. *See* 7464.

七教 the seven obligations,—same as the Five Relationships (*see* 7464), plus those between 長幼 elders and juniors, 賓客 host and guest.

聖教 Confucianism; *see* 1845.

天主教 the Roman Catholic Church or religion.

天主教總統,稱謂教化皇 or 教皇 (authorised by Imp. Edict, 1899) the head of the Roman Catholic Church is called the Emperor of the Teaching,—*i.e.* the Pope.

每一省有一位主教 in each province there is a (Catholic) bishop.

二十二年文教主 for 22 years a master-teacher of literature.

潔清教主 to the Lord God of the pure religion,—inscription in synagogue at K'ai-fêng Fu.

聖教會 the Catholic Church, —a term in use among R.C. converts.

耶穌教 the Protestant Church.

教民 or 教友 Chinese converts to Christianity. [The latter term is used by Protestants, the former by Catholics.]

民教 the ordinary people and converts.

民教本可相安 (and thus) the people and converts to Christianity will be able to live together in peace.

奉教 to receive the doctrine,—to become a convert.

華民易於見理難於受教 the Chinese people are

教[4] 1352

readily amenable to argument, but do not readily accept a doctrine.

教師 or 教士 a teacher; a Protestant missionary. *See* 3736.

教堂 a Christian church or chapel.

傳教 to spread the doctrine; to preach; to teach.

各止其分,故不傳教於彼也 every one confining himself to his own business, and consequently not engaged in teaching others.

入教領洗 to be baptised into the (Catholic) faith.

出教 to excommunicate; to renounce the faith.

教化 to reform; to influence for good by teaching; to civilise.

教弟 a tutor in a family.

教門 disciples; adherents.

十二分教=十二部. *See* 9484.

教唆 to make mischief; to egg on people to quarrel.

教育 to supply spiritual and bodily food.

這一服藥要教你好 this dose of medicine will make you well.

不要教他在這裏住 do not let him live here.

Read *chiao*[1].

教弓 to teach archery.

教導 to instruct with authority.

教引 to bring up; to educate.

教話 to teach a language.

教言 your advice, etc.

教學 or 教讀 (*tu*[2]) to teach; to act as private tutor.

教館 a school-house.

教法 method of instruction.

教書 to teach the books, of Confucianism; to be a schoolmaster.

教書的 a teacher.

財主敗落便教書 when the rich man loses his money he forthwith takes to teaching.

酵[4] 1353

R. 劾

F. *kau*, v. *ts'pui*

W. *koa*, *ka*

See 教 Sinking Upper.

Leaven; yeast.

糟酵 yeast cakes.

發酵 to rise, as dough; to ferment.

麵酵 or 酵子 or 引酵 barm; yeast. [酵 expresses the idea of fermentation; 引 of propagation.]

酒酵 "grains," or the mash which remains over from distillation.

角 1354

See 2215.

揪[4] 1355

R. 覺

See 角 Entering Upper.

To seize by the horns. To stab.

攙揪 to stab; to bayonet.

掎揪 to seize by the horns and feet.

爵 1356

See 2218.

矚 1357

瞷[4] 1358

R. 藥嘯

See 醮爵 Sinking & Entering Upper.

To close the eyes in sleep. Used for 覺 2216.

睡瞷 to sleep.

瞷貝 a shell, the sight of which will cause a miscarriage. Also said to be taken as a powder in order to procure abortion.

醮[4] 1359

R. 嘯

See 焦 Sinking Upper.

To drain a goblet.

長者舉未醮,少者不敢飲 until the elders had drained their goblets, the younger ones did not venture to drink.

割鮮飲食,舉烽命醮 he dressed fresh viands for their entertainment, lighted the fire, and bade them drink deep.

飲不醮者,浮以大白 any one who does not drain his cup to be made to drink a brimming goblet,—as a forfeit. *See* 8556.

勦[3] 1360
R. 篠
C. *tsiu*
H. *tsiau*
F. *ʦchau*
W. *ʿtsoa*
N. *ʿtsʿoa*
P. / M. *chiau*
Y. *chioa*
Sz. *chiau*
K. *chʿo*
J. *shō*
A. *tieu²*
Rising Upper Irregular.

To attack; to destroy. To plagiarise. [To be distinguished from the next.]

追勦 to pursue; to chase,—as a flying enemy.
征勦 to attack and conquer.
勦匪 or 勦賊 to destroy rebels.
勦辦 to deal with,—as a rebellion.
勦絶 or 勦滅 to exterminate.
勦捕净盡 to make a clean sweep of.
毋勦說 do not plagiarise.
不勦襲先民 not to plagiarise from those who have gone before.

勦[3] 1361
R. 篠肴
C. *tsiu*
H. *ʦtsʿau*
W. *ʦzoa*
N. *ʿtsʿau*
P. / M. *chiau*
Y. *chioa*
Sz. *chiau*
J. *shō*
A. *tieu²*, *sau*
Rising and Even Upper & Lower Irregular.

To trouble; to annoy. Nimble. [To be distinguished from the last.]

勦其民 to harass or oppress the people.
勦勞 to weary.
非勦不能爲 unless you are active you cannot do it.

脚[2*] 1362
R. 藥
C. *kök*
H. *kiok*
F. *kiok*, v. *ʿkʿa*
W. *cia*
N. *ciah*
P. *ʿchiau*, *ʦchüo*
M. *chüo*
Y. *chiak*
Sz. *chüo*
K. *kak*
J. *kaku*, *kiaku*
A. *kök*
Entering Upper.

The foot; the leg. The bottom or base, as opposed to 頭 11,441. Also read *chio*[2·4*]. *See* 2260, 1480, 10,567, 12,883.

脚掌 the sole of the foot.
脚心 the hollow of the foot.
脚面 or 脚背 the instep.
脚眼 the ankles.
脚肚 or 脚曩 the calf of the leg.
脚踏 a foot-stool.
脚爐 a foot-warmer.
脚跡 or 脚印 footsteps; traces.
脚夫 or 脚力 a coolie; a porter.

脚[2*] 1362

脚力大 his influence is great; the carriage is heavy.
脚錢 or 脚價 porterage; coolie-hire.
多少水脚 how much is the freight?
脚程 a journey on foot.
我們是行脚僧 we are priests travelling on foot.
脚尖兒 the point of the foot,—the part of the foot from the ball forwards.
跕脚尖 to stand on tiptoe.
脚後跟 the heel.
撇脚 to knock the ankles in walking.
著脚 to set foot on.
脚响 footfalls.
脚子 conveyances (either pack-mules or carts); coolies who carry burdens; a small boat.
拉二脚子 the extra animal in addition to those in the shafts.
脚下 the present moment.
到脚下 up till now.
脚車 treadles or wheels worked by the feet.
脚驢子 a donkey for riding.
脚鬧 ankle-squeezers.
脚鐐 irons for the feet.
脚色 a military register, giving names, description, rank, etc, of officers and men; the *rôle* of an actor (read *chüeh*); profession; occupation; standing; quality.
頂好的脚色 a very good sort,—of fellow, or of goods. *See* 2215.
脚貨 inferior goods.
脚香 common small joss-stick.
脚底下 the pace or paces,—of a horse.
脚底下有幾位兄弟 how many brothers have you younger than yourself?
收脚 or 停住脚 to stop,—as in flight, or in walking.
留脚 to detain a person.
失脚 to slip; to trip; to make a *faux pas*, as a woman.
順着脚 following one's nose.

脚[2*] 1362

兩脚壁立 his toes turned up,—dead.
赤脚 or 光脚 barefooted.
大手大脚 extravagant; wasteful.
弄手脚 to perform tricks; to act cunningly.
難作手脚 [in which case] it will be difficult to do the trick, *i.e.* put one's cunning into practice.
好手脚 clever; skilful.
手脚快便 (or 麻俐) active in the use of hands and feet; handy.
手脚穩當 careful and attentive,—as a good servant to his master's interests.
抱佛脚 to clasp Buddha's foot, *i.e.* pray to the gods.
畫鬼脚 to draw a devil's feet,—false; baseless; without foundation.
修脚的 a chiropedist.
擔脚 hawkers; pedlars.
粧脚 to bind up the feet to look like women's, as done by actors who play female parts.
蹻脚 a hanger-on; a parasite.
露出馬脚 to let the horse's hoof (cloven foot) be seen.
攙脚 or 挖後脚根 to undermine a person, so as to bring about his fall.
雨脚 the point where a distant cloud is seen falling to earth as rain.
有脚路 to be well backed up,—as by rich or powerful friends.
不容倒脚 to give a person no time.
先打好墻脚 first carefully lay the foundation of the walls,—prepare your plans well.
拾清篷脚索 arrange carefully the ropes of the sail,—so as to catch hold of the right one when wanted.
山脚 the foot of a hill.

腳 1363

Same as 1362. [The middle part is not 谷 *ku* a valley but 谷 *chio** the roof of the mouth.]

徼[1] 1364
R. 蕭 條
See 徼
Even and Rising Upper.

To do; to act. Intent on.

徼倖 luckily; by mere chance. Used for the success of taking one's degree. *See* 1329, 1367.

嘵[4] 1365
R. 嘯
See 叫
Sinking Upper.

To wail. To call after. To neigh; hence used as a numerative of horses.

嘵哭 to sob and cry.
毋嘵應 don't bawl out in reply.
嘵嘵 a deep tone.
嘵嘩 to call out.
馬二千嘵 (or 竅 mouths?) two thousand neighs (= head) of horses.
嘵嘵夜猿鳴 the wailing cry of gibbons by night.

轇[3] 1366
R. 條
See 叫
A. *hieu*
Rising Upper.

Bandages used by porters and chair-coolies to strengthen the legs.

徼[4] 1367
R. 蕭 嘯
used as 僥
See 叫
Even & Sinking Upper.

To go around. To assume. Stakes in a stream. A narrow road. Frontiers; a boundary.

徼游禁盜 to go on a round for suppressing brigandage.
徼去其國萬二千里 this country (Japan) has a circumference of 12,000 *li*.
邊徼 the frontier.
徼外 beyond the frontier.
徼妙 mysterious; occult.
徼藤 *Wistaria chinensis*, D.C.
柴徼藤 *Millettia reticulata*, Benth.

Read *chiao*[1]. To desire. To pray for blessings. To pry into. Lucky. Used with 1329 and 1364. To follow; to imitate.

徼福 to obtain blessing.

徼[4] 1367

惡 *wu*[4] 徼以爲知(= 智)者 I hate those who take prying to be wisdom.
使徼者去 sent out spies.
徼倖 luckily; by mere chance.

Read *yao*[1]. To stop the way; to intercept.

憿[1] 1368
R. 蕭
See 叫
Even Upper.

Lucky; prosperous.

憿憭 sincerely; honestly.

Read *chi*[4]*. Hasty; quick-tempered.

皦[3] 1369
R. 條
H. *kau*
See 叫
Rising Upper.

White; brilliant; dazzling.

皦皦 twinkling bright,—like stars.
謂予不信,有如皦日 if you say that I am not sincere, by the bright sun I swear that I am. *See* 5668.

繳[3] 1370
R. 條 藥
See 叫
Rising Upper.

To wind around; to bind. To hand over; to surrender.

繳線 to wind thread.
繳呈 to hand up to a superior.
繳案 to hand into court, as documents; to pay into court, as money.
繳回 to hand back.
繳還 to pay back; to return.
繳贓 to deliver up stolen property.
完繳 to complete payment of, or transfer of.
繳存 to deposit.
繳庫 to pay into the Treasury.
即將應繳銀兩,加倍罰繳 let him be fined double the amount due.
繳銷 to hand in for cancelment.
繳卷 to hand in one's paper,—at an examination.
紛繳爭言 to wrangle and browbeat one another.
繳出 to pay up.
繳納 to pay,—taxes, etc.
繳解 to forward.

繳[3] 1370

繳交 to deliver up; to hand over.
繳到 paid in.
繳稟 to give in a petition.
繳簏 covering for the feet of small-footed women.
繳價 to pay a price for.
繳驗 to submit for examination.

Read *cho*[1]*. A string tied to an arrow so as to recover it after shooting.

思援弓繳而射之 wishes to bend his bow, adjust the string to the arrow, and shoot it.

Read *ho*[2]*. Binding on the hem of a garment.

皭 1371

See 3965.

鐕[3] 1372
R. 條
See 叫
Rising Upper.

A metal handle or ear of a vessel. To cut with shears.

鐕開 cut it in two.
鐕翦絲羅 to cut out silk.

覺 1373

See 2216.

貶 1374

Same as 2216.

攪[3] 1375
R. 巧
C. *káu*
H. *kau*
F. *kieu*, v. *ka*
W. *koa*, v. *ku*, *ko*
N. *cioa*, *koa*
P. *chiau*
M. *chiau*, *kau*
Y. *chioa*, *koa*
Sz. *chiau*, *kau*
K. *kio*
J. *kō*, *kiō*
A. *giau*
Rising Upper.

To stir up; to mix; to excite. To interrupt.

風攪雪 wind and snow at the same time.
攪擾 to give trouble; to make a disturbance; to put to inconvenience.
攪亂 to excite a disturbance; to stir up a row.
攪混 to excite confusion.
攪搜 or 攪動 to disturb; to rouse.
打攪 to disturb; to incommode.
打攪你 I have put you to inconvenience,—a polite phrase used by a departing visitor.

攪[3] 1375

攪是攪非 to be argumentative; to dispute.
日攪夜攪 day and night alike, always in mischief.
攪唆 to make mischief; to stir up bad feeling.
攪星 an evil star,—a bad character.
攪勻 to mix evenly.
攪酒 to mix in wine.
攪缸水 to stir up the water in a water-jar.
攪和 to mix; to stir together.

叫[4] 1376
R. 嘯
C. *kiu*
H. *kiau*
F. *kieu*
W. *ciöe*
N. *cioa, koa*
P. / M. / Sz. *chiau*
Y. *chioa*
K. *kio*
J. *kiō*
A. *kieu*
Sinking Upper.

To call out. The cries of certain animals and birds; *see* 1388. Instrumental; by. To cause; to let; used with 1352. *See* 2660.

叫他來 call him; summon him.
叫廚子來 call the cook.
做飯的人叫廚子 the man who prepares food is called the cook.
一叫就來 he comes when he is called.
叫呼 or 叫喚 to call out.
叫喚甚麼 what is he calling out about?
叫喊 to bawl out.
叫賊 to cry "Thieves!"
叫救命 to cry "Help!"
叫破口嗓 to shout oneself hoarse.
叫甚麼 or 叫做甚麼 or 叫甚麼名字 what is it called? what is his, her, or its name?
叫化 to call out for alms.
叫花子 a beggar.
叫市價 to call out the market price.
叫魂 to call the spirit,—as of a dying child, in the hope of preventing death. This is done at the door of the house, or in procession, often with one of the child's garments in the hand as a refuge for the disembodied spirit.

叫[4] 1376

叫住 to stop by calling out to.
叫眞兒 strictly speaking.
叫醒 to awaken any one.
叫好兒 to cry "Bravo!"; to applaud.
叫個倒好兒 to cry "Not good!"; to hiss.
不相叫 not on speaking terms.
大語叫叫 or 大呼小叫 the noise of loud talking.
我可以包叫 I can guarantee he will come.
我叫不上來 I can't call to mind.
叫風吹了 were blown about by the wind.
叫我打了一頓 got a beating from me.
叫大師傅喫了 it was eaten by the cook.
明月叫人行 the bright moon causes people to go out.
眞叫人萬慮皆空 truly causing one to forget all one's worldly troubles.
不願叫去 unwilling to let him go.
叫驢子 *Rhamnus parvifolius*, Bge.

叫 1377

Same as 1376.

訆 1378

Same as 1376.

疝[3] 1379
R. 巧尤
C. *ᶜkáu*
F. *ᶜkieu, ᶜkiu*
P. / M. / Sz. *chiau*
Y. *chioa*
J. *kiū, ku*
A. *giau*
Rising and Even Upper.

A colic with gripes.

疝腸痧 Asiatic cholera.
疝肚 gripes; colic.

芅 1380

Same as 1351.

窖[4] 1381
R. 効宥肴
C. *kau*
H. / F. *kau*
W. *kʻoa*²
N. *koa*
P. *chiau*
M. *kau*
Y. *cnioa*
Sz. *chiau*
K. *kio*
J. *kō, kiō*
A. *taɯ*
Sinking Upper.

A cellar or pit for storing things. A vault. A hole in the ground.

冰窖 an ice-house or ice-pit.
火燒冰窖 when an ice-house is burnt down,—it is clearly 天意 the will of God.
窖冰 to store ice.
地窖 a cellar.
窖藏 to store in a cellar.
白菜上窖 put the cabbage into the pit,—to preserve it.
鹽滷窖 salt pans,—where salt is made by evaporation.
潑水挖窖 pour on water and make a hole.
瓦窖似的房子 a house like a brick-kiln.
窖密 profound; deep, as in the heart.

窈 1382

Same as 1381.

舀 1383

Same as 1305.

奍 1384

Same as 1300.

轇[3] 1385
R. 效
See 教
Sinking Upper.

A kind of vegetable marrow, known as 轇瓜. It is long-shaped, and striped green and white lengthwise.

龕[1] 1386
R. 蕭
See 焦
Even Upper.

To scorch the shell of a tortoise for divination.

雀[3*] 1387
R. 鑠
C. *tsök*。
H. *tsiok*
F. *ch'iok*, v. *chiah*
W. *c'iah*
N. *ts'iah*
P. *'ch'iau*, *ch'üe'*
M. *ch'io*
Y. *ch'iak*
Sz. *ch'üo*
K. *chak*
J. *shaku*
A. *tök*
Entering Upper.

CH'IAO.

Small birds in general; especially the sparrow.

雀鳥 small birds.

雀籠 a bird-cage.

麻雀 or 家雀 or 瓦雀 or 賓雀 the house-sparrow.

麻雀雖小，肝膽俱全 though the sparrow is small, it has liver and gall all complete,—attend to detail even in small things.

麻雀王 the shrike (*Lanius schach*).

誰謂雀無角 who can say the sparrow has no horn?—as would be inferred from seeing the hole it can make.

雀角 quarrelling; litigation.

孔雀 the peacock.

靈雀 and 山麻雀 two kinds of larks.

筆雀 the munia.

時辰雀 the canary.

禾花雀 rice-birds or ortolans.

黃雀 the oriole.

螳螂捕蟬，不知黃雀在後 the mantis grabs the cicada, not knowing that the oriole is behind,—and will grab it in turn.

皇雀 the bird of paradise.

梅花雀 the avedavat.

暗雀 the night-heron (*Nycticorax griseus*).

燕雀 a small gray finch.

燕雀豈知鴻鵠志 what can the finch know of the snow-goose's intentions?—the flight of the latter being so far beyond its own narrow sphere.

雀弁 a kind of cap, of a bird-like shape.

雀蠈 the chrysalis of the 蛅蜥 caterpillar.

雀仔銀 bird silver,—Mexican dollars, from the eagle on the obverse.

雀鷹 the kite (*Milvus govinda*).

雀[3*] 1387

雀兒鴴 the Mongolian plover (*Ægialites mongolis*).

雀鼠 the squirrel. Also, litigation; *see* 10,072.

飛啼雀 a species of surmullet (*Upeneus biaculeatus*).

雀舌花 the *Gardenia radicans*.

雀舌茶 a kind of fine tea.

鵲[3*] 1388
R. 鑠
C. *ts'ök*。
H. *siak*
F. *ch'iok*, *ch'ioh*
W. *c'iah*
N. *ts'iah*
P. *ch'üe'*, *ch'üo'*
M. *ch'io*
Y. *ch'iak*
Sz. *ch'io*, *ch'üo*
K. *chak*
J. *saku*, *shoku*
A. *t'ök*
Entering Upper.

The magpie; *see* 1878. The jay; the jackdaw, and other similar birds.

喜鵲 or 四喜鵲 the bird of joy,—the magpie. [Legend says that the Emperor 順治 Shun Chih was once saved by a magpie perching on his head, his enemies in consequence mistaking him for the stump of a tree.]

乾鵲 or 駁鵲 or 鴉鵲 the magpie.

鴉鵲打破蛋 (you chatter like) magpies over a broken egg.

鴉鵲堂前叫，不久有客到 when magpies chatter before the house, ere long a guest will come.

喜鵲尾 the turned-up ridge-pole of a Chinese roof.

七夕鵲成橋 on the evening of the 7th moon the magpies make a bridge,—to unite 牛郎 the Cow-herd ($\beta\gamma$ *Aquilæ*) with 織女 the Spinning Damsel (α *Lyræ*), separated by the Milky Way.

維鵲有巢，維鳩居之 the nest is the magpie's, the dove dwells in it.

山喜鵲 the Asiatic blue magpie (*Cyanopolius cyaneus*, Pall.).

蝟辱于鵲 the hedge-hog is disgraced by the magpie,—turning over on its back and allowing the latter to kill it.

烏鵲 crows and magpies.

練鵲 the long-tailed blue jay of Formosa (*Urocissa cærulea*). Also the Paradise flycatcher (*Tchitrea Incei*, Gould).

鵲[3*] 1388

扁鵲 a famous physician, surnamed 秦, mentioned in the 史記 Historical Record.

敲[1] 1389
R. 肴效
C. *háu*
H. *k'au*
F. *k'ieu*, v. *k'a'*
W. *k'oa*
N. *c'ioa*, *k'oa*, v. *k'o*
P. *ch'iau*
M. *k'au*
Y. *ch'ioa*, *k'oa*
Sz. *ch'iau*, *k'au*
K. *ko*, *kio*
J. *kō*, *kiō*
A. *hsau*
Even Upper.

A club; a bâton. To pound; to beat; to knock; to tap. [To be distinguished from 敲 1336.] *See* 12,185.

敲冰取水 to break ice to get water.

敲門 to knock at a door.

敲打 to beat; to hammer at.

敲敲打打 repeated rapping,—at a door.

敲鼓 to drum.

敲經念佛 to beat time and chant the liturgies to Buddha.

敲木魚 to strike the wooden fish,—as is done at intervals during the night in all Buddhist temples. *See* 13,510.

敲碎 to smash to pieces.

給他敲死 strike him dead.

敲下去 to knock off,—as with a hammer.

敲梆 to beat the watchman's rattle.

敲背 to thump the back; to shampoo.

敲鑼 to beat the gong,—a military signal to stop.

風雨敲窓 wind and rain beat upon the window.

敲樂 to beat time to music.

敲詩 to beat a tattoo on the table when thinking how to go on in making verses. *See* 1031.

砧杵敲殘深巷月 the bâton of the washerman has beaten away the moon in the narrow street,—very late at night. [The bâtons go on so long that at last the moon passes above the narrow street—which it must do to light it at all—and beginning to sink in the west finally withdraws its light and leaves the street in darkness.]

敲船三日坐，敲碗三日餓 if you drum on a boat you will have three days' delay: if you drum on a rice-bowl you will hunger for three days.

磽[1] 1390
R. 肴 效
C. *ṅháu*
F. *hieu*
W. *k'oa⁵*
N. *ṅ'ioa*
P. *ṅh'iau*
Y. *ṉoa*
K. *kio*
J. *kō, kiō*
A. *ṅsau*
Even & Sinking Upper.

Stony, gravelly soil.

磽瘠 poor soil.
地有肥磽 land is either fertile or poor.

墝 1391

Same as 1390.

翹[2] 1392
R. 蕭
F. *ngieu*
See 蕎
Even Lower.

The long tail-feathers which turn up. To raise; to elevate; to stimulate.

翠翹 a feather head-dress.
翹首 to raise the head.
翹尾 to cock the tail,—as a bird does.
引領翹足 to crane the neck and stand on tiptoe.
翹發其意 elevated or stimulated his thoughts.
高翹 stilts. Often written 高脚 high legs.
高翹會 the stilt festival,—which lasts for three days in the 3rd moon.
春翹 spring bursting forth.
翹出衆人 excelling all other men.
翹盼 or 翹望 to look for anxiously.
翹人之過而護己之短 to call attention to the faults of others so as to conceal one's own defects,—to compound for sins one feels inclined to by damning those one has no mind to.
翹翹錯薪 many are the bundles of firewood.
予室翹翹 my house is in a perilous condition.
連翹 a medicinal plant.

蹺 1393

Same as 1401.

趫[4] 1394
R. 蕭
See 蹻
Even Upper.

High; elevated. Turned up at the ends.

弓兩頭趫起來 both ends of the bow curl up.
踹趫 tipped it up by stepping on one side of it.
趫頭白 a fish with a curved snout; a kind of dace.
趫辮子 to turn up the queue,—to die.

喬[2] 1395
R. 蕭
See 蕎
Even Lower.

High; stately; proud. Crooked. Idle; dissipated. *See* 1398.

喬木類 a lofty tree; a term used for "paternal authority."
南有喬木,不可休息 in the south rise the trees without branches, beneath which one cannot rest.
喬松 a tall fir. Also, ellipt. for Wang Ch'iao and Ch'ih Sung Tzŭ (*see* Biog. Dict.).
喬松之壽 longevity like that of 王 Wang Ch'iao and 赤 Ch'ih Sung.
喬遷之喜 congratulations on going into a stately (*i.e.* new) house.
喬而野 proud and rude.
喬梓之稱 the appellations *ch'iao* and *tzŭ*,—father and son. *See* 1398.
喬志 arrogance.
賢喬梓 your father and his family.
矛喬 a hook on a spear.
不應喬裝 he was not right to change his dress,—from a man's to a woman's.
喬模喬樣 pretty airs and graces; elegant bearing.
喬答摩 Gautama,—Buddha.

僑[2] 1396
R. 蕭
See 蕎
Even Lower.

An inn. To sojourn. Lofty.

僑居却是家 where one sojourns, there is home.
僑木與天參 this lofty tree blends with the sky.
僑如 name of a giant of old.

翹[2] 1397
R. 蕭
See 蕎
Even Lower.

To fly downwards.

翹翔 to soar and sail round and round,—as a kite.

橋[1] 1398
R. 蕭
F. *kieu, kio*
See 蕎
Even Lower.

An arched bridge (*see* 7021), first made B.C. 1003. To bridge. To warp; to curve. Used for 1395.

一度橋 or 一道橋 a bridge; one bridge.
橋空 or 橋洞 the arches of a bridge.
五洞橋 or 五眼橋 a five-arched bridge.
橋欄杆 the rails of a bridge.
橋砧 or 橋墩 the piers or supports of a bridge.
橋梁 the cross-pieces; the beams that span the distance between the piers.
橋梁冲壞了 the bridge has been swept away.
板橋 or 草橋 a footbridge.
絰橋 a suspension-bridge; a rope across a stream along which a ferry-boat slides backwards and forwards.
懸橋 or 鐵索橋 a suspension-bridge.
天生橋 a natural bridge; a "devil's bridge."
弔橋 or 摺疊橋 a drawbridge.
浮橋 a bridge of boats.
虹橋 or 飛橋 the rainbow.
過河拆橋 to break the bridge by which one has crossed,—leaving one's friends in the lurch.
過橋撤跳 to cross the bridge and remove the plank,—to leave in the lurch.
過鐵橋 to cross the iron bridge,—into paradise. *See* 8121.
門橋 the lintel of a door.
風雨吹晒橋了 warped (*lit.* bridged up) by exposure to the weather.
給我窟窿橋走嗎 do you want me to walk across a hole?—do you think I am a fool?

橋[1] 1398

山有橋松 on the hills there is the lofty pine.

橋木高而仰，梓木低而俯 the pine is lofty and looks up, the *tzŭ* tree is lowly and looks down,— emblematical of father and son. *See* 1395.

橋凸 warped; bulged.

屈橋 (*chiao*[4]) the appearance of being strong.

蕎[2] 1399

R. 蕭
C. *k'iu*
H. *k'iau*
F. *kieu, kio*
W. *djiöe*
N. *djioa*
P. M. *ch'iau*
Y. *ch'ioa*
Sz. *ch'iau*
K. *kio*
J. *kiō, giō*
Even Lower.

Buckwheat.

蕎麥 buckwheat.

蕎麥麵 buckwheat flour.

蕎麥糝子 coarse buckwheat meal.

苦蕎麥 *Fagopyrum tataricum*, Gaertn.

甜蕎麥 *Fagopyrum esculentum*, Moench.

蕎麥茸 *Polygonum nepalensis*, Meiss.

趫[2] 1400

R. 蕭
See 蕎
Even Lower.

Active; strong.

輕趫 or 趫捷 nimble; active.

趫趫 with a quick, firm step.

蹻[1] 1401

R. 篠藥
C. *hiu*
F. *k'ieu*
N. *c'ioa*
P. M. Sz. *ch'iau*
Y. *ch'ioa*
K. *kio*
J. *kiō*
A. *ʂkieu, ɕk'ieu*
Even Upper.

To raise the feet, as when squatting on a couch. *See* 1393, 4070, 2697 *ts'ai*[3].

蹻脚 to stand on tiptoe *or* on one leg; an unstable condition; the stroke to the right in writing, as in 弋 and 戈.

蹻脚成 that *ch'éng* which is written with one foot lifted, viz. 成.

蹻足待也 to stand on tiptoe (the tiptoe of expectation) and wait.

你駕我的蹻 you have played me false.

搭蹻 to play into one another's hands.

蹻然不固 floating; unsettled.

蹻蹻 full of pride; strong; martial.

蹻蹊 without secure foundation; unstable; curious; bizarre. *See* 4070.

蹻[1] 1401

肚裏蹻蹊神道先知 evil thoughts are foreknown to the gods.

蹻起脚兒來 to stand on tiptoe.

蹻起腿兒來 to rest, stand, or sit with one leg or foot raised from the ground.

Read *chiao*[3]. A straw sandal.

履蹻 to wear straw sandals.

蹻履 with big strides.

鞽 1402

Same as 1429.

劋[4] 1403

R. 蕭
See 樵
Even Lower.

To cut or bite in two. To mow or reap.

劋禾 to cut grain.

劋穫 to harvest crops.

嶕[2] 1404

R. 蕭
See 樵
Even Lower.

Mountainous.

嶕嶢 ranges of mountains rising one over another.

憔[2] 1405

R. 蕭
C. *ts'iu*
H. *ɕtsiau*
F. *ɕchiu, ʂchieu*
W. *zoa*
N. *zioa*[2]
P. M. *ch'iau*
Y. *ch'ioa*
Sz. *ch'iau*
K. *ch'o*
J. *sō, zō*
A. *tieu*
Even Lower.

Grieving; depressed; melancholy.

憔悴於虐政 suffering under a tyrannical government.

顦 1406

Same as 1405.

樵[2] 1407

R. 蕭
See 憔
Even Lower.

Fuel. To gather firewood. A look-out. Woodcraft; *see* 1783.

樵子 or 樵夫 a wood-cutter.

樵叟 an old wood-cutter.

樵薪 or 採樵 or 樵蘇 to gather fuel.

禁止樵採 it is forbidden to cut firewood here,—near a grave.

樵徑 a mountain path,—such as made by wood-cutters.

樵青 the name of one of 張志和 Chang Chih-ho's two servants.

瞧[2] 1408

R. 蕭
H. *ɕtsiau*
F. *ɕch'ieu*
See 憔
Even Lower.

To glance at; to look at; to see.

瞧一瞧 take a look.

瞧不見 I cannot see it.

瞧過了 I saw it.

東瞧西看 looking about in all directions.

瞧破了 or 瞧透了 to have seen through; to have detected.

瞧客 to pay visits.

瞧上 to look up to; to fancy.

瞧不上 or 瞧不起 not to think much of; to despise.

白瞧 to have a look and see nothing.

瞧香的 women exorcists.

試試瞧 taste and see,—if you like it.

瞧一個夥計 to engage an assistant.

瞧瞧 to see; to call on.

瞧你折墮的樣子 what a gallows'-bird you are!

瞧門脈 to receive patients.

瞧病 to examine an illness; to diagnose; to consult a doctor.

譙[2] 1409

R. 蕭嘯
W. *ɕchiöe*
See 憔 used also as 誚
Even & Sinking Lower & Upper.

To blame; to scold. To ridicule. A drum-tower. Injured; worn.

譙責 to blame; to scold.

譙門 a look-out place over a city gate.

譙樓已打二鼓 had already struck the second watch at the drum-tower.

譙車 turrets mounted on wheels and used by archers, like the *turres* mentioned by Cæsar and Livy.

譙[2]
1409

予羽譙譙 my wings are all injured.
譙邑 an old name of 亳州 in Anhui.

丂[3]
1410
R. 巧
See 巧
Rising Upper.

Air striving to free itself. Also read *k'ao*[4].

巧[3]
1411
R. 巧 18.
C. *háu*
H. *k'au*
F. *ᶜk'ieu*, v. *k'ieu*[2]
W. *k'o*
N. *c'ioa*, v. *k'öü*
P. M. *ch'iau*
Y. *ch'ioa*
Sz. *ch'iau*
K. *kio*
J. *kō*, *kiō*
A. *hsau*
Rising Upper.

Clever; skilful; cunning; artful. The nick of time. *See* 1060.

巧妙 clever; admirable; skilful; ingenious.
巧匠 or 巧手 a skilled workman.
巧計 a capital plan.
巧樣 a capital way of doing anything.
巧機 ingenious mechanism; an ingenious machine.
技巧 ingenious; complex.
巧姐 a clever young lady.
巧妻常伴拙夫眠 a clever woman is often mated with a stupid spouse.
弄巧反拙 too clever by half.
大巧若拙 great skill is as clumsiness,—extremes meet.
巧者拙之奴 cunning is the slave of stupidity.
以巧太過而神不足也 as being too artificial, and wanting in spirit,—of an over-elaborated composition.
巧笑倩兮 what dimples, as she artfully smiled!
巧笑之瑳 white teeth seen through artful smiles.
巧趨蹌兮 what skill in the swift movements of his feet!
巧言如流 artful speech flowing like a stream.
巧言令色，鮮矣仁 fine words and a captivating countenance are seldom associated with true virtue.
巧言不如直道 cunning words are not as good as true principles.

巧[3]
1411

巧言如簧 artful words, like organ-tongues.
巧捷 good at repartee; witty.
淫巧 specious; assumed; tricky.
巧月 the seventh moon,—said to be so called because women then 乞巧 pray for skill at needlework.
巧日 the seventh of the seventh moon,—as above.
巧子 the *membrum virile*.
可巧 or 遇巧 or 恰巧 or 湊巧 when as luck would have it.....
巧機會 a capital opportunity.
巧婦鳥 the clever housewife-bird,—the tailor-bird. *See* 1412.
巧避 to evade.
巧合 to meet by chance.
巧話 innuendoes.
巧語 specious words.
巧思 ingenious.
巧了 luckily; perhaps; possibly; it *may* be that.....; very likely.....
巧得很 (of men) very ingenious; (of events) very luckily.
巧極了 the very thing!
巧嵌 ornamented.

鷦[3]
1412
R. 巧
See 巧
Rising Upper.

The tailor-bird (*Sylvia sutoria*).

傚[4]
1413
R. 嘯
C. *ᶜts'au*
F. *ᶜch'iu*, *ᶜchieu*
N. *ts'iu* only colloquial as above.
See 愀
J. *siō*
SinkingUpper.

Ill; disabled.

傚傚不仁 palsied; paralysed.

Read *ch'iu*[1]. To stare at.

不傚不睬 to pay no attention to.
佯傚不睬 to pretend to disregard any one.

幣[1]
1414
R. 篠
See 剿
(M. PHAN misreading the C. *tsiu* for C. *tsin* has made A. *tien!*)
Rising Upper.

A kind of turban, anciently worn by women as mourning. To hem.

愀[3]
1415
R. 篠尤
C. *ᶜts'au*, *ᶜts'iu*
W. *ᶜts'iu*
N. *ᶜts'ioa*
P. *ᶜch'iau*
Y. *ᶜch'iu*
K. *ch'o*
J. *shō*
A. *tieu*
Rising & Even Irregular.

To blush; to colour up. [To be distinguished from 愁 2498.]

愀然作色 he coloured up.
原野嶕愀 the wilderness is desolate and dreary.

燱[3]
1416
R. 篠
C. v. *ᶜts'au*
See 愀
Rising Upper.

To change the colour of by smoke.

燱黑 smoked black.
火燱燻 the fire has blackened it.
被烟燱之 cured by the smoke,—as a ham.
燱蚊子 to smoke out mosquitoes.

鍬[1]
1417
R. 蕭
C. *ts'iu*
H. *ts'iau*
F. *ch'ieu*
W. *ts'iöe*
N. *ts'iau*
P. M. *ch'iau*
Y. *ch'ioa*
Sz. *ch'iau*
K. *ch'o*
J. *shō*
A. *t'au*
Even Upper.

A shovel; a spade. To dig out.

鍬鍤 a spade.
鍬泥 to dig the ground.
一鍬泥 a shovelful of mud.
鍬塘 to dig a fish-pond.
大動鍬 a crowbar.
鍬築 to dig out.
鍬鋤 spade and hoe.

俏[4]
1418
R. 嘯
C. *ts'iu*
F. *ᶜch'ieu*, *siou*[2]
W. *soa*[2]
N. *ts'iau*
P. M. *ᶜch'iau*, *ch'iau*[2]
Y. *ch'ioa*[2]

Like; similar. Handsome; beautiful.

俏生 life-like,—as a picture, or statue.
俏然得狠 very nice; very elegant, etc.
俏皮 or 俏式 pretty; winsome; smart.

俏[4] 1418
Sz. *ch'iau*
K. *ch'o*
J. *shō*
A. *tieu*
Sinking Upper.

俏皮話 witty language.
俏佳人 a beautiful woman.
俊俏 or 俏麗 or 俏爭 beautiful.
生得俏 of handsome appearance.
面孔俏 a handsome face.
賣俏 to make a display of one's beauty.
俏精 refined.
俏步 a delicate, mincing gait.
俏貨 costly goods; (in Peking) a good bargain.

哨 1419

See 9747.

峭[4] 1420
R. 嘯
C. *ts'iu*
H. *ts'iau*
F. *sieu*
W. *ts'iöe*
N. *ts'ioa*
P. *ch'iau*
M. *ch'iau*
Y. *ch'ioa*
Sz. *ch'iau*
K. *ch'o*
J. *shō*
A. *tieu*
SinkingUpper.

Steep cliffs. Strict. Vigorous.

峭壁 a sheer precipice.
爲人峭直刻深 a man stern and impatient of trifling.
精峭若檀弓 vigorous in style, like the T'an Kung,—a section of the *Book of Rites* named after a sage of old.
峭風 a biting wind.

陗 1421

Same as 1420.

悄[3] 1422
R. 篠
F. *ch'iu*
W. *c'ts'iöe*, v. *ts'ia*²
See 峭
Rising Upper.

To be full of grief and care. Silent; still.

憂心悄悄 my anxious heart is full of trouble.
勞心悄兮 how anxious is my toiled heart!
靜悄悄的 quiet; retired.
悄沒聲兒的 not a sound to be heard; in a whisper.
悄語低言 in a whisper.

誚[4] 1423
R. 嘯
W. *ts'iöe* (practically always Upper)
See 俏
SinkingUpper.

To blame; to scold. To ridicule.

誚讓 to scold.
誚皮人 to mortify or humiliate anyone.
背後誚人 to abuse people behind their backs.
譏誚 to hold up to ridicule; to satirize.

鞘[4] 1424
R. 嘯肴蕭
C. *ts'iu*²
H. *ciau*
F. *sieu*²
W. *siöe*², v. *hsia*²
N. *cioa*
P. *ch'iau*
M. *hsiau*²
Y. *hsioa*
K. *sio*, v. *ch'io*
J. *shō*
A. *tieu*², *cau*
Sinking & Even Upper.

A sheath; a scabbard.

劍鞘子 the scabbard of a sword.
刀出了鞘 the blade has left the scabbard.
銀鞘 or 餉鞘 wooden cases for conveying treasure, made of hollowed-out wood.

撽[4] 1425
R. 錫效
See 擊敲
Entering & SinkingUpper.

Read *shao*[1]. The end of a whiplash.

揮鳴鞘 he cracks his sounding whip.

竅[4] 1426
R. 嘯
C. *k'iu*
H. *k'iau*
F. *k'ieu*
W. *c'iöe*
N. *c'ioa*
P. *ch'iau*, *ch'üe*
M. *ch'iau*
Y. *ch'ioa*
Sz. *ch'iau*
K. *kio*
J. *kiō*
A. *k'ieu*
Sinking Upper.

To whip, as a horse. To screen. To lay hold of.

An opening; a hole; the finger-hole of a flute. Mind; intelligence.

日鑿一竅 every day made one hole.
九竅 the nine passages of the body.
七竅 the seven holes,—(1) which are supposed to exist in the human heart as channels of intelligence; or (2) the eyes, nostrils, ears, and mouth.
人皆有七竅以視聽食息 every man has seven apertures, for seeing, hearing, eating, and breathing.
一竅不通 not one of his seven channels unobstructed,—stupid; unintelligent.
心竅 the heart's channels,—the intelligence.
開心竅 or 轉過竅來 to get hold of the idea; to begin to grasp or understand.
你懂竅不懂竅 do you understand?—as the trick of anything which one has been explaining.
沒得竅 or 不得訣竅 not to get hold of the way or trick of doing anything.
靈竅 clever; smart; able.
合竅 of the same mind.
百竅 all the holes,—the pores of the skin.
通竅藥 medicines which clear the passages,—including sudorifics, etc.
地秉竅于山川 the earth finds its passages in mountain streams.
五竅朝天 five holes up,—of a man with a receding forehead, prognathous chin, etc.
殊未中 *chung*[4] 竅 very far from hitting the mark.

菽[2] 1427
R. 蕭尤
See 蕎收
Even Lower and Upper.

The thorny mallow. The hollyhock. Used for 1399.

視爾如菽 I look on you as the flower of the thorny mallow,—so handsome are you.
菽葵向日 the hollyhock and the sunflower turn to the sun.

撬[4] 1428
R. 蕭
C. *kiu*², v. *c'kiu*
H. *k'iau*²
F. *c'kieu*, *kieu*²
W. *c'djiöe*
N. *djioa*
P. *ch'iau*²
M. *c'ch'iau*, *ch'iau*³
Y. *ch'ioa*
Sz. *ch'iau*
J. *kiō*
A. *cieu*, *k'ieu*
Even Upper Irregular.

To prise open. To force up by leverage.

撬開 to prise open; to force open.
這個門我撬不開 I can't force open this door.
把釘子撬起來 force out the nail.
我撬不動 I cannot move it.
撬棍 a crowbar.
撬孔 to make a hole,—as with a spike.
撬破了 broke it in prising.
撬壞 to break up.

橇[1] 1429
R. 蕭雲
See 撬毳
A. *ngieu*
Even Upper.

A small wooden sledge, used to cross mud.

Read *ch'iu*[4]. A skid.

鼪[4] 1430
R. 嘯 黠
See 耀 繞 軋
Sinking and Entering Lower & Upper.

A turn-up nose.

鼪頭鞋 shoes with turned-up points.

厱 1431

Same as 1417.

幍[1] 1432
R. 蕭
See 鋯
Even Upper.

Used with 1414.

黖[1] 1433
R. 蕭
See 悄
J. *shō*
A. *jieu*
Even Upper.

Hemp turning black with damp.

黑黖子 moles, or black spots on the face.

CHIEH.

街[2] 1434
R. 隹
C. *kái*
H. *kai*
F. *kae*
W. *ka*
N. *cie, ka*
P. *chie, kai*
M. *kai*
Y. *kae*
Sz. *kai*
K. *ka*
J. *kai, ke*
A. *ñyai, ñya, giai*
Even Upper.

A street.

一道街 or 一條街 a street.
街道 public streets.
出街 to go out,—for a walk, or on business.
上街 to go to market; to "go into town."
街上 or 街裏 in the street.
街面兒的 in the street; ordinary; commonplace.
街閘 the gates or barriers which divide up the streets of a Chinese town, and serve as a protection against thieves or rioters.
街坊 neighbourhood; neighbours.
緊街坊 a near neighbour.
看街的 watchmen.
查街 to patrol the streets,—as the watch does.
花街柳巷 flower streets and willow lanes,—brothels.

街[2] 1434

街衢洞達 passed through the streets,—as a procession.
巷議街談 street gossip.
氣街 the pulse of the femoral artery in women.
天街 the stars 昂 and 酋 κ υ in Taurus; the Milky Way.
天街夜色涼如水 the Milky Way looks by night as cold as water.
街正 the headman of a street, elected by the residents.
街門 a street door.

姐[3] 1435
R. 馬 紙
C. *tse*
H. *tsia*
F. *chie, chia*
W. N. *tsi*
P. M. *chie*
Y. *chiei*
Sz. *chie*
K. *chö, cha*
J. *sha*
A. *tï, t'ö*
Rising Upper.

An elder sister. A term of respect for a young lady. Proud.

姐妹 sisters, elder and younger.
姐姐 an elder sister; also, sister, as a form of address; women; ladies.
令姐 your elder sister.
家姐 my elder sister.
姐夫 or 姐丈 an elder sister's husband.
小姐 young lady; Miss.
阿 (or 亞) 姐 a sister; mother (Manchu *aja*).
恃愛肆姐 (*ts'u*[1]) to rely on the affection (*e.g.* of one's sovereign) and give way to pride.

疽 1436

See 2975.

皆[1] 1437
R. 隹
F. *kai*
See 街
K. *ke*
A. *giai*
Even Upper.

All; every,—either of men or things which have been previously mentioned.

人人皆知 all men know that...
我軍皆不及他 none of our soldiers is his equal.
老少皆在 old and young all there.
你我皆同一體 you and I are both the same,—in nationality, interests, feelings, etc.
大家皆大歡喜 all the party rejoiced greatly.
諸先生皆無病 none of the gentlemen are ill.

皆[1] 1437

四海之內皆兄弟也 all within the Four Seas are brothers,—to the superior man.
所作皆然 all he does is in the same style.
寸土皆是王地 every inch of ground is the Emperor's.
俱皆一樣 all the same; all alike.
滔滔者天下皆是也 swelling and surging (*i.e.* in disorder), such is the whole empire.
二皆 both of them....
皆屬 are all....
皆因 simply because....
皆得 must all, or always....
皆都 all of them.
皆可 either will do; any one will do.
皆受印號 seal and title both received.
皆阬之咸陽 *see* 6015.
當坐者翁孺皆縱不誅 all those who were implicated Wêng-ju let off without punishment.
使刑徒三千人皆伐湘山樹 he sent 3000 convicts to cut down all the trees on Mt. Hsiang.

偕[2] 1438
R. 隹
C. *kai*
H. *shai*
F. *kai*
W. *ka*
N. *cie*
P. *shsie*
M. *shai, kai*
Y. *shsiae*
Sz. *shai, kai*
K. *ke, he*
J. *kai*
A. *giai*
Even Upper & Lower.

To accompany. To take with one. Together. Jointly.

偕同 to accompany.
與子偕行 I will go along with you.
夙夜必偕 morning and night they must be together.
百年偕老 grown old together,—as an old couple.
魚水和偕 agreeing together like fishes and water.
清濁不偕 purity and impurity cannot co-exist.
飲酒孔偕 they drink wine, all equally reverent.
物其旨矣維其偕矣 the viands are excellent, both from the land and sea.
偕偕士子 an officer, strong and vigorous.

喈[1] 1439
R. 隹
F. *kai*
A. *gie, giai*
Even Upper.

Music; melody; melodious sounds.

鳥鳴喈喈 the birds sing sweetly.

北風其喈 the whistling of the north wind.

階[1] 1440
R. 隹
C. H. *kai*
F. *kai*, v. *kie*
W. *ka*
N. *cie*, v. *kaan*
P. *chie*
M. *chie, kai*
Y. *chiae, kae*
Sz. *kai*
K. *ke, kie*
J. *kai*
A. *giai*
Even Upper.

A flight of steps. A degree; a rank. *See* 2638.

階齒 the individual steps of a flight.

階梯 steps; a flight of steps.

階梯而升 to mount the ladder,—of promotion.

階上 at the top of the steps; high in office.

階級 an official grade.

升階 to rise in rank.

台階 steps leading up to some elevated building, as a 亭 kiosque.

圖握篆, 苦無階 he wanted to get an official post, but had no steps, *i.e.* no means of so doing, no interest, no influence, etc.

孔子以聖爲階 Confucius made holiness the ladder by which he mounted.

亂階 the steps of disorder, *i.e.* by which disorder is gradually brought about.

遊金階 to traverse the golden steps,—of the Imperial palace, *i.e.* to graduate as a Han-lin or Imperial Academician.

言語以爲階 to pass by progressive steps through a discourse.

興廢之階 the stages of prosperity and of decay.

階州 a Department in Kansuh.

婦有長舌, 維厲之階 a woman with a long tongue is like a stepping-stone to disorder.

誰生厲階 who is responsible for the (present) evils?

堦 1441

Same as 1440.

楷 1442

See 1203.

湝[1] 1443
R. 隹
F. *kai*
See 街
K. *ke*
A. *giai*
Even Upper.

The rippling sound of water. Incessant rain and wind.

淮水湝湝 the murmuring waters of the Huai river.

稭[1?] 1444
R. 黠
See 皆秸
K. *ke*
A. *giai*
Even Upper.

The stalks of corn, millet, or hemp. Clean. To weave into hassocks. Usual; customary.

萱稭 bean stalks.

棉花稭 cotton stalks, used for fuel.

稭棍兒 the stalk of a plant.

鶗[1] 1445
R. 隹
See 皆
K. *ke*
A. *giai*
Even Upper.

The male quail; *see* 8762.

鶗鴂 a quail that will not fight.

俠[1] 1446
R. 洽葉
H. *hiap*
W. *ye*
N. *yah*
P. *ɕhsia, ɕchie*
See 狹
K. *hiöp, kiöp*
J. *kiō*
Entering Lower.

Generous; magnanimous; heroic; bold.

俠氣 magnanimity; courage; heroism.

俠烈 resolute; heroic.

豪俠 a high-principled man, endowed with both physical and moral courage; a hero.

遊俠 a wandering hero; a knight-errant, such as 朱家 or 郭解 of the Han dynasty. [Explained as 以權力俠輔人.]

任俠有名 to have the reputation of a hero.

俠客 a person who does not hesitate to right the wrongs of others.

劍俠 an expert swordsman; a swashbuckler.

挾 1447

See 1133.

浹[1?] 1448
R. 葉洽
C. *tsyp*。
H. *kiap*
F. *chak*
W. *tsie*
N. *tsih*
P. *ɕchia, ɕchie, hsie*²
M. *chia, ch'ia, hsia*
Y. *hsiak*
Sz. *chia, hsia*
K. *hiöp, chöp*
J. *shō, kō, kiō*
A. *hiep*₅, *t'iep*₅
Entering Upper.

Water penetrating. Moist; damp. A complete circuit.

浹洽 imbued with; cordial; friendly; to conciliate; agreeing.

流汗浹背 the sweat ran in streams down his back,—from fright.

恩浹 to extend one's benefits on all sides.

浹日 from 甲 to 癸,—ten days (*see Table Ve*).

浹辰 from 子 to 亥,—twelve days (*see Table Vd*).

浹旬 a decade of days.

睞 1449

Same as 1486.

蛺[2?] 1450
R. 葉
See 頰
A. *hiep*₅
Entering Upper.

A butterfly.

蛺蝶 a butterfly.

鋏 1451

See 1137.

頰 1452

See 1138.

偈[2?] 1453
R. 屑靨
C. *kai*², *k'yt*。
H. *ket*₂
F. *kiek*₅, *kie*²
W. *c'ie*₅, *dji*,² *djie*²
N. *cih, sih*
See 竭
K. *köl, ke*
J. *ketsz, gei*
A. *ke*
Entering & Sinking Lower.

Martial; brave; vehement; rushing.

偈偈爲義 earnest in performing one's duty to one's neighbour.

匪車偈兮 not because of the speed of the chariot,—am I pained at heart.

Read *chi*⁴. A *geya* or versified passage in a *sûtra*, repeating or paraphrasing what has been said in prose. Also, a *gâthâ* or hymn, one kind of which is limited to thirty-two words. An enigma. A secret code.

講偈語 or 講佛偈 to explain the *gâthâs*.

偈 23 1453

閒談講偈 to chat and ask conundrums.

知偈 to know the secret allusion; to take the cue; to understand.

愒 3* 1454
R. 雲泰曷
C. *hei*^{2}
F. *k'ai*^{3}, *kiek*, *k'ei*^{3}
W. *yüe*$_{5}$, *wö*$_{5}$
N. *hsih*$_{5}$
P. *ch'i*^{3}, ^{c}*k'ai*, *k'o*
M. *k'o*$_{3}$, *ho*$_{5}$
Y. *chieh*$_{2}$
K. *ke*$_{5}$, *kae*, *hal*
J. *kei*, *kai*, *ketsz*
A. *kiet*$_{5}$, *ke*^{2}
Very Irregular.

To rest; to stop.

棲愒 to lodge at; to sojourn.

少愒半晌 rest awhile.

汔可小愒 perhaps a little rest may be got for them,—the heavily-burdened people.

不尙愒焉 who would not wish to take shelter?—under this willow.

Read *k'ai*^{3*}. To desire; to long for.

愒生 to love life.

Read *ho*^{3*}. Mutual fear.

揭 14 1455
R. 月屑
C. *k'yt*$_{o}$
H. *ket*
F. *kiek*
W. *c'ie*
N. *cieh*
P. *ɕchie*
M. *chie*
Y. *chieh*
Sz. *chie*
K. *kal*, *köl*
J. *ketsz*, *gechi*
A. *kiet*, *yet*
Entering Upper.

To lift up; to lift off. To pull apart. To make known; to solve, as a riddle. To borrow. Also read *ch'i*^{4*}. *See* 7966.

揭簾 to raise a bamboo blind. *See* 7129.

淺則揭 (*ch'i*^{4}) in shallow water I will pull up,—my skirts.

揭蓋紅巾 to lift the red veil,—and see the bride for the first time.

揭起來 raise it up.

揭起衣服 to pull up one's clothes.

揭開 to open by lifting off the cover, *see* 3954; to strip off; to open, as a book. Also, put it down! drop it!

揭開長衣 opened up his long coat.

用刀揭開 to open with a knife,—as a fan, the folds of which are stuck together.

揭鬚 to pull open the moustache,—so as to show the mouth.

揭封 to strip the paper from a door which has been officially sealed up. Also, to drink, because spirit-jars have paper seals pasted over them.

西柄之揭 raising its handle in the west,—like the constellation 斗 Ladle. *See* 11,427.

揭 14 1455

揭……去 to detach one thing from another.

揭回 to take back; to remove.

顚沛之揭 when a tree falls utterly,—it must first have been pulled up.

揭告 to charge; to prosecute.

揭參 to report for misconduct; to impeach. *See* 1514.

揭榜 or 揭曉 to publish the list of successful candidates at an examination.

揭曉日期 the date for making known the result of an examination.

揭揚 to publish abroad.

揭櫫 or 揭短 to pick out defects in others; to find fault.

揭帖 a placard,—usually of a libellous or seditious character. Also, an accusation; a plaint.

揭示 to post proclamations.

揭欠 or 揭借 to borrow money.

揭單 or 揭字 a promissory note.

揭項 borrowed capital.

葭茨揭揭 rushes and sedges growing rank.

竭 23 1456
R. 屑
C. *k'yt*$_{o}$
H. *ket*$_{2}$, *k'et*$_{5}$
F. *kiek*$_{5}$
W. *djie*$_{5}$
N. *c'ih*$_{5}$
P. *ɕchie*
M. *chieh*
Y. *chieh*
Sz. *chieh*
K. *köl*, *hul*
J. *ketsz*, *kechi*
A. *yet*, *kiet*
Entering Upper and Lower.

To go. Martial-looking.

回車竭來兮 I turn my chariot back and go.

車旣駕兮竭而歸 as soon as my chariot is harnessed, I take my leave and return.

庶士有竭 martial looked the attendant officers.

竭伽 a rhinoceros. Sanskrit *k'adga*.

碣 23 1457
R. 月屑
W. *djie*$_{5}$
N. *cih*, *sih*, *djih*
See 揭
K. *kal*, *köl*
A. *kiet*
Entering Upper.

A stone; a tablet; a pillar; a pinnacle rock.

碑碣 stone tablets or pillars, of a commemorative character, usually bearing inscriptions.

指路碣 a stone guide-post.

碣石 a kind of granite.

自題壙碣 to write one's own epitaph.

歇 1458

See 4361.

竭 23 1459
R. 月屑
C. *k'yt*$_{o}$
H. *k'et*$_{5}$
F. *kiek*$_{5}$
W. *djie*
N. *djih*
P. *ɕchie*
M. *chieh*
Y. *chieh*
Sz. *chieh*
K. *kal*, *köl*
J. *ketsz*, *gechi*
A. *kiet*
Entering Lower.

To exhaust; to put forth to the utmost. Exhausted; finished; dispirited. *See* 2870.

泉之竭矣不云自中 a spring becomes dry: is it not because no water rises in it?

竭力 to exhaust one's full strength in doing; to do one's best.

力竭 strength exhausted; used up.

盡心竭力 to use one's best efforts.

旣竭吾才 I have put forth all my ability.

竭蹶以赴 to proceed hurriedly. *See* 蹶 3210.

竭誠來見 I have come to see you in full sincerity.

竭盡 exhausted; finished; with full purpose of heart.

竭憊 wearied out; worn out.

三鼓而竭 by the time the third drum beat (for the charge), they were tired out.

竭澤以漁 to dry up the pond to catch all the fish,—of greed for large profits.

竭衷 with all one's heart.

竭到 to the extreme point.

竭慮 the utmost anxiety.

羯 23 1460
R. 月
See 竭
A. *hiet*$_{5}$
Entering Lower.

To castrate a ram. Deer's skin.

羯羊 a gelded ram; a wether.

羯室 ancient name of a place near 武鄉縣 Wu-hsiang Hsien in Shansi.

柘羯 a Scythian word for warrior.

擊羯鼓以催花 to beat the deerskin drum to hasten the blossoming of the flowers,—as was done by the Emp. Ming Huang.

佛前作羯磨 to confess one's sins before Buddha.

羯教 a name for "Mahommedanism" in Western China.

楬 24
1461
R. 屑 點 月
See 揭
A. *kiet, yet*
Entering Upper.

A board, put up where a person has died and been buried on the highway, and stating his name, etc. A wooden instrument to mark time.

楬豆 a sacrificial platter.
禿楬 bald-headed.
楬簽 a ticket or slip nailed to the door of a house which has been sealed or confiscated.

藒 12
1462
R. 屑
See 桀
A. *kiet, yet*
Entering Lower.

A fragrant plant which grows in 蘇州府 the Prefecture of Soochow in the north-west of Kiangsu, and is known as 藒車 or 藒耳香.

藒
1463

Same as 1462.

嗟 1
1464
R. 麻
C. *tse*
H. *tsia*
F. *chia*
W. *tsi*
N. *chö, tso*
P. *chie, chüa*
M. *chie*
Y. *chiei*
Sz. *chie*
K. *chʻö*
J. *sa, sha*
A. *ta*
Even Upper.

To sigh. An interjection of sorrow or regret, or of astonishment. *See* 13,273.

嗟嘆 to sigh.
嗟呀 to sigh for.
嗟悼 to sigh; to grieve.
嗟我懷人 with a sigh for the man of my heart.
嗟乎 alas!
嗟子孑行役 alas! my son, abroad on the public service.
嗟我婦子 alas! our wives and children.
猗嗟昌兮 alas for him! so handsome and accomplished.
嗟嗟臣工 ah! ah! ministers and officers.

刮 16
1465
R. 黠
C. v. *kêt*
See 黠吉
J. *katsz, kechi*
A. *kêp*
Entering Upper.

To brand the face as a punishment. To flay the skin from the face.

拮 24
1466
R. 質 屑
C. *kêt*
H. *kiet*
F. *keik*
W. *ciai*
N. *cih, cieh*
P. *chie*
M. Y. Sz. *chieh*
K. *kil, kiöl*
J. *kitsz, ketsz*
A. *kiet*
Entering Upper Irregular.

Occupied; labouring hard. To seize firmly. To pursue.

拮据 embarrassed, as for want of funds; in difficulty; perplexed.

桔 24
1467
R. 屑 質
C. *kyt*$_o$, *kêt*
H. *kit*
F. *keik*
W. *ciai*
N. *cih*
P. *chi, chieh*
M. *chi, chieh*
Y. *chik, chieh*
Sz. *chi, chieh*
K. *kiöl*
J. *kitsz, ketsz*
A. *kiet*
Entering Upper.

A water-bucket worked up and down a well by means of a lever; a well-sweep. Used for 橘 3026.

子獨不見夫桔槔者乎 have you never seen a well-sweep, sir? *See* 槔 5945.
桔梗 a common medicine for coughs, made from the root of *Platycodon grandiflorum*. *See* 薑 2051.
桔仔 the small loose-skinned orange.
桔水 orange juice,—used in making gum and paste.

硈 12
1468
R. 黠
See 劼
A. *kêt*$_7$
Entering Upper.

Firm; solid. Abrupt; sudden.

硈然不動 too heavy to move.
硈然而來 to arrive suddenly.

秸
1469

Same as 1444.

結 24
1470
R. 屑
C. *kyt*$_o$
H. *ket*
F. *kiek, kaik*
W. *cie*
N. *cih* or *cieh*, v. *ci, tih*
P. *chieh*
M. Y. Sz. *chieh*

To tie in a knot. To wind up; to close an argument, as opposed to 起 1070. To connect; to make an alliance. To form, as fruit or scabs; *see* 1147.

打結 to tie a knot. *See* 1473.
活結 a slip-knot.
死結 a knot which will not slip.
打的是個單結 what he has tied is a single knot.
結繩 to knot a cord,—an ancient mode of reckoning or means of communication, the details of which have not come down to us.
結繩之治 dealings by means of knotted cords.
當是時民結繩而用之 at that time (the Golden Age), the people used knotted cords.
結網 to make a net.
結締 to tie together; close union.
將船纜結在樹上 made the ship's cable fast to a tree.
同心結 a true-lover's knot. The Chinese variety will not hold, but slips on being pulled.
心如結兮 his heart is as though tied,—to what is correct.
我心蘊結兮 sorrow is knotted in my heart.
心之憂矣如或結之 my heart in its sorrow feels as though bound.
我心苑結 my heart grieves with a sorrow from which it cannot get free.
結訟 to institute legal proceedings; to go to law.
智者結舌 the wise hold their tongues.
弄結 to quarrel; to wrangle.
結累 to entangle in.
結髮 to put up the hair,—as at marriage. *See* 3375.
一結絲線 a skein of silk.
結束 to tie round; to wind up, as a discourse.
收結 to wind up; to bring to a conclusion, as an essay or a sermon.
結出箇情字 finished up by bringing out the single word "emotion."
結局 to finish off; to bring to a conclusion.
結籠 to gather up the threads of a narrative.
報結 to announce completion, —*e.g.* of a building.
易結不結 not to settle a case on its obvious merits,—a punishable offence.

結[25] 1470

完結 closed; finished,—as an outstanding case.
結案 to wind up or close a case.
了結此案 to finish this case.
咨結 to communicate a decision to.
結册 a statement of income and expenditure for a past period; a balance-sheet.
結清 to settle up; to clear off,—as indebtedness.
結賬 to pay off a bill.
日後歸結 will pay the amount later on.
無結梢 unable to make a living.
月結 monthly settlements,—of accounts.
結仇 or 結怨 to contract feelings of ill-will or resentment.
結交 to form an acquaintance-ship, or friendship. *See* 1297.
結交須勝己 in making friends seek those who are superior to yourself.
結親 to make a matrimonial alliance.
結拜 or 結盟 to become joined in sworn brotherhood.
廣結納 to extend one's circle of communications.
結 (*chieh*[1]) 菓 or 結實 to form fruit,—as a fruit-tree after blossoming. *See* 6627.
菓結了 the fruit has formed.
結實 (more correctly 堅實) strong; durable.
結實信據 a material guarantee.
你睡的很結實 you sleep very soundly.
凝結 to coagulate; to congeal; to stiffen.
結于石上 stuck to the stone,—from frost.
亦結成冰 also froze into ice.
是通段結穴 it is the key to (or the important part of) the whole paragraph.
末一句是結穴 the last sentence is the key-note to the whole.

結[25] 1470

出結 or 具結 or 結保 to enter into a bond; to give security.
同鄉官印結 the certificate to be issued under the seal of an official of the applicant's neighbourhood that the bearer is a fit and proper person for Government employ.
巴結 to toady. *See* 8510.
巴巴結結的 troublesome; pestering.
結巴 to stammer.
結巴磕子 a stammerer.
結壯 strong, healthy.
結毒 a collection of virus (especially syphilitic); an unhealthy part.
結果 the outcome, result, moral, as of books. Also, to finish.
結果性命 to cut off the life,—of an enemy, usually by hired assassins.
結果了他 "settled" him.
結頂 a button of knotted velvet or braid.
結了 (*chieh*[2] *lo*) there's an end of it; (*chieh*[2] *liao*[3]) completed; ended.
結褵 to tie the bridal sash,—to marry.
結成 to connect; to join together.
結行 associated firms; the Co-Hong Monopoly.
結拜蒜蘿 to form an alliance like that of the 蒜 and 女蘿 cuscuta and wistaria,—to marry; also to have an intrigue with. *See* 7298.
前世有緣今世結 marriage results from ante-natal causes.
結穗 to form the ear; to ripen, as grain.
勾結 to conspire together.
取結 to take a guarantee.
結單 a bond, as for an exam. candidate.
結底 strongly soled or sewed,—of boots.
結草 to reward kindness, as below.
結草之報 the "recompense of woven ropes." A certain man had in apparent disagreement with his dying father's wish prevented his favorite concubine from being buried with him. The son was afterwards hard pushed in battle, when he saw an old man, who by binding ropes of grass was entangling the enemy's cavalry and thus assisting him. This old man was the grateful father of the concubine.
結燥 or 糞結 constipation.

結[25] 1470

袺[24] 1471
R. 質 屑
See 吉結
K. *kiöl*
J. *kitsz*
A. *kiet*
Entering Upper.

To pull up the skirt.
袺衣上衽 to pull the skirt up to the breast.
薄言袺之 we place [the seeds] in our skirts.

頡[27] 1472
R. 黠 屑
C. $k'yt_5$
H. ket_5
F. *kiek*, $k'ik_5$
W. cie_5, ye_5
N. yih_5
P. *ʦchie*, *ʦhsie*
M. Y. Sz. *chieh*
K. *kal*, *hiöl*, v. *hil*
J. *katsz*, *ketsz*
A. $hiet_5$
Entering Irregular.

To fly up; to soar. Vague; ambiguous. To rob. The neck. *See* 11,591.
燕燕于飛, 頡之頏之 the swallows go flying about, now up, now down. *See* 3855.
頡滑 ambiguous; *à double entente*; specious.
頡滑有實 in this vague undefinedness there is an actuality.
盜頡資糧 to plunder the military train.
挺頡就戮而不畏 if I stuck out my neck for you to cut off my head, I should not be afraid.
頡斤 *Ghekin*, a Turkic chieftain.

纈[26] 1473
R. 屑
C. hyt_5 v. lyt_5
F. *kiek*
K. *hiöl*, v. *hil*
J. *ketsz*, *gechi*
A. $hiet_5$
Entering Irregular.

To tie up silk in skeins. To knot. Used for 1470.
打個纈 to tie a knot.
老鼠纈 a slip-knot or running noose.
死纈 a knot which will not slip.
核桃纈子 the "walnut" knot of twisted silk at the top of an ordinary cap.
打實個纈 to incite people to quarrel.

襭 2a
1474
R. 屑
F. *kiek*
See 纈
K. *hiöl*
Entering Lower.

To tuck the skirt under the girdle. The fold of a robe.

薄言襭之 we tuck our skirts under our girdles.

敞襭以哺 she opened her robe to give suck.

願君多采襭 I would have you gather a lapful,—of love-beans. *See* 11,412.

黠 1a
1475
R. 黠佳
See 秸
A. *hat*
Entering and Even Upper.

The stalks of the northern or Abutilon hemp (*Sida tiliæfolia*), which are dressed for ropes and cordage.

隔
1476

See 6067.

節 2a
1477
R. 屑
C. *tsyt*。
H. *tset*
F. *chiek*, v. *chaik*
W. *tsie*
N. *tsih*, v. *tsiẽn*
P. *schie*
M. Y. Sz. *chieh*
K. *chöl*
J. *setsz*, *sechi*
A. *tiet*, *triet*
Entering Upper.

The knots or joints of plants. Sections; paragraphs. Limits; moderation. Affairs. Divisions of time (*see* 年 8301 and 晚 12,481). Measure; rhythm; time in music. Lofty.

九節鞭 a riding-whip made from nine joints of a particular kind of bamboo which has the joints very close together.

何誕之節兮 how wide apart are the joints!—of the *Dolichos*.

事分三節 the matter is divisible into three parts, or under three headings, or into three periods.

分兩節還他 pay him by two instalments.

節節高 joint by joint higher,—gradually rising higher.

無節制 no limits to expenditure; lavish.

節飲食 temperate in food and drink. *See* 13,269.

節食以濟饑者 to set aside one's own food in order to feed the hungry.

節用 or 節儉 frugal; within limits.

小節 a small matter; a trifle.

節 2a
1477

尙屬小節 that (*i.e.* the preceding) is unimportant,—it is what follows, etc.

不修細節 neglectful in small matters,—of ceremony.

臨大節而不可奪也 at a great emergency he cannot be forced to desert his principles.

節畧 a statement of particulars; an abridgment. *See* 4766.

折節 *see* 550.

多生枝節 full of branches and knots,—full of complications.

節女 a chaste woman.

節義 chaste and good,—as a widow who does not remarry.

守節 to preserve chastity,—as a widow who does not remarry, or a girl who, on the death of her *fiancé*, elects to remain single.

失節 to lose chastity,—as above.

得全其節 to keep oneself immaculate.

名節攸關 involving one's fair fame, or reputation. *See* 7940.

買關節 to get degrees by bribery.

八節 the eight epochs,—四立二分二至也 the first days of spring, summer, autumn, and winter, the two equinoxes, and the two solstices.

節經 have repeatedly.....; have on various occasions.....

節莅 to be established at; to take up one's post at. Used of high officials.

節哀 be consoled.

節哀保重 for your health's sake weep less,—said to mourners by their intimates.

節孝 wifely fidelity and filial piety.

節孝祠 shrines to persons distinguished by the above virtues.

節目 sections; paragraphs.

節次 repeatedly; the sequence of verses.

節旄 a tasselled staff given to high officials travelling by Imperial command.

樂和樂謂之節 when music is in accord with music, it is called *chieh*.

節 2a
1477

節拍 the "time" of music. *See* 6241.

打節 or 湊節 to beat time in music.

以足頓地爲節 to beat time on the ground with the feet.

皆能應節 were all able to keep in time.

節省 to be economical.

過節兒 a polite formality; courtesy; rules of courtesy; formalities.

二十四節氣 the twenty-four solar terms or periods of fifteen days each, corresponding with the days on which the sun enters the first and fifteenth degrees of a zodiacal sign. When an intercalary month occurs, they are reckoned as in other years, but the intercalation is made so that only one term shall fall in it. *See Table Va.*

節氣 or 節令 or 節候 or 時節 or 節序 (*see* 4771) a term or solar period, as above; the festival of a solar term.

尙節氣 to be of the highest integrity; proud and honourable; to be morally strong; equal to emergencies.

佳節 a festival.

過節 or 做節 to keep the festival.

天中節 the Dragon-boat festival.

三節兩壽 the three festivals and the two birthdays,—dates on which subordinate officials are expected to give presents to their superiors. The dates are the 5th of the 5th moon, the 15th of the 8th moon, New Year's Eve, and the birthdays of the superior official and his wife.

節禮 presents sent on a festival.

那時節 at that time or juncture.

節度 revenue; quarterly returns. [The Chinese financial year is divided into three "quarters."] *See* 12,089.

收節賬 to collect the quarterly bills.

愼持晚節 to cautiously pass the evening of life.

節 2a 1477

晚節尤謹 and became more devout as he grew older.
節草 or 節枯草 *Equisetum ramosissimum*, Desf.
節彼南山 lofty is that southern hill.
節下 form of address to an envoy or commissioner.

櫛 2a 1478

R. 質
C. *tsyt*$_6$
H. *tset*
F. *chiek*
W. *tsie*
N. *tsih*
P. *tsē*, *tschie*
M. *tsz*$_3$, *chie*$_6$
Y. Sz. *chieh*
K. *chïl*
J. *shitsz*, *shichi*
A. *tiet*
Entering Upper.

A comb. To comb the hair. *See* 8880.

巾櫛 or 侍巾櫛 she who hands the towel and comb,—a wife or concubine. *See* 9734.
櫛風沐雨 combed by the wind and washed by the rain,—of the hardships of travel.

癤 1a 1479

R. 屑
See 節
Entering Upper.

A small sore; a pimple.

瘡癤 a boil.
長癤子 to have a boil; to have a rash.
火癤子 a rash; prickly heat.
癤子消了 the boil has dispersed.

接 1a 1480

R. 葉
C. *tsyp*
H. *tsiap*
F. *chiek*
W. *tsie*
N. *tsih*
P. *chie*
M. Y. Sz. *chieh*
K. *chŏp*
J. *shō*
A. *tiep*
Entering Upper.

To receive in the hand; to take. To take over charge of. To receive, as a guest. To connect; to join on. To graft.

接收 or 接受 or 接入 or 接得 to receive.
接准 to receive,—from a superior or equal.
接奉 to receive,—from a superior.
接據 to receive,—from an inferior.
接到尊函 I have received your letter.
接儧 to receive for shipment.
接我以力 put forth your strength to catch me,—as when jumping from a wall.
接領 to take over; to take charge of.

接 1a 1480

承接 to take orders for work.
接印視事 to take over a seal of office and attend to the business,—of that office.
接任 to take over charge of an office.
接辦 or 接管 to take in hand, or take over, the management of.
接生婆 a midwife.
接引 to conduct; to guide; to induce; to tempt.
接地 or 接穴 a favourable spot.
接應兵 a supporting force of soldiers.
接聲 to catch the sound,—and pass it on.
接着 connectedly; thereupon.
接上帶下 connected both with what goes before and with what follows.
接理 to take over seals and business; to act in the place of.
接頭兒 all over again from the beginning.
接晤 to receive in an interview; to learn at an interview.
接展 to receive and open a letter.
接手 to take over, as the duties of another; a receiver or accomplice.
接客 to receive guests.
雖家人罕接焉 even his own family he seldom admitted to it,—of a study.
接神 to welcome or receive a god,—used of various acts of worship.
迎接 to go to meet; to greet,—arriving guests.
接待 or 接陪 to attend upon; to entertain,—guests.
接風 to welcome back.
接風酒 a feast of welcome.
接連 or 接續 to connect; to join on.
接連不斷 continuous; in uninterrupted succession.
無得接續 there is no means of continuing it; there is no one to carry it on.

接 1a 1480

水光接天 the bright light on the water joining the sky,—at the horizon.
湧波接漢 a big wave reached up to the Milky Way.
接脣爲戲 to amuse themselves by kissing.
接姑奶奶 to receive a newly married daughter at her father's house—on the 16th of the 1st moon.
接着吹 to pass on a whistle; to signal to the next man.
接保 to insure.
接宗子 to continue the stock.
接准移交 to take over charge of the archives,—as an incoming official.
接署 to take over an office.
接月 to take over in-duty at a yamên. *See* 10,721.
接班兒 to take one's turn of duty.
接運 to receive and forward; to forward on.....
接口道 to rejoin; to continue.
接劄 to receive a despatch,—a neutral term.
接申 or 接申陳 to receive a communication. *See* 9817.
接替 to take the place of.
接閱 or 接誦 have received and read.
接見 to receive for an interview.
接回 to receive back.
接二連三 catching here and then there,—of fires.
接止 to put up at; to lodge.
衆人接脚隨去 the others all followed after him.
接腔 to join in a song.
接應 (*ying*^{4}) to support; to be in reserve, as troops; to respond.
早接應道 promptly answered, saying.....
接骨匠 bone-setters; surgeons.
接骨科 surgery.
沒接骨眼兒 no join in the bone,—abrupt; disjointed.

接 1480

那兩堵墻接不上 those two walls don't join.

把這兩個接上 join these two together,—of anything.

接不下來 could not connect it.

移花接木之計 the system of grafting the flower of one tree on to another.

接長一尺 make it a foot longer.

接三 the service on the 3rd day after death.

接濟 to help; to supply one's necessities; to supply.

接攏 to dovetail.

接就 to come to terms about; to agree about; to accommodate or adapt oneself to circumstances.

椄 1481

R. 葉
See 接
Entering Upper.

To graft. Used for 1480.

椄杏 to graft apricots.

綴 1482

R. 葉
See 接
Entering Upper.

To join. To braid.

綴續 to splice together.

倢 1483

R. 葉
See 捷
Entering Lower.

Convenient, as a short cut. Used with 1485.

婕 1484

R. 葉
See 捷
A. *tiep*
Entering Lower.

Handsome.

婕妤 a title usually conferred, under the Han dynasty, upon the Imperial concubine most distinguished for her literary abilities.

捷 1485

R. 葉
C. *tsyt*
H. *ts'iap*
F. *chiek*
W. *zie*
N. *dzih*, *dzieh*
P. *tchie*
M. *chie*
Y. *chieh*
Sz. *chie*
K. *ch'öp*
J. *shō*, *djō*
A. *t'iep*
Entering Lower.

To gain a victory in battle. Alert. Active. Clever.

一月三捷 in one month three victories.

紅旗報捷 the red flag announces victory.

捷書 a despatch announcing victory. *See* 3741.

連捷 to attain the master's degree one year and the doctor's the next; a series of successes.

征夫捷捷 his men were alert.

直捷 or 急捷 prompt; energetic.

快捷 or 捷捷 active; nimble.

捷足者先登 the nimble-footed gets up first,—the most active will win.

捷捷幡幡 clever you are and ever changing.

捷徑 a short cut; the "royal road."

夫惟捷徑以窘步 because they lost themselves in by-paths,—instead of keeping to the main road.

捷速 rapidity.

捷報 notices of promotion, of successful examination, etc.

捷南宮 to win the Southern Palace,—to gain the third or *chin shih* degree. *See* 8128.

睫 1486

R. 葉
C. *tsyt*, v. *yêp*,
H. *ts'iap*
F. *chiek*, v. *siak*, *t'iak*
N. *dzih*, v. *sah*
P. *chiê*, v. *chï*
K. *ch'öp*
J. *shō*, *djō*
A. *tiep*, *t'iep*
Entering Lower.

The eyelashes, called 眼睫毛. Used for 156. Also written 睫.

忽忽承睫 in the twinkling of an eye.

眉睫間 between eyebrow and eye-lash,—very close.

交睫 crossed eye-lashes.

俯睫視己 to close the eyes and examine oneself.

蚊睫 a mosquito's eye-lash; infinitesimally small.

蜨 1487

Same as 11,125.

丰 1488

R. 卦
See 界
Sinking Upper.

Plants growing wild and rank. [To be distinguished from 丰 3561.]

契 1489

R. 黠
No record, but has power *kat*, *kiat*
Entering Upper.

To scrape off rust and dirt; to brush and clean.

恝 1490

R. 黠
C. *at*$_o$
H. *k'at*
F. *ngak*
W. *ka*
N. *cih*
P. *chiê*, *ch'ia*
M. *chia*, *ch'ia*
Y. *chiak*
K. *kal*, *kwal*
J. *katsz*, *kechi*
A. *k'iet*, *giai*, *k'e*
Entering Upper.

An indifferent heartless manner.

恝然 thoughtless; unsympathetic, unconcernedly; heartlessly.

不恝於懷 not to be indifferent to in one's mind; to bear in mind.

以孝子之心爲不若是恝 he supposes that the heart of a filial son could not be so free from sorrow.

恝身不拜而去 went off lightly without doing homage,—of the Amherst Mission.

潔 1491

R. 肩
C. *kyt*
H. *ket*
F. *kiek*
W. *cie*
N. *cieh*
P. *tchie*
M. }
Y. } *chieh*
Sz. }
K. *kiöl*
J. *ketsz*, *kechi*
A. *k'iet*
Entering Upper.

Clear; pure; clean.

清潔 clear; limpid; pure-minded; chaste.

潔心 pure in heart.

潔己奉公 upright in discharge of duty.

氷清玉潔 clear as ice and pure as jade.

處身高潔 to be nobly incorrupt.

欲潔其身 desiring to purify oneself.

潔樽 to cleanse the cups,—a phrase used in cards of invitation.

潔盃候敘 I have cleaned my wine-cups and await your conversation,—a conventional phrase in an invitation.

以餅潔之 cleaned it (a knife) on a piece of cake.

潔淨 clean.

中年不能自潔 in middle life could not keep herself chaste.

潔白 very white.

絜 1492

Same as 1490.

絜[2*] 1493
R. 糸
See 潔
A. *hiet, khiet* Entering Upper.

A marking-line. To adjust. To regulate. Pure.

絜度 to adjust; to limit.
絜靜 tranquil.
絜矩之道 a principle of measuring and squaring one's conduct,—by doing unto others what you would they should do unto you.
絜齊 to regulate; to level down; to make even.
絜爾牛羊 the oxen and sheep all pure.

褉[1c] 1494
R. 衣
See 頡歇 Entering Upper.

Short garments. [To be distinguished from 禊 4161.]

四開褉袍 a robe with slits at the sides as well as before and behind.

擷[2*] 1495
R. 手
See 桀 Entering Lower.

To measure with the thumb and finger. To span. To uncover.

擷 1496

Same as 1495.

樑[2*] 1497
R. 木
See 桀 Entering Lower.

A perch for fowls to roost on. A hen-roost.

桀[2*] 1498
R. 木
See 竭
K. *köl* Entering Lower.

A perch for fowls; *see* 1497. A hero; brave; *see* 1499. Luxuriant. The last king of 夏 Hsia; hence, cruel. To carry on the shoulder.

鷄棲于桀 the fowls roost on their perches.
邦之桀兮 the hero of his country.
維莠桀桀 the weeds will only grow rankly,—if you try to cultivate too large an area.

桀 1498

桀紂不勝其惡 Chieh (Kuei) and Chou (Hsin) are not as black as they are painted.
桀之治天下也使天下瘁瘁焉 when Chieh governed the empire he caused the empire to be sad.
桀犬吠堯，各爲其主 (the wicked) Chieh's dog barking at (the virtuous) Yao: every one for the master he serves.
助桀 or 輔桀 to aid Chieh, *i.e.* one who is already bad enough,—to gild refined gold. *See* 2600.
桀驁 tyrannical and proud.
桀黠 good-for-nothing; ne'er-do-well.
桔桀 the form, or appearance of any one; remarkable appearance.
桀石以投人 to carry stones to throw at people.

傑[2*] 1499
R. 人
See 竭
K. *köl* Entering Lower.

A hero. The appearance of grain growing high.

英傑 or 豪傑 a brave fellow; a hero.
傑性 of heroic disposition.
傑作 done like a hero! well done!
俊傑 a scholar of light and leading.
有厭其傑 well nourished, the stalks grow long.
四傑 the "Four Heroes" of the T'ang dynasty (*see* Yang Ch'iung in Biog. Dict.); also of 吳 Wu (*see* Yang Chi).

杰[2*] 1500
R. 木
See 竭
K. *kiöl* Entering Lower.

Used for 1499.

魏杰 a famous statesman and general of the 後周紀 Later Chou dynasty, A.D. 956.

蛣[2*] 1501
R. 虫
See 去 Entering Upper.

A sea animal, called 紫蛣 and 石蛣, and likened in shape to the foot of a tortoise. The sea-anemone.

蛣 1502

Same as 1501.

鉣[2*] 1503
R. 金
See 刼 Entering Upper.

An iron hook fastened to the girdle.

刼[2*] 1504
R. 力
C. *kyp。*
H. *kiap*
F. *kiek*
W. *kie*
N. *kieh, cieh*
P. *tchie*
M. Y. Sz. *chie*
K. *köp*
J. *kiō, kō*
A. *kiep* Entering Upper.

To rob; to plunder. A *kalpa*, or period of time which cannot be reckoned by months and years. [Also written 劫, 刦, 刧, 刼.] *See* 羊 12,842.

刼奪 or 打刼 to rob; to plunder.
刼盜 banditti.
刼脫人 to plunder, as highwaymen.
刼掠一空 made a clean sweep; plundered everything.
强盜遇着賊打刼 thieves plundered by robbers,—hoist with their own petard.
刼色 to ravish; to violate.
刼皇貢 to intercept produce or specie destined for Imperial use.
刼波 or 刼波簸陀 a *Kalpa*,—of which there are small, middling, and great.
小刼 or 別刼 a small *kalpa* of 16,800,000 years.
中刼 a middling *kalpa* = twenty small *kalpas*.
大刼 a great *kalpa* = four middling *kalpas*.
萬刼莫贖 in a myriad *kalpas* one could not atone.
大刼將來 the millennium is at hand.
避刼 to avoid ruin,—as an impending cataclysm.
刼數 a fatal calamity; a cataclysm.
浩刼 steps of the palace staircase.
均罹浩刼 all came to a terrible end.

刼 2a 1504

受刼 to suffer the evils of this world.
刼灰 turned to ashes; destroyed; perished.
刼刼 eager; hurried; importunate.
刼貝 cotton ripe for picking,—from the Sanskrit *karpási*.

孑 4a 1505
R. 屑
See 訐
K. *kyöl, hyöl*
J. *ketsz, kechi*
A. *kiet*
Entering Upper.

Alone. Orphaned. The appearance of a person who has lost his right arm; half a man. Conspicuous. [To be distinguished from 孑 12,317.] *See* 474.

孑影孤單 left alone with one's shadow only.
孑然一身 left desolate and alone,—as a widow.
靡有孑遺 there will not be half a man left,—so severe is the famine.
略無孑遺 not a drop left,—in the bottle.
孑孑干旄 conspicuously rise the staffs with their ox-tail streamers.
句孑 a halberd; the crescent-shaped blade of a halberd.
孑孑 the larvae of mosquitoes.

叶 1506 *See* 4402.

叶 1507 *See* 4403.

協 1508 *See* 4385.

脅 1509 Same as 4388.

脇 1510 *See* 4388.

垓 1511 *See* 5771.

痎 2 1512
R. 隹
See 皆
A. *kai*
Even Upper.

An intermittent fever, known as 痎瘧, which comes on every other day.

截 2a 1513
R. 屑
C. *tsyt*
H. *ts'et*$_5$, v. *tset*$_5$
F. *chiek*
W. *zie*
N. *zih*
P. *ʦchie*
M. Y. Sz. *chieh*
K. *chöl*
J. *zetsz, zechi*
A. *triet*
Entering Lower.

To cut. To intercept; to stop. To keep in check. To quibble. *See* 1074.

截而爲梁 to cut into beams.
截斷 to cut in two; to cut off, as by a partition.
截一段去 cut off a piece.
截開 to cut off; to separate; to cut in strips or pieces.
一截一截的 in strips.
截拿 to stop; to intercept and arrest.
截句 same as 絕句. *See* 3213.
截算 to stop reckoning.
截扭 to stop and seize.
截奪 to carry by force to.
截留 to detain.
截擊 to attack in flank; to intercept.
截獲 to intercept.
截堵 the compartments of a ship.
截勦 to oppose, or bar, the enemy's advance.
截止 or 截住 or 截攔 to cut off; to intercept; to stop.
截住去路 cut them off,—so that they could not continue their route.
截路 communications cut off; an impossible route to travel.
截他于和平橋 intercepted him at the Ho-p'ing bridge.
有截 under restraint,—the united empire; all China.
有截其所 the country was brought under complete restraint.
海外有截 beyond the Four Seas his restraint was acknowledged.
截彼淮浦 securely kept was the country about the banks of the Huai.

截 2a 1513
R. 屑
C. *tsyt*
H. *ts'et*$_5$, v. *tset*$_5$
F. *chiek*
W. *zie*
N. *zih*
P. *ʦchie*
M. Y. Sz. *chieh*
K. *kal*, v. *al*
J. *ketsz, kochi*
A. *yet*
Entering Upper.

兩截褂子 a robe cut into two parts,—having a body and skirt of different colours.
截選 to stop an official *en route* for a certain post and send him to another.
惟截截善諞言 as to men of quibbles, skilful at cunning words.

訐 2a 1514
R. 月 屑
C. *k'yt*$_6$
H. *ket*
F. *k'iok*
W. *cie*
N. *cih*
P. *ʦchie*
M. Y. Sz. *chieh*
K. *kal*, v. *al*
J. *ketsz, kochi*
A. *yet*
Entering Upper.

To accuse.

面訐 to accuse to one's face.
稟訐 to accuse a superior officer to a higher tribunal; to impeach. *See* 1455.
告訐 or 控訐 to accuse to a superior officer; to bring charges against.
訐揚人過 to chatter about the faults of others.
惡 *wu*^{4} 訐以爲直者 I hate those who denounce others in order to show how virtuous they are themselves. [*Cf.* I hate the man who builds his fame, etc.]

解 3 1515
R. 卦 蟹
C. *kái, hái*
H. *kái, hai*
F. *kai, kae*
N. *cie, ka*$_7$
W. *ka, a*
P. *chie, hsie*
M. *chie, kai, chiai, hsie, hai*
Y. *chiae, kae, tsae, hsiae, hai*
Sz. *kai, hai, hsiai*
K. *ke, he*
J. *kai, ge*
A. *giai*
Rising & Sinking Upper and Lower.

To loosen; to undo; to cut through; to counteract. To explain. To get rid of; to get free from. *See* 13,768. [Read *hsieh*^{4} as a surname and also meaning "relax; remiss" as though 懈. Also when used for 4423.] A paragraph of four lines in a poem.

解帶子 to unloose the girdle. *See* 頤 5421.
解衣 to undo, and take off, one's clothes.
解衣包火 to strip and embrace fire,—foolish; futile.
解開 to untie; to open; to settle up, as quarrels; to explain.
解不開 unable to unfasten.
解散 to loosen; to explain; scattered, as a crowd.
解下 to take off.
你把圍裙解下來 take off your apron.
解屨 to take off the shoes.

解[3] 1515

解鈕子 to undo a button.
解毒 to undo the effects of poison,—to act as an antidote.
則毒可解 thus the poison will be counteracted.
解除 to neutralise or get rid of, as the effects of poison; to expel; to exorcise, as evil spirits.
解疼 to relieve the pain.
解厄 to relieve distress.
解免 to avoid.
解乏 or 解攔 to rest oneself.
解和 or 解息 to make up a quarrel; to make peace between.
排難解紛 to set forth the difficulty and resolve the confusion,—to settle up a misunderstanding.
解恨 to get rid of ill feeling; to make peace.
解意思 to make out the meaning.
解義 to explain the meaning of.
使人不可解方是妙處 obscurity is indispensable to the beauty,—of a poem.
解說 or 說解 to make clear; to explain; to interpret.
解釋 to comfort; to relieve the feeling; to explain.
註解 commentary; exegesis.
解得切 you have rightly explained it.
諸解失之 all the commentaries have missed the point.
皆可迎刃而解 all would meet the edge of the blade and open out,—all could be easily explained.
不知所謂,不敢强解 not knowing what this means, I do not venture to force an explanation.
此解究竟牽强無當 this interpretation is however forced and unsuitable.
有可作此解彼解處 there are passages which can be interpreted in two different ways.
沒有別的解法 there is no other way of explaining it.
解錯了 he has explained it wrongly.

解[3] 1515

講解 to expound, as doctrines; to preach.
殊不可解 I really can't understand what it means.
能解人語 it can talk,—as a parrot.
解夢 to interpret a dream.
分解 to discriminate.
解悶 to get rid of *ennui*, as by amusing oneself; to dispel melancholy.
解渴 to slake thirst.
解暑湯 a cooling drink.
解罪 to get rid of, or atone for, one's error,—as by an apology.
解任 to retire from office.
解難 (*nan*[4]) to set free from peril; to succour one in distress.
解圍 to break through surrounding lines; to raise a siege.
辨解 to get free from; to escape; the self-liberation or enfranchisement of the soul on its way to Nirvâna. Sanskrit: *Vimôkcha*.
八解脫 the eight stages of enfranchisement, as above, comprising freedom from all trammels of sense-knowledge, etc., subjective and objective.
天下之大解脫無過於此 the great enfranchisement of man upon earth does not amount to more than this.
不解 (*hsieh*[4]) 于位 not slack in his duties.
解手 to urinate.
出門小解 to go out to make water.
尸解 to become immortal so that the body is not liable to corruption.
解家裏來 to come from home.
勿用傍人解構之言 do not listen to the insidious (*i.e.* mischief-making) remarks of outsiders.
兼陳解館之由 further setting forth my reasons for leaving the office.
解星入命 a propitious star enters into his destiny,—and saves him.
無解救 there is no escape.

解[3] 1515

見解 *savoir-faire*. *See* 1671
四句爲一解 four sentences (*q.d.* lines of poetry) form one paragraph.
此詩五解如清水中數魚,頭頭分明 the five quatrains of this poem are like so many fishes in clear water, each one distinct from the other.

Read *chieh*[4] or (in the south) *chiai*[4]. To send; to forward.

解犯 to forward a criminal.
解送 to forward; to send;—as prisoners.
解費 expenses of forwarding.
解差 or 解子 escort; constables in charge.
押解 to forward in custody.
解發 to send on,—as boxes.
解繳 to hand over,—as a sum of money.
解交 to hand over,—as a destitute to his own authorities.
解省 to send to the provincial capital,—as prisoners.
解餉 to forward duties,—to Peking.
解案 to send up a case to a higher court.
解元 the first on the list of successful 舉人 graduates of the second degree.
解回 to send back.
解給 to transmit.
解役 escort or guard.
解辦 to send to be dealt with.
解稟 or 解報 to forward, or bring, with a report.
解奉 had the honour to hand over.
解訊 or 解審 to send for trial.
解到 produced; handed over, as a prisoner.
解至 to forward to.....
解質 to send to give evidence.
解濟 to forward to one's relief; to send supplies.
解赴 to take with one.

廨[4] 1516
R. 卦
C. *kái*²
H. *ᶜkai*
F. *hai*²
W. *ka*²
N. *ye*²
P. *chie*
M. *kai, chiai, hai, hsiai*
K. *he*
J. *kai, ke*
A. *giai*
Sinking Irregular.

A building, or part of a building, of an official character.

官廨 a Government building; a public office.

解 1517

Same as 1515.

介[4] 1518
R. 卦
See 界
Sinking Upper.

A servant; an assistant. A one-legged man. Alone. Small; petty. To aid; to benefit. To be great; to increase. Mail; armour; scales. Resolute. To involve; to be of importance.

小介 a servant-boy; difference; the point at issue.

保介 assistant officers of husbandry.

介者捨畫,外非譽也 a one-legged man discards ornament, his exterior not being open to commendation.

惡 *wu*¹ 乎介也 how is it he has only one leg?

我一介武夫 I a mere soldier.

二介士 two soldiers.

纖介 petty; unimportant.

以介眉壽 for the benefit of the bushy eyebrows, *i.e.* of the old,—alluding to wine.

以介景福 in order to increase his bright happiness.

駟介旁旁 the mailed chariot team moves hither and thither.

鱗介類 the scaly family,—including fishes, turtles, tortoises, lobsters, etc.

是用大介 he thereupon donned his grand armour.

介胄之士不拜 a soldier under arms does not make obeisance.

介[4] 1518

木介 or 樹介 trees covered with ice,—like armour.

耿介 or 介介 earnest; resolute.

介性 a determined disposition.

易其介 to change one's bent.

節介 well principled.

介及 to feel estranged from.

貴介 rank and power; your servant.

貴介裔 come of a good family.

遂不介而見 so I was obliged to come and see you.

上介誣其詐 the Emperor thought he was shamming (illness).

介紹 an intermediary. *See* 9775.

介於兩可 belonging to both sides,—as common ground, in argument and otherwise.

所居介於銅鐵兩匠之間 his dwelling was sandwiched between a coppersmith's and a blacksmith's.

介人之寵 to get round a person; to get on the weak side of any one.

不介意 not to pay attention to; it is of no importance.

不介意他 I do not consider him of any importance.

不介其意 I do not care what his opinion is.

价[4] 1519
R. 卦
See 界
Sinking Upper.

A servant; a waiter. Used with 1518. Good.

貴价 or 令价 your servant.

侶价 *See* 9772.

价人維藩 good men are a fence,—to a country.

尬[4] 1520
R. 卦
C. *kái*
F. *kai*
N. *cie, ka*
P. *chie*
M. *kai*
J. *kai, ke*
A. *giai*
SinkingUpper.

To walk in a staggering way. *See* 尷 1631.

玠[4] 1521
R. 卦
See 界
SinkingUpper.

A small tablet, called 玠圭, made of jade, and used by officials at Court to indicate their respective ranks.

界[4] 1522
R. 卦
C. *kái*
H. *kai*
F. *kai*
W. *ka*
N. *cie, ka*
P. *chie*
M. *chie, kai*
Y. *chiae, tsae*
Sz. *kai*
K. *kae, ke*
J. *kai*
A. *giai*
Sinking Upper.

A boundary; *see* 5013. A rule; to rule a line. The world.

無此疆爾界 without distinction of territory or boundary.

界石 a boundary-stone.

私移界石 to secretly remove a boundary-stone,—to remove one's neighbour's landmark.

交界 to border on; to adjoin.

境界 the boundary; the frontier.

界上 on the frontier.

界址 the boundaries,—as of a field.

界限 or 界線 a limit; a boundary-line.

以禮爲界 to make decorum the boundary-line.

界尺 a ruler,—to rule lines.

水晶界方 a carpenter's square, made of crystal.

這個地界是我們的 this land is ours.

下界 the world, as opp. to heaven.

下界了 has gone down into the world,—from heaven.

世界 the world; the age; the times; society. *See* 9969.

意界 the world of the mind; the mental faculties. Sanskrit: *Manodhátu*.

三界 the three regions,— (1) the region of lust, (2) the region of form, and (3) the region of formlessness. Sanskrit: *Trilókya*.

我超出三界之外 I have emancipated myself from the triple trammels of existence.

界指兒 a ring. *See* 1531.

疥[4] 1523
R. 卦
N. *cie, kah*
See 界
SinkingUpper.

The itch. An itching.

你長 *chang*³ 了疥了 you have got the itch.

疥癬 ringworm.

疥瘡 itch sores.

疥[4] 1523

疥癩之疾 a scabby itching disease.
疥膿 pus from itch sores.
疥毒 the "poison" of the itch,—its contagious character.
甲疥 a kind of leprous itch.
無事疥吾壁 you have been unnecessarily spoiling my wall,—by painting a picture on it.

砎[4] 1524
R. 卦點
See 界 SinkingUpper.

Hard; rocky. Obstinate.
砎如金石 as hard as metal or stone,—obstinate; determined.

芥[4] 1525
R. 卦
N. *cie*, *ka*
See 界 Sinking Upper.

The mustard plant, including other pungent *Cruciferæ*. Small; petty; trifling. *See* 4476.
芥菜 the mustard plant.
芥粉 or 芥末 or 芥麵 ground mustard.
芥豆之微 the smallness of the mustard seed,—insignificant.
芥子 mustard seed; a Buddhist measure of length = the 10,816,000th part of a *yôdjana*. *See* 由 13,407. Sanskrit: *Sarchapa*.
覆杯水於坳堂之上，則芥爲之舟 upset a cup of water into a small hole and a mustard seed will be a (proportionate) boat.
蘿蔔生兒芥有孫 while the turnip is having a son (*i.e.* running to a second crop), mustard is having grand-children (*i.e.* third crops),—it grows so fast.
芥草 a stalk of mustard; of no account; worthless.
芥拾青紫 to rise from a low station to honour.
芥蒂 (*ch'ai*[2]) or 芥懟 a trifling cause of enmity; a grudge. *See* 10,969.
似此各存芥懟 each thus having a feeling against the other.
芥蘭菜 a coarse kind of cabbage.
大芥菜 a long white turnip.

芥[4] 1525
荊芥 a hairy kind of sage, used in medical preparations.
水芥菜 kinds of cress, like the *Sisymbrium irio*, L., *Eruca*, and similar plants.

蚧[4] 1526
R. 卦
W. *ka*, *kai*
See 界 SinkingUpper.

A red spotted lizard, called 蛤蚧, about six inches long, with small scales and a long tail. It is employed as a tonic and aphrodisiac.

衸[4] 1527
R. 卦
See 妗 Sinking Lower and Upper.

Facings on uniform. Long robes.
Read *hsieh*[4]. Coverings for the knees.
衱衸 broad knee-bands, made like wide garters.

魪[4] 1528
R. 卦
See 界 Sinking Upper.

The sole; the plaice; the flounder. Known in Canton as the 達沙魚 and 左口; in Amoy as 鞋底魚 (sole-of-the-shoe-fish); in Peking as 龍鰨魚 or 龍舌魚; and as 比目魚 in other places.

See 12,978.

頁 1529

呷[4a] 1530
R. 洽
C. *hap*。
H. *hap*
F. *ak*, *hak*
W. *hah*
N. *hah*
P. *ʻhsia*, *ʿhsia*
M. *hsia*
K. *hap*
J. *kō*
A. *giap*
Entering Upper.

To swallow. To drink.
呷一啖茶 take a drink of tea.
呷一口酒 drink a little wine.
嗈呷 the hum of voices.
吸呷 breathless.
翕呷 the appearance of clothes spread out,—as by the wind.

戒[4] 1531
R. 卦
See 界 SinkingUpper.

To take precautions; to be cautious. To warn. To avoid; to refrain from. A limit. To prepare.
戒其傷女 beware of getting hurt. [女＝汝.]

戒[4] 1531
用戒不虞 be prepared for unforeseen danger.
旣敬旣戒 be reverent, be cautious.
戒之 or 戒哉 beware! take care!
不戒于火 not to guard against fire.
戒指 "guard the finger,"—a finger-ring. *See* 1522.
切戒 most carefully guard against.
豈不日戒 shall we not daily warn one another?
鐘鼓旣戒 the bells and drums having given their warning.
戒我師旅 warn all my troops.
以戒將來 as a warning for the future.
受戒 to take the vows of a priest,—to abstain from wine, women, and flesh. Pastilles to the number of vows required, usually three as above but sometimes as many as nine, are placed upon the candidate's head, lighted, and allowed to burn down into the flesh.
戒牒 a priest's certificate, or diploma.
戒酒 to give up wine; to take the pledge.
戒殺 to abstain from taking life.
戒烟方 a prescription for curing opium-smokers.
戒斷癮 quite got rid of the craving,—for opium.
勸戒 to urge to take a pledge against opium.
告戒 to give notice of abstention; to take the pledge.
力戒 to strive against.
戒行 austerity; asceticism; strict morality.
戒刀 the knife of interdict,—the knife of a Buddhist priest with which he is forbidden to kill.
戒律 the Disciplinary Rules,—of the Vinaya.
戒條 list of practices to be abstained from; rules of abstention.
自戒 to restrain oneself; temperance.
戒口 to be temperate in eating and drinking.

戒[4] 1531

道人卽捨大戒 the devotee forthwith gave up the great vows,—by which he was bound.

十戒 ten rules or "commandments" for Buddhist priests. Sanskrit: *Shikchápada*. The following is a complete list: —

1. Thou shalt not take life.
2. Thou shalt not steal.
3. Thou shalt not commit adultery.
4. Thou shalt not lie.
5. Thou shalt not drink wine.
6. Thou shalt not sit on a grand couch.
7. Thou shalt not wear an ornamental dress.
8. Thou shalt not sing, dance, nor witness plays.
9. Thou shalt not wear jewels.
10. Thou shalt not eat, except at fixed hours.

五戒 the five principal commandments, forming the first half of the above, to be observed by all Buddhists, laymen or clerics. Sanskrit: *Pañtcha véramaní*.

河戒 the boundary of the river.

戒尺 a ruler,—to rule lines. *See* 界 1522.

既戒既平 prepared beforehand and properly mixed,—of soups.

既種既戒 having selected the seed and looked after the implements.

請卽戒塗 please have everything got ready for my journey.

戒馬 to order one's horse.

戒旦 to give orders to be ready in the morning.

慨[4] 1532 R. 卦 See 界 Sinking Upper.

To enjoin on; to charge.

Read *chi*[4**]. Hasty; urgent.

Read *k'o*[4**]. Alarmed; nervous.

誡[4] 1533 R. 卦 See 界 Sinking Upper.

A rule of conduct; a "commandment." To warn; to prohibit. Used with 1531. [To be distinguished from 誡 766.]

十誡 the Ten Commandments,—used by Protestant and Catholic missionaries alike. It was not possible to adopt 戒, the term used for the Buddhist commandments, as the sense of that character limits it to purely negative injunctions.

規誡 rules of conduct.

禁誡 to prohibit.

教誡 to enjoin upon.

有誡 to lie under a prohibition.

懲一誡百 to punish one so as to warn the rest.

誡[4] 1533

楫 1534

See 941.

艦 1535

Same as 941.

借[4] 1536 R. 禡陌 C. *tse* H. *tsia* F. *chia*, v. *chioh*, W. *tsi* N. *chie*, *chia*, *tsia*, v. *zie* P. M. Sz. *chie* Y. *chiei* K. *ch'a*, *ch'ök* J. *sha*, *shaku* A. *ta* Sinking and Entering Upper.

To borrow. To avail oneself of. To lend. If; supposing that.

借錢 to borrow money.

開口借錢難 it is hard to ask for a loan.

告借 to ask for the loan of.

有借無償 he borrows but never pays.

借貸 or 借用 or 借債 or 借到 or 借賬 or 取借 to borrow.

不借 not to be borrowed,—a name for straw sandals.

借單 or 借字 or 借券 or 借約 the receipt or acknowledgement given by the borrower; an I.O.U.

借水行舟 to borrow water to float the boat,—to borrow capital.

推窓借月 to open the window and borrow the moonlight.

借刀殺人 to borrow a sword to kill a man,—to make a cat's-paw of some one else.

借說的 to borrow a phrase,—as a quotation to illustrate one's meaning.

借應 to borrow what is necessary.

借[4] 1536

借案 to take the opportunity of a man being charged with one offence to charge him with another.

借賴 to rely on.

借重 to request one to put oneself to the trouble of.....; to beg one's good offices.

借逕入題 to lead up to a subject.

借繳 to find money to pay.

借與 to lend to; to advance to.

借欵 a loan.

借契 a bond for money lent.

借票 bonds on the issue of a loan.

借因由兒 (of illness) to be brought on by; the immediate cause of.....

借光 I borrow your brightness,—excuse me; by your leave; kindly allow me to pass, etc.

借路 or 借光 to avail oneself of another's influence to get on.

借問 may I ask you; may I venture to enquire.

借勢爲惡 to avail oneself of one's position or power to do evil.

借意 or 借喻 metaphorically; figuratively.

借名 to borrow a person's name.

此刻沒錢,我相借於你 I have no money, I will borrow from you.

借來 and 借去 to borrow and to lend, respectively.

相借 one lending, the other borrowing.

你借我一塊錢罷 come, lend me a dollar.

把你帽子借給他 lend him your hat.

堅比不借 absolutely refused to lend it.

借主 a debtor.

借曰未知 if you say you did not know.

借如 or 假借 if; supposing that. *See* 1160.

藉[4] 1537
R. 禡陌
C. *tsik*$_5$
H. *tsia*
F. *chia*^{2}
W. *zi*
N. *zie*
P. *chiè*
M. *chiè*, *ch'ie*
Y. *chiei*
Sz. *chie*
K. *cha*
J. *sha*, *dja*
A. *ta*, *tik*$_5$
Sinking Lower.

To avail oneself of. To lean on for aid. To help. Rushes. [To be distinguished from 籍 899.]

藉資 to avail oneself of.

藉故推辭 to plead a cause and put off,—to excuse oneself, it being understood that the cause is a pretext.

藉端生事 to avail oneself of a pretext for making trouble.

藉生口舌 to use as a pretext for stirring up a quarrel.

藉邀 to avail oneself of an invitation.

藉聆 to avail oneself of listening,—to a host's conversation.

藉口 to make a pretext of.

藉藥與之 gave it with the medicine,—"given away with a pound of tea."

藉稱 to allege.

藉辭於 to bring forward..... as an excuse.

藉知 from which it may be gathered.

藉詞 on the plea; to give as a plea.

藉言 to excuse oneself on the score of.

藉.....之計 by means of.

藉悉 to have acquainted oneself with.

藉手 something to trust to.

藉舒積仰 or 藉慰積怏 and thereby to calm accumulated anxieties or satisfy a long-felt desire,—a note phrase.

藉圖 to make use of an opportunity to try to.....

藉足以 by means of which to be enabled to.....

藉以均濟 by means of which to distribute equally the aid.

藉神庇佑 trusting to the protection of the gods.

藉呈 availing myself of your forwarding,—this letter.

慰藉良厚 to sympathise deeply.

枕藉 pillow and mat,—mutual aid; close together.

藉[4] 1537

醞藉 accomplished; liberal.

才名藉甚 a wide reputation for ability.

Read *chi*^{4*}. In confusion. To lead by a cord. To tread on. To offer.

狼藉 in confusion; the appearance of a banquet when the guests have left.

口語藉藉 chattering; jabbering.

人言藉藉 people were unanimous in saying.

藉藉知名 are universally famous,—of pictures.

藉田. *See* 898.

藉恩 or 藉福 borrowing your grace or your kindness,—a conventional phrase = thanks to you, etc.

屆[4] 1538
R. 卦
W. *ka*, *ka*$_5$
See 界 Sinking Upper.

To reach; to arrive. A limit; a term. *See* 10,157.

君子如屆 let the superior man come,—into office.

不知所屆 you know not where it (a drifting boat) will go.

節屆夏至 it is now the summer solstice.

無遠弗屆 there was no distance to which it did not reach.

罔識所屆 no one knows where they reach to.

屆期 or 屆時 at the appointed time; at due date.

屆滿 at the expiration of the term.

天屆 the horizon.

靡屆靡究 without limit, without end,—of curses.

靡有夷屆 there is no limit, —to our misery.

致天之屆 (the will of) God was carried out in due season.

歷屆 annually on the occasion of; annually at the season of.

屆 1539

Same as 1538.

棨[2*] 1540
R. 屑
See 節 Entering Upper.

The queen or king posts put in the truss of a roof, called 斗棋 or 短柱. Also, the capital of a pillar. *See* 2419.

偞 1541

See 12,994.

偞 1542

See 12,998.

犗[4] 1543
R. 卦
See 介 Sinking Upper.

A gelded bull. A bullock. Strong.

犗刑 the punishment of castration.

五十犗爲餌 50 bullocks formed the bait,—of Jen Kang Tzŭ.

劌[2*] 1544
R. 屑
See 結 Entering Upper.

To split fish for drying. To cut open; to dissect.

极[2*] 1545
R. 葉
C. v. *chap*
See 笈 Entering Lower.

The frame of a pack-saddle on which loads are bound for mules or camels to carry.

襬[4] 1546
R. 鹽
See 纖
K. *söm*
A. *tiem*
Even Upper.

Underclothes; a girdle; clothes of fur or feathers. Waving.

蜚襬垂臀 her waving girdle and flowing skirts.

褯[4] 1547
R. 禡陌
See 藉席 Sinking and Entering Lower.

Children's clothes; mats in which their clothes are wrapped.

卩[2*] 1548
R. 屑
See 節 Entering Upper.

An officer's seal in ancient times. It was in two halves, one of these being kept at the capital for purposes of verification. Radical 26.

信卩 a check or tally.

巳 1549

Same as 1548.

罒[1*] 1550
R. 屑
See 節 Entering Upper.

Mountain peaks.

夤緣山嶽之罒 to creep through the sinuosities of the hills,—as creepers get round a mountain.

憩[2] 1551
R. 霽
C. *kei*
H. *hi*
F. *k'ai*
W. *c'i, hsüe*
N. *c'i*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'i*
K. *ke*
J. *kei*
A. *k'i, k'e*
Sinking Upper.

To rest; to take repose.

憩息 to take a rest.
暫憩 to rest awhile.
遊憩 to rest after a stroll.
得所憩 to have got a resting-place.
吾將憩焉 my hour is at hand.

CH'IEH.

切[4*] 1552
R. 屑 霽
C. *ts'it*
H. *ts'et*
F. *ch'iek*
W. *ts'ie*
N. *ts'ih*
P. *ch'ie²*
M. *ch'ie*
Y. *ch'ie*
Sz. *ch'ie*
K. *chöl*
J. *setsz*
A. *t'iet*
Entering Upper.

To cut; to carve; to mince. Urgent; pressing.

[*N.B.*—切 *to cut* is pronounced colloquially *ch'ieh*[1], as in the first six examples which follow.]

切開 to cut apart; to cut into pieces.
切剝 to tear; to rend.
切斷 to cut asunder.
切碎 to cut up small; to mince.
切肉 to mince meat; minced meat; to slice meat.
不切事 not to cut into matters,—not to be of any practical value; academic.
切水面 at the water-line,—of a ship.
如切如磋 as from the knife and file,—so is our elegant prince.
切齒 to grind the teeth.
反切 or 切音 the method of "spelling" characters. *See* 3413.
自切 or 切身 a self-spelling system, under which the composite character is spelt by its component parts; thus 足 and 亦 are placed together 跡 to produce the sound *tsi* (= *chi*).
切韻 the sound of a character, as obtained by spelling.
皆切當世之急務 all directly bearing upon (cutting into) the most pressing questions of the age.
切近 nearly related.
切切 very urgent; very important. *See* 4562.
切要 very important.
切不可 cannot on any account.
切弗 or 切勿 do not by any means.
切赴 an urgent letter; "immediate."
切諫 urgent remonstrance.
切洽 intimate; on very good terms.
切愛 ardent love.
切膚之痛 a sharp pain or grief.
我狠關切他 I am very anxious about him.
這件事關切得狠 this affair is giving me much anxiety.
確切不疑 beyond all doubt; indisputable; something about which one has made up one's mind.
切脈 to feel the pulse.
切結 formal or precise engagements; guarantees.
切速 immediate; urgent.
切底跟究 to sift thoroughly,—of an investigation.
切叩 an urgent or earnest prayer.
切實 wholly sincere; "the real thing;" genuine.
一切 the entire lot; altogether; one and all.
切口語 wit; comic talk. Used for 歇後語; *see* 4361.
親切 very apposite or to the point.

竊[4*] 1553
R. 屑
C. *syt*
H. *ts'iap*
F. *ch'iek*
W. *ts'ie²*, *ts'ie*
N. *ts'ih*
P. *ch'ie²*
M. Y. Sz. *ch'ieh*
K. *ch'öl*
J. *setsz*
A. *t'iet*
Entering Upper Irregular.

To steal. A term of self-depreciation used in petitions, etc. Preceding and qualifying a verb = "furtively."

偷竊 to steal.
竊搶 to rob.
竊盜 to steal; larceny; a thief.
竊取 to walk off with; to steal.
竊匪 or 竊犯 or 竊賊 thieves.
失竊 stolen.
不知其從此竊去也 not knowing that it had been stolen from here,—of a plagiarised passage.
竊身 I,—of a man.
竊氏 I,—of a woman.
竊聞 I have heard.
竊謂 my opinion is.
竊察 I find that.
竊民 I; we.
竊笑 to feel silent contempt for; to secretly ridicule.
竊窺 to peep cautiously.
竊照 the formal initial phrase of a report by a subordinate official to the high authorities; "I venture to inform you," etc.
竊意 or 竊思 or 竊查 or 竊念 my humble opinion is.
竊商 I, the merchant.
竊職商 we, officials and merchants.
竊臣 your servant,—a Chinese official addressing the Emperor.
竊奴才 your slave,—a Manchu official addressing the Emperor.
竊位 to usurp; to take a place to which one has no right.
竊藍 light blue.
竊毛 short hair,—of animals.
竊脂 a bird, like the Java sparrow, fond of fat.

窃 1554

Same as 1553.

且[3]
1555
R. 馬魚
C. *ch'e*
H. *ts'ia*
F. *ch'ia*
W. *ts'i*
N. *ts'ie, ts'ia*
P. } *ch'ie*
M. }
Y. *ch'iei*
Sz. *ch'ie*
K. *ch'a*
J. *sha*
A. *t'a*
Rising Upper.

And; moreover. Soon; during; until the end; still. Gives sometimes a conditional, sometimes an imperative force. This.

終溫且惠 both gentle was she and docile. *See* 2894.

高而且寬 high and also broad.

貧且賤 poor and despised.

久之病且作 after some time he gradually became ill.

疾且革 the disease having abated a little,.....

且以喜樂，且以永日 both to give a zest to your joy, and to prolong the day.

且行且語 talking as they walked along.

况且 or 而且 or 且亦 or 又且 or 且兼 moreover.

且或 or else.

且信且疑 half believing, half doubting.

且往片時 do you go on a little,—while I.....

你且莫拜 now don't you be bowing.

相公且不要哭 now don't cry, sir!

這點兒字且寫不完嗎 haven't you finished this bit of writing yet?

且說 he also said; to resume; let us now speak of, as a digression.

我且問大人 let me now ask your Excellency.

且住 or 且停 stop! hold on!

且慢 gently! not so fast!

不然餓且死 if not, he will die of hunger.

權且 as an exceptional expedient; yielding to circumstances.

暫且 temporarily; meanwhile.

暫時且不回去 for the present he will not return.

且別 temporary separation.

且如 supposing that; thus; as.

且夫 or 今且 now supposing; now for instance.

且[3]
1555

彼且..... 故吾得..... if he were to..... then I would be able to....; as he was ready to.... I was therefore in a position to....

姑且 to make the best of anything; to make an exception when forced by circumstances; temporarily. *See* 姑 6209.

且然 granting this; let this be so.

且略之辭 a particle lightly indicating a purpose.

Read *chü*[1]. An untranslatable particle. Many.

匪且有且 it is not only here that there is this (abundance).

不見子都，乃見狂且 I do not see Tzŭ-tu, but I see this mad fellow.

狂童之狂也且 you foolish, foolish fellow!

匪我思且 it is not of them I think.

士曰既且 *chü*, 且 *ch'ieh*[3] 往觀乎 a gentleman says "I have been," but let us go again to see.

椒聊且 oh the pepper plant!

既亟只且 the urgency is extreme.

楊且之晳也 her high forehead, so white.

Read *ch'ü*[4]. Looking dignified.

有萋有且 reverend and dignified.

趄
1556

Same as 2978.

跙
1557

See 2678.

伽[2]
1558
R. 麻歌
C. *ʂk'e*
H. *ʂk'io*
F. *ɕka, ɕkia, ʂkia*

A character adopted by the Buddhists to represent the Sanskrit sounds *ga* and *ka*.

伽藍 a monastery or nunnery; *see* 9617. Also, the name of 18 demons who guard a Buddhist temple.

夢伽藍語曰 he dreamt that the guardian demon spoke to him and said....

伽陀 a *gâthâ* or hymn. *See* 1453. One of the 12 divisions of the Buddhist Scriptures. *See* 13,382.

伽邪 Gayâ, or Buddha-Gayâ,—an ancient city of Magadha where Shâkyamuni lived for seven years, and where interesting Chinese remains have been found.

伽毗黎 Kapilavastu. *See* 1153.

伽樓羅 Garuda,—a bird with golden wings said to be strong enough to fight Nâgas or spirits.

伽邪迦葉波 Gayâkâs'yapa,—one of the eleven foremost disciples of Buddha.

伽邪舍多 Gayâshata,—the eighteenth Indian patriarch.

樂伽山 the hill where 觀音 Kuan-yin dwells.

伽那 an elephant.

伽 (or 茄) 楠子兒素珠 or 伽楠手串 a rosary of beads made from a fragrant wood like lign-aloes.

伽[2]
1558
W. *djie, dji*
N. *djia*
P. *ɕchia, ʂch'ie*
M. *chia, ʂch'üe, ʂch'ia*
Y. *chia*
K. *ka*
J. *kia, ga*
A. *ʂgia*
Even Upper and Lower.

茄[1]
1559
R. 麻歌
C. *k'e*
H. *k'io*
F. *kio, kia*
W. *dji*
N. *djia, djiẽn*
P. *ch'ie*
M. *ch'üe*
Y. *ch'ia*
Sz. *ch'ie*
K. *ka*
J. *ka*
A. *ɕgia, ʂgia*
Even Lower.

The egg-plant; the brinjal.

茄子 or 牛心茄 the egg-plant; the brinjal (*Solanum melongena*).

番茄 foreign brinjal,—the tomato.

天茄子 *Solanum nigrum.*

荷包茄 the "bottle-squash."

苦茄 bitter-sweet (*Solanum dulcamara*).

茄皮眼兒 ectropium of the eyelid.

癎
1560

See 3251.

挈 4* 1561
R. 屑
C. *k'yt₀*
H. *k'e²*
F. *kiek*
W. *c'ie*
N. *c'ih, cih*
P. *ʂhsie, ʂch'ie*
M. *chie, ch'ie*
Y. Sz. *chieh*
K. *kyöl* v. *syöl*
J. *ketsz, kechi*
A. *k'üet, k'iet*
Entering Upper.

To raise. To help.

提挈 to carry; to recommend.
挈出凡塵 to raise above the dust of this world.

猰 2* 1562
R. 黠
See **軋戛**
A. *k'iet*
Entering Upper.

Read *ch'i*⁴. Exhausted; failing. To record on a board the offence of a criminal.

Evil-disposed.

猰狊 vicious; ferocious.

鍥 4* 1563
R. 屑
See **挈**
Entering Upper.

Read *hai*¹. A beast, called **猰貐**, which leaps upon its prey like a tiger.

A sickle. To cut; to carve.

鍥朝涉之脛 cut off (the legs) of those who in the morning crossed the ford,—as **紂辛** Chou Hsin did. Used with 558.
刻鍥 to engrave.
鍥薄 to maltreat; to oppress.
音信鍥斷 news has ceased to come; communication is cut off.

怯 2* 1564
R. 葉
C. *hyp₅*
H. *hiap*
F. *k'iek*
W. *c'ia, c'ie*
N. *hsih, c'iah*
P. *ch'ie², ch'üe*
M. *ch'ie, ch'üo*
Y. Sz. *ch'ieh*
K. *köp*
J. *kiō, kō*
A. *k'iep*
Entering Upper.

Afraid; nervous; cowardly. Not to conform to the right standard.

畏怯 to be afraid.
發怯 to be nervous.
心怯 nervous; fearful.
怯胆 cowardly.
怯戰 or **怯陣** to fear to go into battle; cowardice before the enemy.
怯風 to fear a draught.
怯恥 or **怯羞** to be bashful.
怯志 weak of purpose; vacillating.
見大不怯 not to be abashed before the great.

怯 2* 1564
瘦怯 lean and nervous,—of no account; pitiful.
不怯上 not to be afraid of a superior.
怯龕兒 one who cannot speak plainly; a country bumpkin. *See* 2978.
一嘴怯話 pronouncing everything wrong.
房子蓋得怯 the house is built wrong.
怯頭怯腦 a strange-looking face; faint-hearted; fidgetty; green; a clodhopper; dull; stupid; ignorant.
怯貨 you idiot!

痰 4* 1565
R. 葉
See **怯**
Entering Upper.

Weakness; lassitude; debility.

呫 4* 1566
R. 葉
See **怯刼**
Entering Upper.

A creaking, rustling, or whispering sound.

笑 1567

See 11,700.

愜 4* 1568
R. 葉
C. *hyp₅*
H. *hiap*
F. *k'iek*
N. *c'iah*
P. *ch'ie², ʂhsie*
M. *hsie*
Y. *hsiak*
K. *köp*, v. *höp*
J. *kiō*
A. *hiep₅*
Entering Upper Irregular.

Pleased; satisfied; cheerful.

爽愜 joyful; in good spirits.
愜意 or **心愜** pleased; satisfied.
諸事愜洽 everything satisfactorily arranged.
不愜其意 not pleased, or satisfied with.

箧 4* 1569
R. 葉
C. *háp₅, haap₅*
H. *hiap₅, k'iap₅*
F. *kiek₅*

A trunk; a chest. A satchel; a portfolio. *See* 6406, 1661.

皷箧 when the drum is beaten to open the satchel and get out the books.

箧 4* 1569
W. *a₅, ka₅, cie²*
N. *ciah*
P. *ch'ie², ʂhsia*
M. *chia₅*
Y. *hsiak*
Sz. *hsia, chia*
K. *hiöp, kiöp*
J. *kiō*
A. *hiep₅, hap₅*
Entering Irregular.

行箧 a travelling trunk.
箱箧 boxes and trunks.
囊箧蕭然 the money-box is empty.
箧笥 a satchel.
箧子 a portfolio.

匧 1570

Same as 1569.

慊 4 1571
R. 葉 鹽 琰
See **歉 謙**
Entering and Even Upper.

Happy; contented; gratified.

無慊於鼻 nothing pleases his nose,—nothing satisfies him.
甚慊所好 to give oneself up to enjoyment.
自慊 self-enjoyment; elated.
足慊 contented.

Read *ch'ien*³. Angry. To hate.

妾 4* 1572
R. 葉
C. *ts'yp*
H. *ts'iap*
F. *ch'iek*
W. *ts'ie*
N. *ts'ih*
P. *ch'ie²*
M. Y. Sz. *ch'ieh*
K. *ch'öp*
J. *shō*
A. *t'iep*
Entering Upper.

A concubine, as opposed to the one recognised wife. A conventional term of depreciation applied by women to themselves. *See* 11,177.

立妾 or **買妾** or **置妾** to take a concubine.
小妾 or **賤妾** I, your concubine. Also used conventionally for one's own wife.
愛妾 your concubine.
處妾 a virgin bought for a concubine.
侍妾 waiting-women.
妾身 or **妾** I, your handmaid.
娶妻娶德, 娶妾娶色 marry a wife for her virtue, a concubine for her beauty.
妻妾切忌豔妝 avoid wives and concubines who go in for dress.
寧可與窮人補破衣, 不可與富人當妾妻 better mend old clothes as a poor man's wife, than be the concubine of a rich man.

妾 4* 1572

臣妾 a vassal.
遠方臣妾 distant vassals.
欲臣妾我 wished to make vassals of us.
臣妾逋逃 if your vassals abscond. *See* 9465.

唼 4* 1573
R. 合洽葉
N. *sah*
Y. *chieh*
K. *ch'ap, sap*
J. *sō, shō*
A. *t'iep, trap, niep*
Entering Lower and Upper.

The noise of birds feeding. To speak evil.

唼喋 the gobbling of ducks and geese.
唼佞 slander; to backbite.

啑 1574

Same as 1573.

揩 1 1575
R. 隹
C. *hái, k'ái*
F. *k'ai*
W. *k'a*
N. *c'ie, k'a*
P. *ch'ie*
M. *k'ai*
Y. *k'ae*
K. *ke*
J. *kai*
A. *giai*
Even Upper.

To rub; to wipe; to mop; to clean.

揩乾淨 to wipe clean,—as the shoes.
揩磨 to rub clean.
揩面 to wipe the face,—as with a hot cloth.
把船揩抹乾淨 mop the boat clean.
排揩 to run up against any one,—as in the street.
揩了眼淚道 wiped his tears and said.
揩癢虎 scratching an itching tiger,—name of a picture by Li Lung-mien.

鍇 1 1576
R. 蟹佳
See 皆楷
K. *ke*
A. *giai*
Even and Rising Upper.

Strong; firm.

㪷 1* 1577
R. 屑
See 頡
Entering Lower.

To droop the head, as from fatigue.

趄 4 1578
R. 馬
See 車
A. *hsa*
Rising Upper.

To stand crooked, as when one leg is longer than the other.

Read *ch'ê*[1]. Angry; to drag.

CHIEN.

燼 1578*a*
R. 鹽
See 纖
Even Lower.

To die out; to be extinguished.

漢火之燼宜矣 it was right that the Han fire should die out.

噦 4 1579
R. 鹽豔
See 籤纖
Even & Sinking Upper.

Evil; corrupt.

噦啜 avaricious; grasping; greedy.

殲 1 1580
R. 鹽
C. *ts'ym*
H. *ts'iam*
F. *chieng, ch'ieng*
N. *sieñ*
P. M. *chien*
Y. *hsiei*
K. *söm*, v. *chöm*
J. *sen*
A. *tien*
Even Upper.

To destroy; to kill.

一刀殲死他 killed him with a single blow of his sword.
草殲人命 to recklessly destroy human life.
殲厥渠魁 killed the actual chiefs.
殲除 or 殲滅 to exterminate.

灄 1 1581
R. 鹽
See 纖
K. *ch'öm*
A. *tiem*
Even Upper.

To moisten. To destroy. Used with 1580.

灄漬 to imbue; to soak in.

鐮 1 1582
R. 鹽
See 纖
Even Upper.

An awl. A sharp iron point. A peak.

鐮擔 a staff with a sharp iron point to stick into faggots; carrying-poles shod at each end with iron.
鐮峻 a peak; a pinnacle rock.

戔 1 1583
R. 先刪
See 殘箋
Even Lower and Upper.

Small; narrow; cramped.

束帛戔戔 a poor present.
戔狹 straitened; in narrow circumstances.

箋 1 1584
R. 先
See 煎
Even Upper.

A bamboo tablet for writing on. Fancy note-paper. A letter; a written document.

箋紙 or 花箋 the ornamental ruled note-paper used by the Chinese.
箋札 a letter.
蠟箋 glazed note-paper.
寫在鸞箋方寸紙 he wrote on a square inch (small piece) of phœnix paper.
箋幅 ornamental scrolls; slips of paper for writing sentences.
箋扇 ornamental paper fans.
詩有必箋之而後明者 there is some poetry which must have a commentary before it is clear.

牋 1 1585

Same as 1584.

諓 3 1586
R. 銑先
See 錢
Rising Lower.

Artful, cunning talk. To flatter.

悅諓諓之言 to be pleased with flattering remarks.

踐 4 1587
R. 銑
C. *tsyn*
H. *ts'en*
F. *chieng*
W. *zie*
N. *dzien*
P. M. Sz. *chien*
Y. *chiei*
K. *ch'ön*
J. *sen*
A. *tien*
Rising and Sinking Lower.

To tread upon. To walk; to follow. To fulfil. To be arranged in a row.

牛羊勿踐履 let not the oxen and sheep trample on them.
踐踏 to tread down; to trample.
作 *tso*[2] 踐 to oppress; to ill-use.
自己各兒作踐 his own enemy.
毋許作踐 let there be no oppression.
踐殘 to destroy by trampling; to smash; to spoil.

踐[4] 1587

踐形之難 the difficulty of doing justice to one's good instincts.
不踐跡 not to follow footsteps,—to disregard precedent.
踐其位行其禮 to occupy the post (*e.g.* the throne) and to perform the ceremonial thereof. *See* 11,851.
踐言 to fulfil one's promise.
以踐其言 so as to keep his word.
踐人之約 to keep an appointment.
東門之栗,有踐家室 by the chestnut trees at the east gate, is a row of houses.
籩豆有踐 the vessels (for the marriage-feast) are arranged in rows.
踐踐多多的 simpering; affected; grimacing.

餞[4] 1588
R. 銑 霰
C. *tsyn*[3]
H. *chien*[3]
F. *ᶜchieng*
W. *tsie*
N. *tsiẽn*
P. } *chien*
M. }
Y. *chiei*
Sz. *chien*
K. *chön*
J. *sen*
A. *ᶜtien*
Rising or Sinking Upper.

To entertain a departing friend. Comfits; salted provisions.

餞行 to give a farewell entertainment to any one. *See* 13,291.
治酒餞別 to prepare a farewell banquet.
忽忽餞別 in the hurry of the farewell banquet.
餞禮 presents of food to a departing friend.
飲餞 or 餞酌 to drink a parting cup.
餞程之酒將闌 the stirrup-cup being nearly finished.
爾餞我,我餞爾 you drinking to me, and I drinking to you,—at parting.
餞瓜 preserved melon.
餞菓 preserved fruit.

賤[4] 1589
R. 霰
C. *tsyn*
H. *tsᶜen*[3]
F. *chieng*, v. *siang*
W. *zie*
N. *dzieñ, ziẽn*
P. } *chien*
M. }
Sz. }
Y. *chiei*

Mean; low; worthless; cheap.

一賤破九善 one mean act neutralises nine good ones.
貧賤 the poor and lowly.
賤相 a low type of face.
下賤 the "lower classes."
賤者 people not holding official rank; the lowly.

賤[4] 1589
K. *chᶜön*
J. *sen*
A. *tien*
Sinking Lower.

賤者雖自賤,重之若千鈞 the humble, although himself humble, he esteemed at great price. *See* 6461.
賤人 a mean man; a low fellow.
賤坯 low; worthless.
賤骨頭 or 賤壞人 a low worthless fellow.
賤格 or 賤才 mean abilities; my poor talents.
賤姓翟 my humble name is *Chai*[2] (or *Ti*[2] *).
賤內 or 賤房 or 賤室 or 賤荊 my wife.
作賤 to do mean acts; to disgrace oneself.
輕賤 to hold in low esteem; to despise.
素貧賤,行乎貧賤 (the scholar) who is poor and lowly should act as becomes one poor and lowly.
賤貨而貴德 despise riches and esteem virtue.
價錢太賤 the price is too low.
賤賣 to sell cheap.
賤務 my affairs.
賤名 my name.

濺[4] 1590
R. 霰 先
C. *ᶜtsᶜyn*
H. *tsᶜen*[3]
F. *ᶜchieng, chieng*[3], v. *ᶜchiang*
W. *tsie*, v. *tsa*[3]
N. *tsaãn*[3]
P. } *chien*[3]
M. }
Sz. }
Y. *chiei*
K. *chön, chᶜön*
J. *sen*
A. *ᶜtien*
Lower Irregular.

Water dashing along. To splash.

濺濺 like rushing water.
濺了一身水 the water splashed me all over.
濺泥 to be splashed with mud.
請得以頸血濺大王 I would that my neck's blood would splash your Majesty,—to prove my loyalty. Said by 藺相如 Lin Hsiang-ju of the 趙 Chao State.
雪浪濺衣 the surf soaked my dress.

箋[1] 1591
R. 先
F. *ᶜchieng*
W. *ᶜdzie*
See 煎
Even Upper.

A Chinese Methuselah, known as 箋鏗 Chien K'êng. He is said to have reached the age of 767 and then to have vanished.

建[4] 1592
R. 願
C. *kyn*
H. *ken*
F. *kiong*
W. *cie*
N. *cieñ*
P. } *chien*
M. }
Y. *chiei*
Sz. *chien*
K. *kön*
J. *ken, kon*
A. *kien*
Sinking Upper.

To establish; to found. To organise. The relation of a moon, or Chinese month, to its cyclical character; used for 2055. Abbreviation for 福建 the province of Fuhkien.

建立 or 建置 to establish; to found.
建都 to found a capital.
建築 to build; to erect.
建造房屋 to build houses.
立國建業 to found a kingdom and establish one's family. *See below.*
建功 to accomplish some meritorious act; to deserve well.
建修 to build and keep in repair; to construct.
屢建奇謀 he frequently formed admirable plans.
正月大,建丙寅 the first moon is great (*i.e.* has 30 days); it is related to the cyclical characters *ping yin.*
大建 and 小建 (pronounced *ta*[4] *chin*[4] and *hsiao*[3] *chin*[4]) are used, by a misconception of the text in the Imperial almanac, for months of thirty and twenty-nine days, respectively. *See* 2055.
建國 to constitute a feudal kingdom.
建子 (建丑, etc.) to set up *tzŭ*,—referring to the tail of the Great Bear pointing to *tzŭ*, and the other ten divisions of the dial.
建星 the stars νξοπρ in Sagittarius' head.
建州 a name used under the T'ang dynasty for the district in which Foochow now stands.
建業 Nanking,—as at first so called by its founder 孫權 Sun Ch'üan, A.D. 212, who subsequently, in A.D. 229, assumed the title of 大帝 Emperor and founded the dynasty of 吳 Wu.
建白 to give advice to the Emperor,—of Censors.
建章 name of a palace, built B.C. 104.
建烟 Foochow tobacco.

建[4] 1592

建安七子 the seven literary men of the Chien-an period (A.D. 196—220). They were 孔融, 王粲, 陳琳, 徐幹, 劉楨, 應瑒, 阮瑀.

健[4] 1593
R. 願
C. *kyn*
H. *k'en*
F. *kiong*, v. *kiang*
W. *djie*
N. *djien*
P. M. *chien*
Y. *chiei*
Sz. *chien*
K. *kön*
J. *ken*, *kon*
A. *kien*
Sinking Lower.

Strong; robust; *see* 6258. Indefatigable; persevering. Regular; constant.

硬健 strong; firm; muscular.
壯健 or 强健 strong; vigorous; able-bodied.
强健如常 as well as ever.
健得過 capable of enduring, —hardships.
健卒 able-bodied soldiers.
精健 or 康健 hearty; in good health.
筆力健 a bold handwriting.
實屬健訟爲能 he is one of those in whom perseverance in litigation stands in the stead of ability.
天行健 the heavenly bodies are regular in their courses,—so should the superior man be in his practice of virtue.
健動 the undeviating operation of natural laws.
刁健 recusant; obstinate.
健僕 sturdy fellows.
健燒 slow burning.
健穿 lasting,—of clothing.
健步辦之 do it unflinchingly.

揵 1594

Same as 1593.

楗[4] 1595
R. 阮
See 鍵
Rising Lower Irregular.

The bolt or bar to a gate or door. *See* 1599.

善閉無關楗 those who know how to shut, use no bars.

Read *chiüan*[4]. A horse going slowly.

毽[4] 1596
R. 霰
F. *kiong*
See 肩建
Sinking Upper.

A shuttle-cock, which is kicked by the players from one to another, never being allowed to fall to the ground.

楊柳而死踢毽子 when the willow-leaves die, then kick the shuttle-cock,—in autumn.

犍[1] 1597
R. 先元
F. *skiong*
See 肩
K. *kön*
Even Upper.

A gelded bull; a bullock. A fabulous monster, half leopard half man.

小犍子 a bull calf.
犍爲縣 a District in Ssŭch'uan.
犍陀羅 the Gandharvas, or musicians in attendance upon Buddha.

踺[1] 1598
R. 願
See 健
Sinking Lower.

To walk.

踢踺 to kick.

鍵[4] 1599
R. 阮
See 健
Invariably sinking. Rising Lower.

The male portion or bolt of a Chinese lock; *see* 8990. Used with 1595.

鍵閉 the two parts of a Chinese lock; to lock up.
一部書的大關鍵 the leading or important idea running through a book.
管鍵 key and padlock.
天鍵星 the star ν in Scorpio.

鞬[1] 1600
R. 元
See 犍
Even Upper.

A case for bows, used by cavalry. *See* 5949.

鞬櫜 to put arms in their cases, —to sheathe the sword.

間[4] 1601
R. 删諫
C. H. *kan*
F. *kang*
W. *ka*
N. *cien*, *kaan*
P. *chien*
M. *chien*, *kan*
Y. *chiang*
Sz. *chien*, *kan*
K. *kan*, *kán*
J. *ken*, *kan*
A. *gian*
Even and Sinking Upper.

A crevice; a space between; the arches of a bridge. During; in; on. Numerative of rooms or houses. *See* 4487.

天地之間無此法 between heaven and earth (*i. e.* in the universe), there is no such law as that.
夜間 in the night.
一年間 in a whole year.
陽間 on the upper world; during life.
終食之間 during the time of a meal; a little while.
忽然間 all of a sudden; suddenly. *See chien*[4].

間[4] 1601

正在訊間 I was in the middle of examining him.
中間 in the middle.
中間人 a middleman.
少間 in a little while.
其間 in that; therein; in that matter.
置於案間 laid it on the table.
十畝之間兮 among their ten acres,—the mulberry-planters stand.
間量大 spacious.
一間房子 a house. *See* 3440.
一間屋子 a room.
房間 houses; buildings.
一坐三間 a three-roomed house.
第幾間 which house is it?
兩間 heaven and earth.
間關 the creaking of wheels; the chirping or song of birds; rough and winding.
跋涉間關 travelling over a rough and winding road.
居間而排難 to stand between and arrange differences.

Read *chien*[4]. To separate; to put a space between.

間一日 every other day.
間月一來 coming once in two months.
常無間言則已耳 only you must not talk about separation any more.
乘間 to seize the opportunity to.....
無間可乘 not a loop-hole to take advantage of.
間隔 to partition off; to alternate; to intermit.
間以白雲 separated by the white clouds.
間不容髮 couldn't put a hair in between.
間人 to cause people to separate; to set at loggerheads.
離間的話 talk which causes the separation,—of friends.

間[4] 1601

離間骨肉 to separate relatives,—by malicious representations.
反間計 the trick of setting friends at enmity by carrying tales of each to the other.
開金爲反間 to use bribes as a means of setting persons at enmity.
間別許久 separated for a long time.
間疎的 separated; distant; apart.
間遠 far apart.
間隙 the "little rift;" a grudge; to set at variance.
間壁隣舍 next-door neighbours.
兩夾間 the space between two.
間拂之不去 brushed them away, but they would not go,—as flies.
新不間舊 the new (friend) does not come between us and the old.
皇以間之 made him (Wu Wang) sovereign in the place of (Chou Hsin).
雖有百盎可得而間哉 could even a hundred 袁 Yüan Yangs have succeeded in alienating him?—Ch'ao Ts'o from his prince.
紅中間紫 purple (flowers) mingled with red.
聲音相間 the sounds alternated with each other.
疾並少間 his illness decreased *pari passu*.
較之擅取他物者,情尙有間 (to steal flowers) is very different from unauthorisedly taking away other kinds of property.
無間 endless; without interval.
自此,閨中之往來無間而翁壻間 (*chien*[1]) henceforth he was always going backwards and forwards from the ladies' apartments, but between father and son-in-law.....
渾然無間 blurred and without spaces between,—of words.
譖間 to impeach.

間[4] 1601

公子起而請間 the young man got up and asked for a few words in private.
間或有之 supposing it to be so; what if there be?
間有 every now and then; there are occasionally found.
間然 all of a sudden.
間斷 to intermit; to break off; to interrupt; breaks; intervals.

Used for 間 1601.

櫚[1] 1602
R. 潛
See 閒
Rising Lower.

澗[4] 1603
R. 諫
See 簡
A. *gian*, *ñian*
Sinking Upper.

A mountain torrent. Name of a small river which rises in 澠池縣 Mien-ch'ih Hsien.
山澗 mountain streams.
跳山澗 to jump into mountain streams,—in order to propitiate the gods in favour of sick parents.
溪澗 streams and brooks.
于澗之中 along the streams in the valleys.
南澗之濱 by the banks of the stream in the southern valley.

簡[3] 1604
R. 潛
C. H. *kan*
F. *kang*
W. *ka*
N. *kien*, *kaan*
P. M. *chien*
Y. *chiang*
Sz. *chien*
K. J. *kan*
A. *gian*
Rising Upper.

A single slip of bamboo for writing on; *see* 11,691. A tablet for memoranda. Documents; records. To arrange; to abridge (*see* 8917); terse (*see* 13,025). To choose. To examine. Negligent; rude; impetuous. Easy; indifferent.
簡之所容一行 *hang*[2] 字也 a slip for writing on contained one column of characters.
三十字一簡之文 thirty characters were written on one slip.
牙簡 an ivory tablet.
簡牒 a memorandum.
畏此簡書 we were in awe of the orders in the tablets.

簡[3] 1604

簡札 or 簡策 an official document.
白簡 a report from a Censor, written on white paper, and therefore more serious, as compared with those on yellow paper.
平頭簡 a stamped official receipt,—issued in all important cases.
簡牘 a register; a record-book.
簡編 to arrange materials for a book.
簡畧 to make an abridgement or *résumé*; meagre.
簡直的 concisely; directly; without circumlocution.
簡明 terse and perspicuous.
語簡而明 his language was terse and perspicuous. *See* 12,135.
簡練得狠 very terse.
簡遠 terse and full of meaning which lies beneath the surface.
簡便 simple; convenient; handy.
簡捷 short; concise; to the point.
無乃太簡乎 are you not too lax in small matters?
簡忽于事 careless in business.
簡缺 a quiet post,—as opposed to 繁缺 a busy post, at some great commercial centre. *See* 2916, 3404.
簡拔過刻 too particular in choosing,—a wife.
簡派委員 to choose and send a deputy.
特簡 to specially select,—for any particular duty.
簡放 to appoint as.....
性簡放 of a wild unmanageable disposition.
簡命 or 簡授 to appoint.
請旨簡放 to request orders to select and send,—an official.
簡旨 a commission from the Emperor.
夏迪簡在王庭 (the officers of) Hsia were chosen and promoted to the Imperial Court.
予其懋簡相 I will exert myself in the selection and guiding of you.

簡[3] 1604

惟簡在上帝之心 I will examine these things in harmony with the mind of God.

簡厥修，亦簡其或不修 mark those who manage their affairs well, and also those who do not.

簡孚 to examine evidence and come to a conclusion.

簡薄 insignificant,—as presents.

簡易 to simplify; simple, in tastes.

簡恤爾都 inspect and compassionate all in your capital.

簡閱 to examine, as essays; to review, as troops.

蓋歎麗元之簡 for I was disgusted at Li Yüan's want of accuracy.

簡慢 or 簡褻 to slight; to treat discourteously.

狂簡 ambitious and too hasty.

簡而無傲 impetuous but not arrogant.

臨下以簡 to be easy in small matters in the government of the people.

奏鼓簡簡 the rolling of the drums.

簡簡決決 readily; easily; glibly.

簡簡 abundant, as blessings; full-toned, as music; easy, careless, in manner.

襇[3] 1605

R. 諫潛

See 簡 Rising and SinkingUpper.

Embroidered pleats on a robe.

裙襇 pleats in the skirt.

摺襇 to pleat a dress.

覵[4] 1606

R. 諫

See 簡 SinkingUpper.

To spy. To mix.

鐧[4] 1607

R. 諫

C. H. ʿkan

F. ʿkang

See 簡 P. ʿchien Y. ʿchiang A. ʿgian SinkingUpper.

The "washer" inside a wheel, to prevent friction on the hub. A mace.

使兩把雙鐧 to brandish a pair of double-ended maces.

鐵鐧 an iron truncheon.

蕑[1] 1608

R. 删

See 間閒 Even Upper and Lower.

A climbing plant which has been most nearly identified with valerian (*Valeriana villosa*). One name given for it in the 本草 *Pên ts'ao* is 孩兒菊 "child's chrysanthemum."

士與女方秉蕑兮 ladies and gentlemen are carrying flowers of valerian.

有蒲與蕑 there are rushes with valerian.

減[3] 1609

R. 嗛

C. H. kam

F. keing

W. ka

N. kien, kaan

P. M. chien

Y. chiang, chien

K. kam

J. kan, gen

A. giam

Rising Upper.

To diminish; to lessen.

輕減 to lighten; to alleviate.

減價 to lower the price.

減半 or 減去一半 to diminish by half.

減法 a process of subtraction = division; *see* 1144.

減稅 to reduce the duty.

減少 to diminish; to lessen the number of.

減息 or 減利 to lower the rate of interest.

減成 to lower the percentage or the rate; in part, as part of a whole sum.

減小樣作 to make a thing on a smaller scale,—than the original.

減色 to lower the quality. *See* 9602.

每日漸減下來 every day gradually decreased the quantity,—of food taken.

減筆寫 to write in the abbreviated form of character,—as 当 for 當.

減一等 one degree lower in the scale,—as of punishments.

減[3] 1609

減等議處 to propose punishment on a lower scale,—than the existing penalty.

蒙減 by your kindness an abatement has been made.

減省 to diminish.

減省得過 can be diminished.

有得減 there is room for diminution.

清減 dull or slack,—as business etc.

減刻 to diminish by withholding,—implying meanness.

減損 to diminish and injure,—to infringe upon another's rights; to prejudice.

風味不減桃子 in excellence not inferior to a peach.

其句法不減孟浩然 his management of sentences (in verse) was not inferior to that of Mêng Hao-jan.

減收 to receive a smaller sum; to compromise the matter for.....

減免 to reduce,—a tax.

減取 to ask less,—of prices.

減從 with but few followers.

減刑 to reduce a punishment.

得減死論 obtained commutation of the penalty of death.

減 1610

The correct form of 1609.

椷[3] 1611

R. 咸

See 咸監 Even Lower and Upper.

A casket; a box; a bowl. To allow.

椷粧 a dressing-case.

緘[1] 1612

R. 咸

C. ʿkám

H. ʿkʿiam

F. ʿshang

W. ʿsa

N. ʿcieñ

P. ʿshsien

M. ʿshsien, ʿshan

Y. ʿshsiang

To bind up. To close; to seal up. *See* 787.

緘封 to seal up.

緘口無言 to seal one's lips and say nothing.

緘密 closely sealed up.

書緘 an envelope.

吉緘 a letter from home.

緘[1] 1612
K. *kam*
J. *kan*
A. *giam*
Even Irregular.

緘默 to keep silence.
接到玉緘 I have received your jade letter,—your esteemed favour.
以葛藟爲緘 to use the wild vine as a shroud; *see* 12,059.

揃[3] 1613
R. 銑
See 剪
Rising Upper.

To tie. To choose. To strike.
倒揃着兩隻手 tying both his hands behind his back.
揃起手來 tied up his hands.

撿 1614

Same as 1613.

湔[1] 1615
R. 先 霰
See 剪
Even & Sinking Upper.

The name of a river in Ssŭch'uan. To sprinkle.
湔洗 to cleanse thoroughly.
湔除 to rid oneself of.
湔其恥 to wash away his shame.
湔腸伐胃 you have made a new man of me,—by your kindness, etc.

煎[1] 1616
R. 先 霰
See 剪
Even Upper.

To fry in fat or oil. To simmer. To decoct. Anxious. To buy.
用油煎 fry it in fat.
煎煠 or 煎炒 to fry.
煎炙 to grill.
煎至半碗 let it boil away until there is only half a bowl left.
煎藥 to decoct medicines.
煎湯 to heat broth,—as for the sick.
煎茶 to prepare brick tea,—as the Mongols do.
煎餅 to fry cakes.
煎心 anxious; worried.
急煎煎 very much disturbed in mind.
煎魚 to buy fish.
Read *chien*[4]. To crystallise fruit by dipping it in boiling sugar.
蜜煎菓子 crystallised fruit; sugared fruit.
甲煎 name of a perfume.

箭[4] 1617
R. 竹 霰
See 剪
Sinking Upper.

An arrow. The stem of a plant. A small species of bamboo.
弓箭 bows and arrows.
箭尖 or 箭頭 (*see* 4528) the point of an arrow.
箭壺 or 箭袋 a quiver. The former will contain the bow also.
箭杆 the shaft of an arrow.
箭翎子 the feather of an arrow.
箭道 an archery-ground.
箭靶 or 箭垛 or 箭擋子 a target.
一箭之地 a bow-shot,—about fifty yards.
百步穿楊箭 to pierce a willow-leaf at 100 paces,—as 養由基 Yang Yu-chi could do.
好箭 a good shot.
光陰似箭 light and shade (*i.e.* time) fly like arrows.
暗箭 a secret arrow,—as some evil geomantic influence which is felt but not seen.
暗箭傷人 to wound with a secret arrow; to stab in the dark, or in the back.
箭猪 the arrowed pig,—the hedgehog.
潮流箭至 the tide comes in like an arrow.
箭搭上弓 the arrow is fitted to the bow,—everything is ready.
扣上箭 to fit an arrow to the string.
箭離弦 the arrow has left the string,—the die is cast.
穿耳箭 or 插耳箭 to wear arrows through the ear,—as an exposed thief.
火箭 a rocket.
冷箭 a treacherous arrow,—shot without 鈐 warning.
放冷箭 to shoot such arrows, *i.e.* at random.
響箭 sounding arrows,—fired by banditti as a signal to begin the attack. *Jap.* = *Kabura-ya* or turnip-headed arrow, called *hikime*. It has a perforated head.
馬箭 mounted archers.

箭[4] 1617
箭袖 narrow sleeves.
一箭一花 each stem bears a flower.
漏箭 the gauge or index in a water-clock.
銀箭金壺漏多水 much water has run out of the clepsydra,—it is late.
箭眼 sores; pimples.

剪[3] 1618
R. 銑
C. *tsyn*
H. *tsen*
F. *chieng*, *cheing*
W. *tsie*
N. *tsiẽn*
P. M. *chien*
Y. *chiei*
Sz. *chien*
K. *chŏn*
J. *sen*
A. *tien*
Rising Upper.

To cut, as with shears or scissors.
拏剪子剪開 cut it out with scissors.
把他剪去 cut it off.
裁剪 to cut out,—as dresses, coats, etc.
竟剪不就 quite unable to cut out,—*e.g.* from cold.
剪伐 to trim; to prune.
一把剪 or 剪子 or 剪刀 a pair of scissors.
摺叠剪刀 folding scissors,—introduced by the Japanese.
鉸剪 or 裁衣剪 tailors' shears.
剪頭髮 to cut the hair; to keep the hair short.
剪蠟花 to snuff a candle. *See* 2579.
剪絨 velvet,—both silk and cotton; velveteens.
剪地求和 to give up territory and beg for peace. *See* 6055.
剪斷後隊 to cut off the rear regiment.
剪江而過 to cut across a river.
剪理姦巫 to put a stop to the practices of sorcerers, etc.
佞人之心剪剪者 the voice of the flatterer is at work on all sides.
剪滅而朝食 to annihilate (an enemy) before the morning meal.
剪徑 a foodpad; a highway robber.

翦 1619

Same as 1618.

鬋[3] 1620
R. 先 銑 霰
See 剪 Even and Rising Upper.

The hair at the side of a woman's face.

譾[3] 1621
R. 銑
See 剪 Rising Upper.

Superficial; shallow; stupid. Also written 諓.

才識譾淺 of shallow ability.
譾陋 stupid.
譾劣 weak; feeble; incompetent.

堅[1] 1622
R. 先
See 肩 Even Upper.

Hard; solid. Firm; strong; durable. Determined; obstinate.

堅實 solid; strong.
乘堅策肥 to ride in a solid (carriage) and whip fat (horses), —of a fine equipage.
堅白 the "hard and white" theory,—one of the sophisms of 惠子 Hui Tzŭ. *See below.*
堅白無不合無不離也 the hardness and whiteness of anything cannot be separated and cannot be taken together, — as a mental concept.
堅固 or 堅牢 strong; firm; lasting.
堅緻 strong and well made,—*e.g.* of fans.
堅立 to establish firmly; to insist on.
堅壁 to strengthen fortifications.
堅凝 congealed; hardened.
堅硬 firm; unbending.
堅抑 to insist on.....
堅供 to give positive evidence.
堅指 to indicate positively.
堅貞 chaste; inflexible virtue.
堅稱 maintained that.....
堅厚 substantial; solid.
堅不認案 to persist in denying an accusation.
堅壯 hale; vigorous; robust.
堅守 to guard safely.

堅[1] 1622

堅心 a resolute heart; mind made up.
堅心報怨 determined to pay off an old score.
堅志堅意 a fixed determination.
堅忍 to endure resolutely.
堅欲 to very much wish.
堅執 obstinate; pig-headed.
堅信禮 a Protestant term for "Confirmation."
以堅其信德 in order to confirm his faith.
堅不吐眞 he obstinately refused to speak the truth.
鑽之彌堅 the more they are tested, the more reliable are they, —of the doctrines of Confucius.
堅强不屈 firm and unyielding.
執銳披堅 he grasped his spear with the firmest resolve.
中堅 the centre or main body of an army.

慳[1] 1623
R. 刪
C. *han*
H. *ken*, *k'an*, *han*
F. *k'ieng*
W. *k'a*
N. *k'êng*, *k'aan*
P. *chien*, *k'êng*
M. *k'an*, *k'ên*
Y. *k'êng*
K. *kan*
J. *kan*, *ken*
A. *kien*
Even Upper.

Stingy; economical.

慳吝 stingy; parsimonious.
慳儉 or 慳省 saving; economical.
慳簡 to curtail expenses.
慳囊 to be close with the money-bag; to tie up the purse-strings.
慳力 to be sparing of one's strength.
慳煩 to avoid taking trouble; to spare oneself the bother.

鰹[1] 1624
R. 先
See 堅 Even Upper.

A large fish, described as a kind of mullet.

肩[1] 1625
R. 先
C. *kyn*
H. *ken*
F. *kieng*
W. *cie*

The top of the shoulder.

肩頭 or 肩膊 or 肩膀子 the shoulders.
肩背 the back of the shoulders.
肩臂 the arms.

肩[1] 1625
N. *cien*
P. M. Sz. *chien*
Y. *chiei*
K. *kyön*
J. *ken*
A. *kien*
Even Upper.

畧可及肩 about up to one's shoulder.
比肩 joined at the shoulders, like the Siamese twins,—of a fabulous race. Also, of equal height.
二人比肩 the two men are of the same height; the two men are equal.
並肩而行 to walk abreast.
求者肩背相望 those who came to ask saw each other's shoulders and backs,—were very numerous.
肩挑背負 carrying on the shoulder and bearing on the back,—a porter's life.
肩挑生理 a livelihood earned by carrying on the shoulders.
一人肩行李以從 a man, carrying the baggage on his shoulders (with a pole), accompanied him.
肩負重任 to sustain great responsibilities.
扛肩的 one who carries on the shoulder; a coolie.
一肩擔戴 to undertake the whole management.
作事有肩膀的 I have a man of shoulders (a capable man) for the business.
朕不肩好 *hao*[4] 貨 WE will not employ those who love bribes.
仔肩 to take charge of; able to sustain. *See* 12,318.
息肩逆旅 to rest one's shoulders (*Anglicé*, legs) at an inn.
凭妃子肩 leaning on the concubine's arm,—in walking.
口水肩 a bib for a child.
砍肩 a jacket without sleeves; a waistcoat.
雲肩 a lady's tippet.
肩隨 to walk at one's shoulder, but slightly behind.
肩摩 shoulder to shoulder.
君子小人摩肩於朝 good and bad men rub shoulders at Court.

菅[1]
1626
R. 删
C. *kan*
H. *ʿkon*
F. *ʿkang*, *ʿkwang*, v. *kwou*^{2}, *ʿkeing*
W. *küe*
N. *cieñ*
P. M. *chien*
Y. *ʿkou*, *ʿshsiang*
See 姦
Even Upper Irregular.

The stalks of a coarse grass, used for making mats.

白菅爲席 the whitened stalks are made into mats.
編菅 a straw mat.
視同菅草 to regard as mere straw,—to treat as worthless.
菅草人命 to regard human life as of no account.

尖[1]
1627
R. 鹽
C. *tsym*
H. *tsiam*
F. *chieng*
W. *tsie*
N. *tsieñ*
P. M. *chien*
Y. *chiei*
Sz. *chien*
K. *chʿöm*
J. *sen*
A. *tiem*
Even Upper.

A sharp point. Acute; clever. The male of crabs.

尖頭 a sharp point.
尖刀 a sharp-pointed knife.
尖刀子草 *Lactuca versicolor*, D.C.
尖石 a pinnacle rock.
尖峯山 a mountain peak.
玉指尖尖 her jade (*i.e.* beautiful) fingers tapered to points.
筆尖 the tip of the writing-brush or hair pencil.
尖圓 conical.
頂尖 very sharp; very smart.
尖利 clever; sharp.
手下第一出尖的人 the sharpest of all his subordinates,—usually in a bad sense.
尖指頭 sharp-fingered,—used of people given to peculation, as "light-fingered" of thieves.
扳尖鞋 to wear pointed shoes, —to act women's parts.
尖嘴縮腮 lantern-jawed; hatchet-faced.
打尖 to take a snack; to lunch.
發尖寒 to shudder.
尖團蟹莫辨 the male and female crabs could not be distinguished.

奸[1]
1628
R. 刪
See 姦
Even Upper.

Wicked; false; treacherous; malicious; dishonest. Also read *kan*[1].

奸惡 or 奸險 bad; wicked; malicious.

奸[1]
1628

奸猾 or 奸狡 or 奸巧 or 奸佞 crafty; cunning; slippery.
奸詐 deceitful; fraudulent.
奸相 (*hsiang*^{4}) or 奸臣 a traitor minister, one who betrays his trust.
奸細 a spy.
漢奸 a traitor; one who goes over to the enemy.
奸雄 one who falsely assumes the appearance of a good man.
奸賊 a scoundrel.
奸黨 a traitorous society; a cabal.
奸計 a wicked plot.
奸拐 to deceive and kidnap.
奸商 dishonest traders.
奸害 to treacherously injure.
盤奸緝盜 to search out smugglers and capture thieves.
奸 *kan*[1] 絕我好 (*hao*^{4}) you have maliciously deprived me of what I love.
奸吏 corrupt clerks.
奸狠 brutal; cruel.
奸刁 designing.

漸[4]
1629
R. 玷鹽
C. *tsym*
H. *tsʿiam*
F. *chieng*
W. *zie*
N. *dzien*
P. M. *chien*
Y. *chiei*
Sz. *chien*
K. *chöm*
J. *sen*, *zen*
A. *tiem*
Rising Lower.

To find its way in, as water does. To advance by degrees. Gradually. To flow.

漸漸的 gradually; by degrees.
漸漸消 to gradually melt.
漸漸來 to come gradually, or by degrees.
疾大漸 my illness has greatly increased.
精神漸減 his energy gradually failed.
漸冷些 to gradually get a little colder.
漸長暗沙 gradually formed a shoal.
漸入聖道 to gradually enter the true or holy path,—of Confucianism.
漸明漸滅 now shining, now dark,—of a revolving light at a lighthouse.
漸或 very rarely; occasionally.

漸[4]
1629

漸次 in order; one after the other.
循序漸進 to advance in regular order.
涕漸 the tears flowed.
漸卦 the 53rd Diagram.

Read *chien*[1]. To tinge; to soak. To reach.

漸仁摩義 imbued with charity and duty towards one's neighbour.
漸染 to moisten with.
漸臺 the stars β, ε, ι, in Lyra.
東漸于海 eastwards reaching to the sea,—of influence.
漸乎二十而後嫁 at twenty, a woman should marry.
漸漸之石，維其高矣 those frowning rocks, how high they rise! [Read *chʿan chʿan* = 326.]
大漸 the second stage in a fatal malady. *See* 7254, 13,678.

兼[1]
1630
R. 鹽
C. *kym*
H. *kiam*
F. *kieng*
W. *cie*
N. *cieñ*
P. M. *chien*
Y. *chiei*
Sz. *chien*
K. *kiöm*
J. *ken*
A. *kiem*
Even Upper.

Both; together; also; equally. To unite in one.

二者不可得兼 you cannot have both,—have your cake and eat it too.
本末兼該 applies to both fundamentals and accidentals.
兼辦 or 兼管 or 兼理 (*see* 6879) or 兼轄 or 兼攝 to also have the management of or the administration of (some office or function) in addition (to one's own).
兼署 temporarily charged with the duties of,—in addition to some other office.
兼有 or 更兼 or 兼之 further; moreover; there is also, —another matter.
一人兼之 the man united in himself,—all the above excellencies.
罕能兼之 rarely found united in the same individual,—of qualifications.
兼聽則明 hear both sides in order to get at the truth. *See* 9215.

兼[1] 1630

云其重兼常兒 saying his weight was double that of an ordinary child.
兼合 to mix; to blend.
兼雜 to mix in other kinds; to adulterate.
兼全 both complete; complete in both ways.
彩色相兼 various colours brought together.
兼人之量 the capacity (*e.g.* for drinking) of two men.
以道德兼人 to unite men by moral teachings.
兼天下 to unite the empire under one rule.
兼旬 several consecutive decades.
兼幷 to monopolise; to grab; to usurp.
兼尹順天 Governor Adjoint of the Prefecture, — ranks above Governors-General and Governors.
兼帶 moreover; at the same time.
兼葭 *see* 1635.

㾦[1] 1631
R. 咸
C. *kam*
F. *kang*$_5$
N. *cie͂n, kaa͂n*
P. } *kan*
M. }
J. *kan*
A. *giam*
Even Upper Irregular.

To walk lame; to limp.
㾦尬事體 a state of things when one can only go floundering along,—not knowing how to act.

搛[1] 1632
R. 鹽
See 奩
Even Lower.

To pick up food with chopsticks.
Read *lien*^{4}. To strike a drum.

歉[4] 1633
R. 琰豔
C. *hyp*$_5$
H. *k'iap*$_5$
F. *k'iek*$_5$
W. *'ch'ie*
N. *c'ie͂n*
P. *shsien, ch'ie*^{2}, *chien*^{2}, *'ch'ien*

To eat without being satisfied. Not enough; deficient. Discontented. Bashful.
歉歲 a year of dearth.
歉收 a bad harvest.
歉薄 deficient,—as a small crop.

歉[4] 1633
M. *chien*^{3}, *ch'ie*$_3$
Y. *ch'ieh*
Sz. *ch'ie*$_3$, *ch'ien*
K. *kiöm*
J. *ken*
A. *'k'iem*
Rising and Sinking Irregular.

歉餘 a deficit and a surplus.
豐年玉, 歉年穀 in plenteous years jade, in years of dearth grain,—is what we want.
甚歉 very discontented, or ill-tempered.
歉仄 remiss,—as when failing an engagement. *See* 11,682.
抱歉之象 the uncomfortable appearance of a person unable to fulfil a promise or otherwise failing an engagement. *See* 8709.
歉事 an uncomfortable affair; an awkward business.
歉然 dissatisfied.
歉忱 sincere regrets.

縑[1] 1634
R. 鹽
See 兼
Even Upper.

A kind of silk woven with double threads, and waterproof.
細綾染縑 fine and beautiful coloured silks.
縑紬 a variegated silk. Used figuratively for elegant composition; the classics.
賜其家縑銀二百 bestowed on his family silk and *Tls.* 200.
古人有獻一字而索千縑 the men of old got a thousand pieces of silk for a single word.
縑袋運水 the silk bags carried the water,—alluding to a story of 曹操 Ts'ao Ts'ao who filled bags of this silk with water, which when frozen enabled him to defend his camp.

蒹[1] 1635
R. 鹽
See 兼
A. *'liem*
Even Upper.

A tall kind of sedge.
蒹葭蒼蒼 the reeds and rushes are deeply green.
蒹葭倚玉樹 the poor reed leans against the fine tree,—for support.

鰎[1] 1636
R. 鹽
See 兼
Even Upper.

The sole or plaice. *See* 8080.

鶼[1] 1637
R. 鹽
See 兼
Even Upper.

A fabulous bird with one eye and one wing, so that a pair must unite to fly. *See* 翼 5507, 8080. The spoonbill (*Platalea major*).

鬜 1638

Same as 1663.

艱[1] 1639
R. 刪
H. *ken*
See 姦
Even Upper.

Difficult; hard. Distressing.
艱險 or 艱危 difficult and dangerous.
艱難 difficult; troublesome; calamitous.
天方艱難 God is now inflicting calamities.
生意艱難 it is hard to gain a livelihood.
艱食 hard-earned food,—such as crops raised by agriculture, etc.
艱於食 difficulty in eating; unable to eat,—as from illness or anxiety.
艱阻 to seriously obstruct.
艱煩 troublesome.
莫或不艱 there is not one that is not difficult; also, do not regard any as easy.
艱辛 or 艱苦 or 艱困 distressing; grievous.
艱苦備嘗 I have had experience of troubles.
居艱守制 in the sorrow of mourning.
其心孔艱 his mind is very difficult,—he is a difficult person to deal with.
莫知我艱 there is not one that knows of my distress.
艱屯 with toil and moil; checked and impeded.
艱窮 abjectly poor.
丁艱 to be in distress,—for a deceased parent.
內艱 to be in mourning for a mother.
外艱 to be in mourning for a father.

監[4] 1640
R. 咸陷
See 鑑
Even and Sinking Upper.

To examine carefully; to revise. To superintend. [The arrangement under 1st and 4th tones is of modern date, and the distinction is in some cases but laxly observed.]

監觀四方 to look down over the four quarters of the earth, —of God. [In this case both *chien*[1] and *chien*[4] are heard.]

周監於二代 the Chous had the advantage of viewing the two previous dynasties,—the Hsia and the Shang, and adopted from them whatever was good. [Read *chien*[4] by preference, as though 鑑 1644, with which 監 is interchanged.]

國子監 the Imperial Academy of Learning.

國子監祭酒 the augur of the Imperial Academy, the one who pours the libations to Confucius; he is the first Han-lin graduate.

監生 or 坐監 (see *chien*[1]) nominally, a student of the Imperial Academy; actually, the lowest literary degree, to be obtained by purchase throughout the empire. The holders of these degrees are often spoken of respectfully as 國學生.

入監 to enter the Academy; to get the degree of student.

欽天監 the Imperial Board of Astronomy.

太監 or 監寺 a eunuch.

天監在下 God surveyed the world below,—and chose Wên Wang.

天監有周 God beheld the ruler of Chou.

日監在茲 (God) daily superintends us wherever we are.

監察(都)御史 supervising Censors of the provincial circuits.

監印官 the officers in charge of the seals in the yamêns of high provincial authorities.

Read *chien*[1]. To inspect; to examine. To oversee. A gaol.

何用不監 how is it you do not consider the state of things?

監[4] 1640

既立之監 an *arbiter bibendi* (or master of drinking ceremonies) is appointed.

監督 to superintend; a Superintendent of Customs; a Protestant bishop.

監理 or 監視 to oversee; to superintend.

監守自盜 to steal that with which one has been specially entrusted; to embezzle.

監工 or 監造 to oversee work; an overseer.

監臨 to superintend examinations.

監視行刑 to superintend an execution.

監國 a Resident in a subdued State; a title given to the heir to the throne.

表請太子監國 requesting the Heir Apparent to become Regent, or "Protector,"—something short of "Emperor."

監獄 or 監牢 a gaol.

坐監 to be in prison.

收監 to put in prison.

監押 to keep in prison, or in custody.

監斃 died in gaol.

司獄監 a turnkey.

走監犯 an escaped prisoner.

㺉 1641

Same as 1631.

㺉 1642

See 4510.

㺉 1643

See 4511.

鑑[4] 1644
R. 陷
C. H. *kam*
F. *kang*
W. *ka*
N. *cien, kaan*
P. M. *chien*
Y. *chiang*
Sz. *chien*
K. *kam*
J. *kan*
A. *giam*
SinkingUpper.

A mirror of metal. To glance at; to examine; to criticise (*see* 5013). *See* 2170.

我心匪鑑 my mind is not a mirror,—which receives all impressions without discrimination; or, which reflects merely the outward form.

生而美者人與之鑑 to a beauty, mankind is the mirror in which she sees herself.

鑑[4] 1644

透光鑑 a mirror which appears to show on its surface the ornaments engraved at the back, or other designs; a "magic" mirror.

髮光可鑑 her hair was so glossy you could see yourself in it.

鑑核 to examine; to look into.

察如氷鑑 to examine a matter as ice reflects things,—with the utmost minuteness of detail.

盍鑑于人無鑑于水 why not make your mirror of mankind, and not of water?

鑑空衡平 to oversee the universe and deal out justice,—as God.

聖鑑 the Sacred Glance,—of the Emperor, *i.e.* his Majesty's inspection or approval,—used in memorials.

台鑑 or 雅鑑 a conventional phrase similar to the above, used in petitions, etc. = for your Excellency's approval.

明鑑 bright mirror,—of the mind. Used of perspicacity, clearness of apprehension, etc.

觀今宜鑑古 regarding the present, we should be guided by the past.

殷鑑不遠 the warning of Yin is not far off,—meaning the tyrant 桀 Chieh by whose fate the tyrant 紂 Chou of the Yin dynasty had been advised to take warning.

當爲鑑戒 which should be taken as a warning.

鑑前矩 to heed previous examples.

前車*chü*[1]之鑑 the warning of the cart ahead. *See* 13,238.

永思民瘼,弗忘鑑寐 to be always thinking of the people's sufferings, and not to forget them even in sleep.

有知人鑑 or 善風鑑 to understand the science of physiognomy.

通鑑 the name of a history by 司馬光 Ssŭ-ma Kuang, A.D. 1084. It is in 294 books, and covers the period from the 4th century B.C. to the close of the 五代 Five Dynasties, A.D. 960.

鑑[±] 1644

通鑑綱目 a condensation of the above work, in 59 books, edited by 朱熹 Chu Hsi about a century later.
鑑賞第一 the first (art) critic,—of his day.
此人定非賞鑑之精 this man is certainly not a discerning critic.
不逃識者之鑑 it will not escape the discernment of the connoisseur.
耳鑑 ear criticism,—*e.g.* valuing a picture because of its antiquity and not because of its beauty.

鑒 1645

Same as 1644.

甄 1646

See 618.

姦[1] 1647
R. 刪
C. H. *kan*
F. *kang*
W. *ka*
N. *cieñ, kaañ*
P. M. *chien*
Y. *chiang*
Sz. *chien*
K. J. *kan*
A. *gian*
Even Upper.

Fornication; adultery; incest; rape; illicit intercourse in general. Treachery.
姦淫 or 姦汚 lewd; adulterous.
姦婦 an adulteress.
姦婦女 to debauch women.
姦夫 the paramour.
抓姦 to catch in the act.
强姦 to force a woman; to rape. *See* 1292.
順姦 or 情姦 or 和姦 illicit intercourse,—where the woman is a consenting party.
姦生 illegitimate.
鷄姦 sodomy.
姦幼女 to seduce a young girl.
姦邪 obscene; vile; wickedness; crime.
姦拐 to seduce and carry off.
通姦 to have criminal intercourse.
姦宄 villains; traitors.

雋[4] 1648
R. 銑
C. H. *tsun*[3]
F. *choung*[3]
W. *ciung, ciung*[3]

Fat; fleshy. Strange. Valiant; heroic. Surname, Chüan.
肥雋 fat; plump.
末一句收得冷雋 the last sentence wound up in an unexpected way.
詩意深雋 the meaning of the poem is profound and bizarre.
英雋 a hero.
賢雋 virtuous and brave.
雋縣 the name under the T'ang dynasty of 崇陽縣 Ch'ung-yang Hsien in Hupeh.

雋[4] 1648
N. *chïng*
P. *chien*[3], *tsun*[3]
M. *chin*[3], *chün*[3]
Y. *chüng*[3]
Sz. *chün*
K. *chön*
J. *sen, zen*
A. *twên*[3]
Rising Irregular.

鐫[1] 1649
R. 先
C. *tsun, tsun*[3]
H. *tsun*[3]
F. *chieng, choung*[3]
W. *zyü, chung*
N. *chöñ, zyi*
P. *chien, ch'üan*
Y. *chiei*
K. *chön*
J. *sen*
A. *tiem*[2], *t'üen*[3]
Even Irregular.

To engrave; to carve. To censure; to degrade (*see* 1883).
鐫刻 to engrave,—as a block for printing.
鐫石 to engrave on stone.
新鐫 new cut,—of the blocks for printing a book; a new edition.
鐫鑿 to chisel out.
鐫山石 to tunnel through a mountain.
鐫上 to cut on anything.
鐫寫 to inscribe,—as on stone.
鐫明 plainly inscribed.
鐫級 to deprive of the honorary grades granted for merit. *See* 846, 1883.

巷[3] 1650
R. 銑阮
See 蹇
Rising Upper.

The men whose duty it is to strike the musical stones.

搴 1651

See 1690.

謇[3] 1652
R. 銑阮
See 蹇
Rising Upper.

To speak out boldly. To beg; to entreat; *see* 13,264.
謇諤 to be outspoken,—as a loyal minister.
廣納謇謇 to hear many honest truths,—as a sovereign who allows his ministers to speak freely.
謇謇直言 outspoken, straightforward language.
謇謇爲患 plain speaking brings calamities in its train.
謇而無憚 to entreat without leaving off; to be importunate.

蹇[3] 1653
R. 銑阮
C. *kyn, chyn*
H. *k'en*
F. *kiong*
W. *cie*
N. *cien*
P. M. *chien*
Y. *chiei*
Sz. *chien*
K. *kön*
J. *ken*
A. *kien*
Rising Upper.

Lame. Feeble. Proud. To pick up. Trouble; difficulty. A donkey. Also read *ch'ien*[1].
跛蹇 or 蹇澁 lame; halt; crippled.
無中道夭於聾盲跛蹇 you have not perished in mid-career, deaf, blind, or halt.
命蹇時乖 my destiny is weak and the times are unfavourable.
彼皆偃蹇 they are all very arrogant.
蹇裳躩步 he picked up his skirts and strode forward. Used for 1693.
蹇蹇 in great straits.
蹇修 name of a minister under the Emperor 伏羲 Fu Hsi, who attended to matrimonial affairs.
作蹇修 to act as go-between in arranging a marriage.

僸 1654

Used for 1653.

騫[3] 1655
R. 銑阮
See 蹇
Rising Upper.

A lame mule or ass. Used for 1653.
覓個騫驢跨 to seek a lame donkey to ride,—as less likely to kick, etc.

戩[3] 1656
R. 銑
See 剪
A. *tên, tien*
Rising Upper.

To exhaust; to finish. To destroy; to kill.
近佳不戩 may your immediate happiness be without end.
俾爾戩穀 may (God) grant you all blessings.

楗[4] 1657
R. 雟
See 箭
Sinking Upper.

A kind of wood.
竹箭如楗 the bamboo arrow is like *chien* wood.

Read *chin*[4]. An ancient drum.

儉[3] 1658
R. 亻
C. *kym*²
H. *kʻiam*², v. *kʻiang*
F. *kieng*²
W. *djie*
N. *djien*
P. *ᶜchien*
M. *chien*²
V. *chiei*²
Sz. *chien*
K. *köm*
J. *ken*, *gen*
A. *kiem*²
Rising Irregular.

Economical, as opposed to 奢 9782. Moderate; temperate. *See* 6099.

從儉入奢易，從奢入儉難 it is easy to go from economy to extravagance, but not from extravagance to economy.

自奉必須儉約 in spending on oneself, one should be economical.

儉節 or 儉少 or 儉省 or 儉用 economical; thrifty; frugal.

太儉 over-thrifty.

儉吝 or 儉薄 stingy; parsimonious.

凶年不儉 in a year of dearth do not be stingy.

不儉之害 the evils of a lack of frugality.

與其奢也寧儉 better be frugal than lavish.

儉德 self-restraint.

恭儉有禮 humility and economy have their proprieties,—they must not be practised without discrimination.

儉要得其所 economy should be practised in accordance with requirements,—and not otherwise.

劍[4] 1659
R. 刂
See 僉
Sinking Upper.

A two-edged sword. *See* 6061.

一把劍 a sword.

劍殼 or 劍鞘 a scabbard.

劍套 the cloth cover for the scabbard. *See* 3619.

舞劍 to dance and brandish a sword; sword-play.

跳劍 to dance the sword-dance.

手舞雙劍 brandishing a sword in each hand. Used for the two horns of a logical dilemma.

寶劍贈與烈士 the sharp sword is given to the brave soldier,—in the right distribution of things.

雙劍將離別，先在匣中鳴 when twin swords are about to be separated, they first rattle in their scabbard,—of friends.

劍[4] 1659

刻舟求劍 to cut down a boat's (mast) to fish up a sword which has dropped overboard,—throwing good money after bad.

劍術 the art of swordsmanship.

撫劍疾視 he grasped his sword and glared at him.

雄冠劍佩 armed *cap-à-pie*.

伏劍 to fall on one's sword; to stab oneself.

書劍 book and sword,—book-learning and sword-play.

七星劍 the seven-star sword,—of 孔明 K'ung Ming.

仙劍 a magic sword, which would kill when ordered.

劍仙 or 劍客 or 劍俠 a Taoist priest,—supposed always to have a magic sword about him.

鴛鴦劍 mandarin-duck sword,—two blades in one sheath. The male and female of the mandarin duck are supposed always to keep together.

雌雄劍 two swords called 干將 and 鏌鋣, from the names of the man and his wife who made them.

匕首劍 an assassin's dagger. The handle is bent at an angle to the blade.

舌劍唇鎗 tongue like a sword and lips like spears,—of one who uses biting, caustic language.

用仁義作劍鋒 use charity and duty to your neighbour as your sword and spear.

劍眉 oblique eyebrows.

撿[3] 1660
R. 扌
C. *kym*
H. *kiam*
F. *ᶜkieng*
W. *cie*
N. *cieñ*
P. } *chien*
M. }
Y. *chiei*
Sz. *chien*
K. *köm*
J. *ken*
A. *kiem*
Rising Upper.

To bind; to restrain. To search; to check; to tally. To revise. To pick up. Used with 1661.

撿束 to bind; to keep in check.

撿點一遍 made a searching round,—of the garden.

撿點人數都在 mustered the men and found that all were present.

失于撿點 remiss in checking, tallying, taking stock, etc.

欠撿點 to proceed without exactness; wanting in method.

撿校 to revise; to collate.

撿[3] 1660

撿書 to revise a book for publication.

把他撿起來 pick it up.

撿場的 stage-waiters; gleaners.

撿窮的 rag-pickers; beggars who pick up the odds and ends in the street.

撿柴 to gather firewood.

撿呈 to arrange and hand to,—a superior.

檢[3] 1661
R. 木
See 撿
Rising Upper.

To examine; to search, *see* 10,227. A rule; a pattern. To gather up. An envelope. To revise; to compare. Interchanged with 1660.

檢閱 to examine; to look through; to revise.

檢驗 to examine; to hold an inquest.

檢驗果然 on examination, such was found to be the case.

檢查 to examine; to look up the records.

檢出篋既得 in turning out a box I found.....

檢點 to take count of. Under the Sung dynasty, equivalent to Lord High Commissioner; also written 都檢點. *See* 1660.

檢校 a police inspector in a Prefecture. *See* 4884.

檢式 an example.

蕩檢踰閑 to trample on rules and transgress limits.

上山檢柴 to go up into the hills and gather fuel.

檢封 to label; to mark with a name.

檢討 a Han-lin graduate.

檢對 to compare.

檢齊 to bring items together; to collect.

檢核 to search into.

泥金玉檢 a splashed-with-gold jade letter,—of a successful Han-lin, informing his family of his success.

檢韻 to find out the rhyme of a character; a guide to the rhymes.

檢字 a guide to help in finding the radical of a character.

瞼[3] 1661*a*

The eyelids. A 州 *chou* or province.

羰[3] 1662
R. 琰豔
See 臉殮
Rising & Sinking Lower.

A ram or deer with three twists in its horn is called 三匝羰 or three-twist horn.

鹼[3] 1663
R. 鹹
C. *ᶜkan*
H. *ᶜkan*
F. *ᶜkieng*
See 減
A. *giam, ngiem*
Rising Upper.

The impure carbonate of soda or natron, which is collected from the saline lakes in Mongolia by lixiviation, and extensively used for soap. A nitrous efflorescence on the earth, common in northern China.

鹼沙 soda in powder.
鹵鹼 common soda.
石鹼 rock soda.
鹼水 soda lye.
鹼地 or 鹼土 salt soil.

臉 1664

See 7140.

繭[3] 1665
R. 糸
C. *kan*
H. *kam*
F. *kieng, keing*
W. *cie*
N. *kiẽn*
P. *chien*
M. *chien*
Y. *chiei*
Sz. *chien*
K. *kyŏn*
J. *ken*
A. *kien*
Rising Upper.

The cocoon of the silk-worm. The silky pupæ of other moths.

蠶繭 the cocoon of the silk-worm.
結繭 to weave the cocoon.
繭殼 pierced cocoons,—from which the insect has bored its way out. Their market value is small.
窟繭 cocoons buried to delay their hatching.
繭絲 a silken thread.
絲繭繩迹 silken thread and rope line,—*i.e.* from the firmness of silk to the thickness of cordage; a versatile pen.
繭虫 a fur moth.
繭綢 Shantung silk piece-goods; silk pongees.
程鄉繭 pongee from 嘉應州 in Kuangtung.
不作繭 not to bear children.

繭[3] 1665

抵死不作繭 never to settle down in life.
手足重繭 hands and feet badly chapped or blistered.
繭繭 a low mournful tone.

襺[3] 1666
R. 衣
See 繭
Rising Upper.

Silk clothes wadded with cotton.

重襺衣裘 put on a fur robe lined with wadded silk.

吮 1667

See 3274.

柬[3] 1668
R. 口
F. *keing, kang*
See 揀簡
Rising Upper.

A slip of paper; a Chinese visiting card on which a letter is written. To condense; to abridge. To select; *see* 1669. [To be distinguished from 東 12,248.]

柬帖 or 紅柬 an ordinary red visiting card. *See below.*
柬書 a note; a letter,—written on a card.
接准來柬 I have received your card,—on which you say that, etc.
傳書寄柬 to distribute letters and cards.
全柬 a "card" of several leaves,—used on special occasions.
禮柬 a card or list accompanying presents sent.
庚柬 a document setting forth the date and hour of birth, etc., forwarded as a proposal or acceptance of marriage. The exchange of such documents between families is regarded as a formal betrothal.
柬帖 and 媒柬 other names for the above.
柬理精神 to husband one's energies.

揀[3] 1669
R. 手
C. *kan*
H. *kan*
F. *keing*
W. *ka*
N. *kiẽ, kaãn*

To select; to choose.

不揀 not to choose; without distinction; no matter which.
揀擇 to choose, as a lucky day; to pick out, as from among a lot.
揀選 to select,—as an officer for special duty.

揀[3] 1669
P. *chien*
M. *chien, kan*
Y. *chiang, kaa*
Sz. *chien, kan*
K. *kan*
J. *ken*
A. *gian*
Rising Upper.

揀派 to select and send,—an official to fill a post, or upon a mission.
揀採名山 to choose out well-known hills, *i.e.* good brands of tea, which are named from the hills where grown.
把一點頭的揀出來 he picked out one (an orange) with a bruise on it.
挑揀 to pick out; to choose.
揀好的挑出來 pick out the best.
揀淨 selected, as when the bad or inferior has been picked out; to sort; to clarify.
揀貨 to sort goods.
揀剩 the remainder after sorting.
揀查 to pick out for examination; to refer to.
揀發 selected for a post,—by the system of drawings at the Board.
揀糞的 a scavenger.

諫[4] 1670
R. 諫 16.
See 簡
Sinking Upper.

To admonish; to warn; to reprove.

諫官 or 諫臣 or 給諫 officials whose duty it is to admonish the sovereign,—Censors.
是用大諫 therefore I thus strongly admonish you.
不諫亦入 without admonition he went on,—in the path of goodness.
諫於其君 he remonstrated with his prince.
扶蘇諫曰 Fu Su thus warned,—his father, the First Emperor.
君有臣諫, 父有子諫 princes have ministers, fathers have sons, to admonish them.
事父母三諫 in serving parents, one should admonish them three times,—after which it only remains to weep.
一諫而不聽則再, 再諫而不聽則三 if he (the prince) does not listen to the first remonstrance, remonstrate a second time, and if he does not listen then, remonstrate a third time.
君有過則諫 when the prince has faults, admonish him.

諫 4
1670

諫勸 or 諫止 to urge one to desist,—as from evil courses. *See* 3558.

忠諫 loyal remonstrance. *See* 1671.

規諫 to remonstrate with.

苦諫 to bitterly admonish; to reprove.

直諫 to remonstrate openly and without fear.

今也爲臣，諫則不行 now-a-days the remonstrances of a minister are not followed.

諫菓 the admonishing fruit,—the olive, because of its sharp taste.

諫過 to reprove faults.

見 4
1671
R. 覞
C. *kyn*
H. *ken*
F. *kieng*
W. *cie*
N. *cien*
P. M. Sz. *chien*
Y. *chiei*
K. *kyön*
J. *ken*
A. *kien*
Sinking Upper.

To see. To apprehend. View; experience. Regarded as "a sign of the passive." Every. Radical 147. *See* 愛 15; 長 450; 短 12,135; 哂 9855; 還 5047; 說 10,164.

未見君子 while I do not see my lord,—I am sad.

愛而不見 loving and not seeing,—the lady of my heart.

一日不見，如三月兮 a day without seeing him is like three months!

你見過沒有 have you seen him (or it)?

見說是鬼 perceiving from what he said that he was a disembodied spirit.

日久見人心 after many days we see a man's heart,—know what is his character.

我見的透 I see through it.

見面勝比聞名 to see a person's face is better than to hear of his reputation.

見機而作 to see one's opportunity and act.

恨不及見也 alas! I shall not live to see it.

試可以見好歹 by trying you can see whether it is good or bad.

我是週歲上不見起的 I began to lose my sight from my first year.

見 4
1671

見不着 (*chao*²) I cannot see it.

見證 a witness.

見他有病 seeing that he was sick.

原無見由 I had no reason for going to see him.

相見 to have an interview; to see anyone. *See* 8952, 13,265.

你們二位見一見 let me introduce you two gentlemen to one another.

勢將以戎衣相見 the state of things is beginning to look like war clothes,—things are beginning to look like war.

有東西不見 there are things missing.

二人忽然不見 the two men suddenly vanished.

早已不見了三藏 Santsang had already disappeared,—when they came to look for him.

看見 to see.

聽見 to hear.

忠諫不見聽，卽當却去 if your loyal advice be not attended to, then you should withdraw.

易見 easy to understand.

你聞得見聞不見 do you smell it or not?

見聞 to see and hear; to have some knowledge of.

今日有何見聞 what have you seen or heard to-day?—what news is there?

請見教 pray tell me your opinion. *See* 1352.

意見相符 the opinions agree.

有何高見 what is your opinion or plan?

你有甚麼高見 what have you to suggest?

故蘇臺高見三百里 the Tower of Soochow was so high that it commanded a view of (*or* could be seen from) three hundred *li*.

何以見得 what makes you think so?

勿執己見 do not stick to your own opinion.

見 4
1671

益服妻之遠見 more than ever recognized his wife's foresight.

見識 opinions; sentiments; experience. *See* 9928.

見識廣 of wide experience.

何見之不廣也 what a limited experience!

見事遲 my experience came too late,—the mischief was done.

村嫗之見解 the *savoir faire* of a village dame.

頗有見 not wanting in discernment,—used critically.

惟有退之之見，然後可以闢佛 only if you have the discernment of T'ui-chih (Han Wên-kung) should you abuse Buddhism.

惟有子厚之見，然後可以嗤佛 only if you have the discernment of Tzŭ-hou (Liu Tsung-yüan) should you defend Buddhism.

智者所見畧同 the views of wise men are pretty much the same.

總不許見哭聲 on no account allow her to cry.

捨之恐見食 if I let go, I fear I shall be eaten,—by a tiger.

見傷 to be wounded.

建見殺 Chien was murdered.

何以知其將見殺 how do you know that he will be killed?

見鴆殺 was taken off by poison.

見留 *see* 7254.

見老 *see* 6783.

見罪 *see* 11,910.

見功 to be efficacious; to turn out work.

見吃 to last,—of food.

見疑 suspicious.

屈原忠而見疑投江而死 Ch'ü Yüan was loyal, but becoming "suspect" drowned himself in the river.

君可見助當厚相報 if you will help me, I will repay you liberally.

見[4] 1671

見商於有約各國 to be discussed with the various Treaty Powers.
不見佳 it is not very good.
不見怎的 of no special account; he is not up to very much.
見棄 to be rejected, or despised. *See* 1116.
見召 to be summoned.
見笑 to laugh at; laughable.
見更改 to be altered.
此鼠之見閉而不得出者也 the rat has got in here and can't get out.
不要見怪 do not think it strange; do not take it amiss.
請卽見諒 I pray you excuse me.
見新 looking as if new.
見小 to be niggardly.
見利 profitable; advantageous.
見禮 to be polite; to make the usual salutations.
見好 to seem good (of things); to feel or seem better; to be obliging (with an anterior motive).
見肚滯 I feel my belly obstructed.
見晛曰消 when it feels the sun's heat, (snow) dissolves.
他見天到 he comes every day.
見腫消 *Gynura pinnatifida*, D.C.
見風乾 *Evodia meliæfolia*, Bth.
見血飛 *Mezoneurum sinense*, Hemsl.
卽布見覆 I shall hope to get a reply.
見諭 to receive instructions,—a conventional phrase.
見說 hearing what he said; at this... *See* 10,164.
見問 to be asked. *See* 12,650.
見用 to be employed. *See* 13,449.
見還 *See* 5047.
見方 to be made square,—of something which has been round. Also, square.

見[4] 1671

三尺見方 three feet square.
見强 to be the best; there is an improvement (of a sick person).
見個高低 to try a fall; to see who is the best man.
見世面 to have seen the world; experienced.
見鬼 to see a spirit; to have bad luck.
見示 your reply; your view as to.....
見信 to believe; to feel confidence; to hear from by letter.
見納 to have one's present received.
見責 to be reprimanded.
見宰官而說法則現宰官之身，見婦人而說法則現婦人之身 to a minister of State preach the Gospel of Buddha as though yourself a minister of State: to a woman, as though a woman,—*i.e.* adapt yourself to your audience.
見愛 to be loved by.
見遠 far-seeing.
見作 to establish.
花字只二見 the character *hua* only appears twice,—in the poem.
水見不得油 water is antagonistic to oil.
這個綢子見不得水 this silk won't wash.
他見不得我 he despises me.
我見不得甜的 I can't eat sweets,—they disagree.
見不得人 not fit to be seen,—*e.g.* as bad handwriting.

Read *hsien*[4]. To appear; to become manifest; to assume shape. *See* 現 4539.

載見辟王 they appeared before their sovereign king.
見龍在田 the dragon has appeared in the fields.
見則其地大水 its appearance is followed by severe floods,—of a fabulous animal.

見[4] 1671

受父母責，無一怨心，見其孝 to take his parents' punishments without any resentment showed his filial piety.
花煖見時候在春 the fact that the flowers were warm shows that the season was spring.
良心發見 his better feelings are asserting themselves.
莫見乎隱，莫顯乎微 there is nothing more manifest than the obscure, nothing more visible that the infinitesimally minute.
從者見之 the disciples introduced him.
京師不見 not noticeable at the capital,—of an earthquake.

梘[4] 1672
R. 霰
See 見
SinkingUpper.

A wooden peg. A covering for a coffin.

Read *chien*[3]. A bamboo pipe to carry water.

筧[3] 1673
R. 銑
See 見
Rising Upper.

A bamboo pipe to carry water.

覵 1674

Same as 1675.

鹼[3] 1675
R. vulgar.
C. v. *ʿkan*
See 鹼鹻
A. *ʿkam*
Rising Upper.

Soap.
香鹼 scented soap.

僭[4] 1676
R. 豔
C. *tsʿym*
H. *tsiam*
F. *chieng*, *chaing*
W. *tsie*
N. *tsieñ*
P. *chien*, *chʿien*
M. *chien*

To go to excess; *see* 12,412. To be in error. To arrogate to oneself; to usurp.
不僭不賊 committing no excess, doing nothing injurious.
不僭不濫 no partiality (in rewarding), no excess (in punishing).

僭[4]
1676
K. *chöm*, v. *ch'ăm*
J. *sen*
A. *tiem*
Sinking Upper.

我有僭 I am arrogating to myself,—a conventional phrase used when taking the place of honour.

這個坐兒實在有僭得狠 I really have no right to take this seat.

遜了一會，還是楊御史僭了 after a bout of mutual yielding, Censor Yang ultimately took the place of honour.

僭位 to usurp the throne. *See* 12,612.

僭尊 to usurp a dignity or honour.

僭先講 he usurps the right to speak first.

僭稱 to usurp, or arrogate to oneself,—a title or rank.

僭分 to usurp the rights or functions of others.

僭越 to pass beyond; to exceed.

僭妄 arrogating; presumptuous.

僭擬宮居 [their temples] throw palaces into the shade.

Read *chin*[4]. Slander.

亂之初生僭始既涵 disorder is born when the first insinuation of slander is received.

Read *ch'in*[4]. Error; confusion.

以籥不僭 dancing to their flutes without error.

覆謂我僭 he says on the contrary that my words are not true.

件[4]
1677
R. 銑
C. *kyn*
H. *k'en*
F. *yong*, *kiong*
W. *djie*
N. *djien*
P. M. Sz. *chien*
V. *chiei*
K. *kön*

To divide; to separate. A classifier of all kinds of things. *See* 9960.

一件事 an affair.
一件衣裳 a garment.
一件文書 a despatch.
內二件 with two inclosures.
一件物 a thing.

件[4]
1677
J. *ken*
A. *kien*
Sinking Lower. (Rising in theory.)

八件點心 eight kinds of sweets.
許多物件 a great many things.
件件俱全 or 件件都在 all the things are here.
件件都能 he is good at all these things.
一件一件的分開 separate them one from the other.
件數 the number of packages.
件色 the description of packages.
若干件 so many packages, or articles.
案件 a case; a lawsuit.
條件 a list; a schedule.
飾件 metal ornaments.

笩[4]
1678
R. 竹
C. *tsyn*
F. *chieng*
N. *tsiẽn*
Y. *chiei*
J. *sen*
A. *tien*
Sinking Upper.

A prop or shore; a beam. A ditch.

打笩撥正 put up a prop to keep it straight.
犁笩 a plough-beam.

鞬[1]
1679
R. 先
(cf. 墊 C. *tsyn'*)
Y. *chi*, *chiei*
See 煎
Even Upper.

A saddle-cloth.

鞬屜 the saddle-cloth or pad placed under the saddle.

薦[4]
1680
R. 艸
See 箭
Sinking Upper.

Grass. To introduce; to recommend. To worship; to sacrifice. To set forth; to present.

麋鹿食薦 deer eat grass.
草薦 coarse grass matting.
自薦 to recommend oneself.
舉薦 to recommend for employment or promotion.
薦賢 to bring forward worthy men.
昔者舜薦禹於天 of old, Shun presented Yü to God,—as his successor.

薦[4]
1680

薦祖 to worship ancestors.
祖薦 to speed a parting friend.
薦羞 sacrifices of food,—before these are eaten they are 薦, afterwards they are 羞 4658.
命薦之宗廟 ordered it (a double ear of corn) to be offered up in the ancestral temple.
誦經爲薦福 to say masses for the repose of his soul.
薦菜 let me offer you a little food,—a conventional phrase to a guest.
薦饌 to set food before one.
薦牲 sacrificial animals.
薦引 to introduce; to bring in; to "push," *e.g.* by political means.
保薦 to recommend; to bring forward for reward.
薦主 a patron; a person who will recommend.
薦書 or 薦信 a letter of introduction.
薦紙 servants' "characters."
薦派 to appoint; to nominate.
以紫羅薦地 laid down crimson silk,—for the queen to walk on.

Read *ch'ien*[4]. To repeat.

天方薦瘥 God is continually redoubling our afflictions.
饑饉薦臻 famine comes again and again.

鋟[1]
1681
R. 金
P. v. *chien*
K. *mam*
J. *ban*
A. *kien*
Sinking Lower.

To cover with silver or gold; to plate. To inlay metal.

鋟銀 silver-plated.
金鋟玉鑲 inlaid with gold and set in jade.

豜[1]
1682
R. 豕
See 肩
Even Upper.

A three-year old hog.

獻豜于公 offered a hog to their ancestors,—at harvest time.

跰[3] 1683
R. 銑 霰
See 妍 Even Lower.

Hard skin on the foot or hand; a blister.

重跰 thick hard skin.
胝跰 hard skin caused by work; a corn.

Read *yen*[4]. The cloven hoof of an animal.

蹄跰 the horny part of the hoof.

鶼[1] 1684
R. 先
See 肩 Even Upper.

Another name for the 鵜鶘 egret, found on the coast of Chehkiang.

剸[1] 1685
R. 先
See 建 虔 Even Upper and Lower.

To cut. To castrate an ox.

囝[3] 1686
R. 銑
F. v. *'kiang* Amoy v. *kiañ*
K. *kön*
J. *ken*
A. *kien*
Rising Upper.

A child.

男囝 a boy.
女囝 a girl.
小囝 children.
囝子 a serving-boy.

Read *yüeh*[4*]. The moon, as ordered to be used for 月 by the Empress Wu Hou of the T'ang dynasty.

洊[4] 1687
R. 霰 (K'ANGHSI wrongly reads this group lower series).
SinkingUpper.

Water flowing. *See* 10,440.

水洊至 the water flowed up, —to the spot in question.
洊瀝 continuously dripping.
洊懼 successive emotions.

踐[4] 1688
R. 霰
See 箭 SinkingUpper.

To repeat; to come again.

鋑[1] 1689

Same as 1649.

CH'IEN.

搴[1] 1690
R. 先 銑
See 愆 Even Upper.

To pluck up; to seize. To gather.

搴旗 to capture a flag.
搴簾 to draw aside a bamboo curtain.

牽 1691

See 1653.

騫[1] 1692
R. 先
See 愆 Even Upper.

To be defective.

不騫不崩 never waning, never failing.
騫汚 disgraced,—as in reputation.
沓沓騫騫 slack and careless.

褰[1] 1693
R. 先
See 愆 Even Upper.

Underclothes. To pick up one's skirts; to raise, as a curtain.

褰裳涉溱 to raise the skirts when crossing the brook. *See* 1653, 5005.

攓 1694

Same as 1693.

鐉[1] 1695
R. 鹽
See 籤
A. *tiem*, *t'iem* Even Upper.

A species of wild garlic or onion. *See* 11,244.

剗[1] 1696
R. 鹽
C. *ts'ym*
See 籤
A. *tiem* Even Upper.

To cut. To stick in.

剗猪 to stick a pig.

幟[1] 1697
R. 鹽
See 籤
A. *tiem*, *t'iem* Even Upper.

A label. To make a note of; to record.

貼幟子 paste on a label.
簿面題幟 write a label on the account-book,—describing it.
垂幟 a slip pasted on to a book or roll, stating the name and price.
幟改 to mark for alteration.
幟處 a marked passage.

籤[1] 1698
R. 鹽
C. *ts'ym*
H. *ts'iam*
F. *ch'ieng*
W. *ch'ie*
N. *ts'ieñ*
P. M. *ch'ien*
Y. *ch'iei*
Sz. *ch'ien*
K. *ch'öm*
J. *sen*
A. *tiem*, *t'iem* Even Upper.

A slip of bamboo. A lot, as used for divination, etc. A warrant. A tally. Interchanged with 1714.

抽籤 to draw lots.
竹籤 slips of bamboo, with responses inscribed on them, used as lots.
一筒籤 a tubeful of lots,—as contained in a piece of thick bamboo.
求籤問卜 to divine by drawing lots.
訣籤靈極 the response of the lot was very accurate,—in its fulfilment.
籤語 the response of the lot.
籤譜 a "Book of Fate;" a handbook of divination by lots.
籤掣 to select by lot,—as officials. The successful candidates at the final examination draw lots to decide in what provinces they are to serve.
綠頭籤 green-headed bamboo slips,—inscribed with the name and other details of an official, and handed in as a card at a *levée*.
籤票 a warrant.
出籤 or 給籤 to issue a warrant or order,—as done in open court by the presiding official drawing the requisite "slip" from the bamboo tube before him, and flinging it to one of his lictors for immediate execution.
火籤 an urgent warrant.
插籤 to stick bamboo slips or tallies into packages of merchandise when carried from one place to another by coolies, as a check upon the number of packages issued.
籤押房 a private office.

𧦠 1699

See 373.

鈐[1] 1700
R. 鹽
See 黔
K. *köm*
Even Lower.

A stamp; a seal. Latch of a door. A spear handle.

鈐記 a wooden or copper seal, as used by petty officials.
鈐蓋關防 to affix a seal. *See* 6368.
鈐鎖 a door-lock.
鈐鐴 a plough-share.
鉤鈐 two stars ω in Scorpio, connnected by astrologers with filial piety and brotherly love.
鈐子手 a tide-waiter.

黔[2] 1701
R. 侵鹽
C. *k'ym*
H. *k'em*
F. *kieng*
W. *djiang*
N. *djĩen*
P. M. *ch'ien*
Y. *ch'iei*
Sz. *ch'ien*
K. *kïm, köm*
J. *kin, ken*
A. *kiem*
Even Lower.

Black. A name for the province of Kueichou. *See* 驢 7536.

黔黎 the black-haired people,—the Chinese.
遠方黔首未集 ere the black-headed people in distant parts had united,—under the sway of the First Emperor.
黔中 a name for the region west and north-west of the river 湘 Hsiang in Hunan, because of the black tribes who lived there.
黔雷 or 黔嬴 name of a Taoist god.
石着黔衣 the rocks are covered with lichen.

牽[1] 1702
R. 先 靁
C. *hyn*
H. *k'en*
F. *k'eing, sk'eing*
W. *c'ie*
N. *c'iẽn*
P. M. *ch'ien*
Sz.
Y. *ch'iei*
K. *kyön*
J. *ken*
A. *k'ien*
Even Upper.

To pull; to haul. To connect; to implicate.

牽絲 to stretch silk,—as when twisting into thread.
牽纜 to pull a rope; to track a boat.
牽挽 to drag (a person) along.
牽挽逆流 to warp a vessel up against the tide.
牽牛 to lead an ox; the stars β γ Aquilae. *See* 1388 *and below.*
牽郎 the Herdboy. *See* 1388.
一牽羊 a sheep.
惟來文內牽及 but when in your despatch you come to lug in.....

牽[1] 1702

牽混 to lug in what is irrelevant; to create confusion.
與他事牽混 mixed up with irrelevant matter.
牽連 or 牽涉 to connect together; to involve in; to implicate; to criminate.
意惹情牽 closely allied in opinions and feelings.
牽扯 or 牽累 or 牽搀 to involve; to implicate.
牽纏 to detain; to be unwilling to let go.
牽腸 in great anxiety.
牽念 to be attached to; to think of with affection.
牽合 connected; attached.
牽引 or 牽曳 to draw; to drag.
牽着不走，打着倒退 pulling won't make him go, and beating only makes him back,—an obstinate brute!
牽計 to strike an average.
叫他做個牽頭 bade him devise some means.
牽掛 to hold in suspense; undecided.
來去無牽掛 without a stitch of clothes on.
牽五掛四 catching house after house,—of fires.
牽藤 creepers.
拘文牽禮 to be a stickler for forms and ceremonies.
學者牽于所聞 the scholars stick to what they have learnt, *i.e.* if they have learnt that a thing is so, then it must be so.
牽牛 *Ipomœa hederacea*, Jacq. *See above.*

搴 1702*a*

Same as 1702.

椹[4] 1703
R. 靁
See 倪纏
SinkingUpper.

A board which lies crosswise. Name of a tree.

縴[4] 1704
R. 先
P. M. Sz. *ch'ien, ch'ien*
Y. *ch'iei, ch'iei*
See 牽
Even Upper.

A tow-rope. To bring together. To lead.

拉縴 to pull a tow-rope; to track. Also, to act as go-between. *See below.*
拉篷扯縴 to hoist the sail and haul on the tow-rope,—to do odd jobs for people.
縴板 the piece of wood, or yoke, at the end of a tow-line, against which the trackers pull.
縴繩 a tow-rope; a tracking-line.
縴夫 trackers.
縴手 a go-between; a mediator.
縴馬 to lead a horse.
拉這縴 to pull this rope,—to bring the principals together in this transaction.
拉房縴 to bring landlord and tenant together.
皮條縴 the string which works a puppet.
皮條縴 and 拉皮條縴 to pull the leather strap rope,—to act as a brothel tout.

拑[2] 1705
R. 鹽
See 鉗
Even Lower.

To nip; to seize, as with forceps.

把他拑住 nip it tight.
拑口 to hold one's tongue; to keep one's mouth shut.

箝[2] 1706
R. 鹽
See 鉗
Even Lower.

Tweezers; pliers. To nip; to gag. Used with 1705, 1707.

箝語 to stop free speech; to shut people's mouths.
馬箝 the bit of a bridle.
箝制其口 to stop the mouth of; to gag.
箝口無言 (so that) they hadn't a word to say.

鉗[2] 1707
R. 鹽
C. *k'ym*
H. *k'iam*
F. *k'ieng, k'ing*
W. *djie*
N. *djĩen*
P. M. *ch'ien*

Tweezers; pliers; forceps; tongs. Gyves; a ring; a collar put on prisoners.

鉗子 pincers; tweezers; earrings.
夾鉗 a carpenter's circular pincers.
鐵鉗 iron pincers; forceps.

鉗[2]
1707
Y. *ch'iei*
Sz. *ch'ien*
K. *kyöm*
J. *ken, kan*
A. *kiem*
Even Lower.

火鉗 tongs.
螃蟹鉗 a crab's claws.
手鉗 manacles; gyves.
頸鉗 a neck-ring worn by children.
鉗口 to gag by a cross-stick.
鉗口不言 to shut the mouth tight and not speak.
鉗惡 grasping; grabbing.
鉗徒 prisoners.

髡[2]
1708
R. 鹽
See 鉗
Even Lower.

To remove a criminal's hair and make a wig of it. A dun colour.

嵌[1]
1709
R. 咸勘
C. *hom*[2]
F. *ʂk'ieng*
W. *k'a*[2]
N. *k'aan*
P. *ch'ien*[2]
M. *ɕk'an, ʂch'ien*
Y. *ɕk'aa, k'aa*[2]
K. *kam*
J. *kan*
A. *ʂham, ʂk'am*
Even & Sinking Lower & Upper.

A ravine. To fall into.
嵌巖 valleys and cliffs.
赤嵌 Formosa.
嵌城 T'ai-nan Fu.

Read *ch'ien*[4]. To inlay.
嵌鑲 to inlay and set.
嵌銀匠 a silversmith.
嵌寶 inlaid with gems.

攐[1]
1710
R. 先
C. *ts'yn*
H. *ts'en*
F. *ch'ieng*
W. *ts'ie*
N. *ts'iẽn*
P. } *ch'ien*
M. }
Sz. }
Y. *ch'iei*
K. *ch'ön*
J. *sen*
A. *t'ien*
Even Upper.

To graft; to stick into.
攐插菓木 to graft fruit trees.
攐脚 a chiropodist.
攐子 an iron rod ending in a spoon bowl with a sharp point, used by tide-waiters for thrusting into packages when examining goods.
攐子手 or 攐手 tide-waiters in the Chinese Customs' Service are so called.
攐上 to stick into,—as into a sheath.

遷[1]
1711
R. 先
See 千
Even Upper.

To move; to remove; to be removed; to transfer an official.
遷國 to remove the seat of empire. *See* 12,050.

遷[1]
1711

遷徙 or 遷移 or 遷居 or 喬遷 to move; to change one's residence.
遷客 an official *en route* for his place of banishment.
找出遷費 to pay the expenses of removing,—graves.
押遷 to evict; to turn out a tenant.
遷避 to remove; to clear out; to flit.
以我賄遷 I will remove with my goods.
遷于喬木 flitting to a lofty tree.
遷于王都 remove to the royal capital.
舍其坐遷 they leave their seats and go elsewhere.
帝遷明德 God moved thither this intelligent ruler.
是斷是遷 we cut them down, we conveyed them here.
善則遷, 過則改 or 遷善改過 advance towards good and reform your faults.
遷延時日 to put off; to procrastinate.
左遷 to send to the left,—to degrade. In ancient times the place of honour was on the right.
遷就 to accommodate; to make a compromise.
遷戍 to remove the quarters of troops.
遷地弗良 ill-adapted to the novel position.
遷棺 to move the coffin,—to start, at funerals.
遷閉 to shut up a shop and go elsewhere.

韉[1]
1712
R. 先
See 千
Even Upper.

A swing. *See* 2307.

僉[1]
1713
R. 鹽
See 籤
Even Upper.

All; everybody; sign of plural.
僉以爲是 all thought that it was right, or the right course.
僉不允 all were unwilling.

僉[1]
1713
僉言如一 they were unanimous in their opinion.
僉稱 to state unanimously.
僉稟 a joint petition.
僉妻 his wife along with him.
免僉 she need not go with him.
僉壬 or 僉邪 mean creatures.

簽[1]
1714
R. 鹽
See 籤
A. *tiem, t'iem*
Even Upper.

A bamboo slip. A lot used for divination; *see* 1698. A label. To send, as constables. To sign; to endorse.
牙簽子 a bamboo tooth-pick.
紅簽子 a strip of red paper or label on a letter or parcel on which the address is written; *see* 3582.
看了封簽子上十五字 seeing the fifteen words on the address slip.
簽差 to send off police.
簽差持票 to send constables with a warrant.
簽傳 to summon by warrant.
簽派 to send off with a warrant.
簽字 or 簽名 or 簽押 to sign; to affix a signature.
簽掣 to select officials by lot. *See* 1698.
簽題 to subscribe for; the superscription on a letter.
簽書 to label books.
簽館 to open a school.
簽印 stamped,—as papers.
簽分 to assign by drawing lots.
簽訂 to execute; duly signed.

愆[1]
1715
R. 先
C. *hyn*
H. *k'en*
F. *k'iang*
W. *c'ie*
N. *c'iẽn*
P. } *ch'ien*
M. }
Sz. }
Y. *ch'iei*
K. *kön*
J. *ken*
A. *k'ien*
Even Upper.

A fault; an error. To prolong; to overstep.
式禮莫愆 we have performed every ceremony without error.
不愆不忘 erring in nothing, forgetful of nothing.
既愆爾止 you go wrong in all your conduct.
不遐有愆 anxious not to do anything wrong.
愆尤 or 罪愆 or 愆爽 error; transgression.

愆[1] 1715

繩愆 to lay the line of straight conduct alongside of error; to reform faults.

匪我愆期 it is not I who would prolong the time.

愆期未繳 passed the appointed time without having paid up.

傔[4] 1716
R. 豔
See 謙
A. *sliem*
Entering Upper.

To wait on; to accompany.

傔人 an attendant.

嗛[1] 1717
R. 琰
See 銜謙
Even Lower and Upper.

The pouch of a monkey. Deficient.

嗛嗛之德 inadequate virtue.

嗛 *ch'ieh*[4] 然而終日不言 so satisfied that he said not a word the whole day.

Read *hsien*[2]. To carry in the mouth.

慊 1718

See 1571.

縑 1719

Same as 1717.

歉 1720

See 1633.

縑[3] 1721
R. 謙陷
See 謙陷
A. *han*, *hiem*, *liem*
Rising and Sinking Upper and Lower.

The flank or hollow part of the rump of an animal. The meat in a dumpling.

縑窩 the hollow of an animal's thigh.

縑皮 the fur on the breast and flanks.

小縑 the part above the hipbone.

金銀縑 the yellow and white fur of the fox.

謙[1] 1722
R. 鹽
C. *him*
H. *k'iam*
F. *k'ieng*
W. *c'ie*

Humility; modesty. Diminution.

謙受益 humility receives increase. *See* 7622.

謙讓 to yield; to give way to others.

謙[1] 1722
N. *ch'ieñ*
P.
M. *ch'ien*
Y. *ch'iei*
Sz. *ch'ien*
K. *kiöm*
J. *ken*
A. *k'iem*
Even Upper.

謙遜 or 謙虛 or 謙卑 or 謙退 modest; retiring; yielding.

謙恭 or 謙敬 respectful; unassuming.

謙和 pleasant; agreeable,—as a companion, because not overbearing.

謙詞 or 謙口 modest language.

何用太謙 why so very modest?

太謙 or 過謙 over-modest.

謙謙君子 a modest, unassuming gentleman.

孝經謙半之 (the tablets used for) the Classic of Filial Piety were only half the size,—of those used for the Six Classics.

三分居一又謙焉 still smaller by one-third.

Read *ch'ieh*[4*]. Used for 1571.

此之謂自謙 this is called self-enjoyment.

饁[3] 1723
R. 琰
See 歉
Rising Lower.

To eat insufficiently; unsatisfied.

Read *lien*[3]. Something brought on after a meal. The meat in a dumpling.

鼸[3] 1724
R. 琰
See 謙
Rising Upper.

A hamster, or large kind of rat.

鼸車 a person who stuffs his mouth full as the hamster stuffs its pouch.

千[1] 1725
R. 先
C. *ts'yn*
H. *ts'en*
F. *ch'ieng*
W. *ts'ie*
N. *ts'iĕn*
P.
M. *ch'ien*
Sz.
Y. *ch'iei*
K. *ch'ön*
J. *sen*
A. *t'ien*
Even Upper.

A thousand. Many; all. Earnestly; by all means. *See* 6870, 8560, 9959. [To be distinguished from 于 5814 and 于 13,537.]

其車三千 his chariots were three thousand.

千年 a thousand years.

千百 or 千萬 vast numbers.

千百年 over a thousand years.

十千 ten thousand (*cash* understood).

千萬年 thousands and ten thousands of years.

一千萬年 ten million years.

人無千日好，花無百日紅 man is never happy for a thousand days, a flower never blooms for a hundred.

山中也有千年樹 there are trees on the mountains a thousand years old.

人生不滿百，常懷千歲憂 man does not live a hundred years, but he worries himself enough for a thousand.

人生百歲，那有三萬六千日之樂 man may live to a hundred, but does he ever get thirty-six thousand days of happiness?

千歲 "thousand years,"—the title of a prince.

恭祝千秋 to congratulate on the "thousand autumns,"—the birthday.

千金 a thousand ounces of silver,—a conventional phrase for another person's daughter.

千斤閘 a portcullis.

千年紅 the "bachelor's button."

千總 a chiliarch; a lieutenant.

千戎 the literary designation of a 千總 lieutenant.

千方 versatile.

千方百計 by hook or by crook.

千奇百怪 very strange.

千思百 (or 萬) 想 full of thought.

大千世界 the whole universe.

千繁 a great embarrassment.

千片石 talc.

千戶 the title of a petty tribal chieftain.

老千 name of the winning card; a sharp; a blackleg.

千字文 the "thousand character essay,"—a composition in one thousand different characters, arranged so as to yield sense. It is (? was) the second primer studied by Chinese schoolboys.

千[1] 1725

千山萬水 many hills and streams,—between us.
千變萬化 full of tricks; changeable.
千祈回來 I earnestly beg you to come back.
千萬不要作 by no means do so.
千萬千萬 be sure you attend to what I have said.
千一不改 nine hundred and ninety-nine to one he will change.
打千 to bend one knee.
千古 all antiquity; for ever.
千古不易之 never changing.
千層疔 a form of syphilitic boil.
千恩萬謝 unbounded gratitude.
千叮萬囑 to repeatedly order.
千軍萬馬 vast numbers of infantry and cavalry.
千章錁子 paper money burnt in worship.
千里光 *Senecio chinensis*, D.C.
千里鏡 (or 眼) a telescope.

仟[1] 1726
R. 先
See 千
Even Upper.

A chiliarch, or ruler over a thousand. A thousand cash.

仟總 a lieutenant. *See* 1725.

扦 1727

Same as 1710.

杆[1] 1728
R. 先
See 千
Even Upper.

A kind of conifer akin to the fir (*Abies leptolepsis*). A lofty straight tree found in Shansi and Hunan.

芊[1] 1729
R. 先霰
See 千茜
Even Upper.

Luxuriant foliage. The colour of green jade.

茂芊 luxuriant in growth.
草色芊芊 the colour of the grass is bright green.

迁 1730

Same as 1711.

阡[1] 1731
R. 先
See 千
Even Upper.

A road leading north and south. *See* 8017. A path leading to a grave.

阡陌 the public road; the highway; a path between paddy-fields.
嗟阡陌之將蕪 alas! the streets are beginning to be overgrown with weeds.
有阡陌之得 gains from the four points of the compass,—of the income of traders.
新阡 a new burial-place.
阡張 strips of paper-money burnt at funerals.

鉛[1] 1732
R. 先
C. *yün*
H. *yen*
F. *yong*
W. *ye*
N. *ka'an*
P. *ch'ien*
M. *k'an*, *ch'ien*, *yüan*
Y. *k'aa*
Sz. *ch'ien*, *yüan*
K. *yön*
J. *en*, *yen*
A. *jüen*
Even Lower Irregular. Also, Upper Even (with the *k* initial).

Lead. Also read *yüan*[2] and *yen*[2]. *See* 2620.

黑鉛 or 鉛錫 lead.
白鉛 pewter; spelter.
鉛粉 or 鉛華 white lead; ceruse. The second is also face-powder.
鉛塊 pig lead.
鉛筆 a lead pencil.
鉛片 sheet lead; leads used by compositors to make spaces between lines.
鉛壺 a leaden pot.
鉛礦 lead mines.
鉛子 or 鉛丸子 shot; bullets.
鉛糧子兒 leaden shot. *See* 7016.
鉛骰子 loaded dice.
鉛罐 lead canisters,—to hold tea.
釘鉛 or 夾鉛 or 縋鉛 or 灌鉛 to insert lead into silver. Holes are often bored in dollars, filled up with lead, and covered with silver.
鉛字 lead type.

鉛 1733

Same as 1732.

𠑊[4] 1734
R. 銑
See 錢
Rising Lower.

Short; shallow. Thin; beaten out, as a plate of metal.

小戎俴收 there is his short war-carriage.
俴駟孔群 his mail-covered team moves in great harmony.
俴甲 trappings of mail for war-horses.

淺[3] 1735
R. 銑
See 千
Rising Upper.

Shallow, as opposed to 深 9823. Simple (*see* 詩 9918). Superficial. Vulgar. Short. A tiger (*see* 303). Light in colour. Weak in strength, as glasses for spectacles.

淺水 shallow water.
淺處 a shallow place.
淺沙灘 a shoal; a bar at the mouth of a river.
就其淺矣 where it (the water) was shallow.
擱淺 to run aground; to get ashore, as a ship.
淺花 ornamented in low relief.
不知深淺 not to know the deep from the shallow; not to know the depth.
害人不淺 to injure one severely.
甚淺 very superficial; very easy; not abstruse.
淺而易見 simple and easy to understand.
他的學聞淺得狠 his learning is very superficial.
淺近之徒 a superficial scholar.
深人無淺語 deep people never say shallow things.
淺知 superficial knowledge.
淺見 small experience.
意思不淺 the meaning is not simple.
淺淺可說 he can talk a little,—of a child.
淺陋 or 淺薄 vile; mean.
淺率 vulgar; pretentious.
淺毛 short-haired,—of fur.

淺[3] 1735

淺幭 a tiger's skin to cover it. **淺** is supposed to mean a tiger because of the shortness of that animal's hair.

淺顏色 a light shade of colour.

淺黃 light yellow.

這個眼鏡太淺 these spectacles are too weak.

眼淺 shallow-eyed,—of a person who has seen little and is astonished at much.

淺鮮 slight and few; insignificant.

錢[2] 1736
R. 先銑
C. *ts'yn*
H. *ts'en*
F. *chieng*
W. *dzie, die*
N. *dzie, dien, zieñ*
P. M. Sz. *ch'ien*
Y. *ch'iei*
K. *chön*
J. *sen*
A. *tien*
Even Lower.

Copper coin, or *cash*, 1,000 of which were originally equal to the **兩** tael or Chinese ounce of silver. Cash (from the Sanskrit *kārsha*, *kārshāpana*), seem to have been first coined under the Ch'in dynasty, from 221 B.C., each cash having a square hole in the middle for convenience in carrying a quantity; hence the term "strings of cash." [Stands pictorially for **全** 3176, complete.] Money; wealth. A mace, or the tenth part of a Chinese ounce. *See* 6378, 7924.

開錢 to spend money.

錢形 the shape of *cash*. *See* 5665.

銅錢 copper cash.

錢貨 copper cash,—as cargo.

銀錢 silver coins.

一口金錢 a piece of gold money.

錢文 money; cash.

不值半文錢 not worth half a cash. *See* 12,633.

小錢 or **爛錢** or **毛錢** light weight or bad coin.

私錢 illicit or small cash.

飛錢 bills of exchange,—term used under the T'ang dynasty.

鏟錢 spade-shaped money, said to have been in use in early ages, though this has been questioned by some Chinese numismatists.

錢[2] 1736

蟻鼻錢 ant's-nose money, shaped like half a cartouche, and said to have been in use in early ages.

布錢 cloth-money, known to foreigners as "trouser-money," in use as late as 1st cent. B.C. *See* 5329.

刀錢 knife or razor money, so called from its shape, in use as late as 2nd or 3rd cent. B.C.

兩個錢 two cash; a little money; a "trifle."

等錢用 to have occasion for ready money.

撒開一賺錢 to make no end of money.

錢舖 or **錢莊** or **錢店** a money-changer's; a bank.

錢票 or **錢鈔** bank-notes payable in cash.

錢串 a string of straw used to thread cash; strings of cash.

錢串虫 the spider-millipede.

祖錢 the coin upon which the matrix is formed.

母錢 a matrix; principal (*see* 8067).

一卯錢 the amount of one casting of cash = 5662 strings + 369 cash.

以錢算帳 to keep one's accounts in cash,—not in dollars and cents.

錢賦 exactions; charges.

錢簿 an account-book.

錢債案 civil cases.

錢局 a mint.

錢筒 a bamboo tube for holding cash.

錢行 (*hang*[2]) the market price of cash; a bank.

錢落下 or **錢水低** the rate of exchange is low; the price of cash has gone down.

錢櫃 a cash box; a till.

換錢 or **挑錢** to change silver into cash.

守錢奴 a miser.

值多少錢 what is the value (or price) of this?

錢[2] 1736

錢財如糞土 riches are but dirt.

錢糧 taxes. *See* 7016.

錢法堂 the Coinage Department,—sub-Departments of the Boards of Revenue and Works.

紅錢 red paper slips with **福** "blessings" cut in them, hung on doors at the New Year.

白錢 or **紙錢** or **路錢** the paper cash which are used at funerals, etc.

慣用白錢 accustomed to spend other people's money.

飄錢 slips of paper, to represent money, placed on graves.

錢債細故 the money-debt is a trifling matter.

錢能通神 money can move the gods,—enable a man to do anything.

瞎子見錢, 眼也開 money makes the blind see.

和尚見錢, 經也賣 money will make a priest sell even his Bible.

無錢喚不得人來 without money it is no use calling,—no one will come.

用錢猶如水冲沙 spending money is like water soaking into sand,—it is quickly gone.

火到猪頭爛, 錢到公事辦 as with fire a pig's head gets cooked, so with money can you get business done,—at a *yamén* or Government office.

有錢 to have money in hand; to be wealthy.

有錢使得鬼推磨 with money you can make the devil turn your mill.

有錢蓋百醜 money covers a multitude of sins.

有道之錢方可取 take only the money which is honestly come by.

有錢道眞語 if you have money, all you say is gospel truth.

有錢高三輩 money will raise (a family) for three generations.

有錢始作人 money makes the man.

錢[2] 1736

有錢堪出衆 with money a man can appear in public.

有錢難買親生子 money will not buy a son of your own begetting.

無錢可討有錢妻 a poor man may marry a rich wife.

富人捨錢，窮人捨力 a rich man parts with money, a poor man with strength,—to enable each to live.

一文錢逼倒英雄漢 the want of a single cash may drag a hero to the ground.

文籍雖滿腹，不如一囊錢 a bellyful of learning is not as good as a purseful of money.

到處不用錢，到處惹人嫌 if wherever you go you spend no money, wherever you go you will be an object of dislike.

錢眼當枷戴 he regards the hole in a cash as the hole in a cangue,—very stingy.

錢龍 the "hundred legs," an insect common in the north of China. *See* 2324.

錢塘 name of a river in Chehkiang; a fancy name for the Tung-t'ing lake.

待潮於錢塘江 waiting to witness the "bore" in the Ch'ien-t'ang river.

綠錢 a name for lichen or liverwort.

錢母 a name for the pied wagtail.

白礬四錢 four mace weight (*i.e.* $\frac{2}{5}$ of an oz.) of alum.

幾錢重 how many mace does it weigh?

三兩三錢三 *Tls.* 3.33, or 3 ounces, $\frac{3}{10}$ and $\frac{3}{100}$ of an ounce, of silver.

Read *chien*[3]. A weeder; an agricultural instrument.

錢鎛 spuds and hoes.

前[2] 1737
R. 先
C. *ts'yn*
H. *ts'en*
F. *chieng, seng*
W. *zie*

Before, in time. Before, in place; *recto*, of the first page of a leaf in a Chinese book, *see* 12,978. [The antithesis to each of these is 後 after, and behind, respectively. *See* 4025.] South, as applied to hills, houses, etc. *See* 12,185, 12,402.

前[2] 1737
N. *dzie, zien*
P. M. Sz. *ch'ien*
Y. *ch'iei*
K. *chön*
J. *sen, zen*
A. *tien*
Even Lower.

前天 or 前日 or 前兒 the day before yesterday. [The second is also "formerly."]

日前 formerly; on a previous occasion.

前月 a previous month; the month before last.

前秋 last autumn but one.

前經轉飭 have already instructed.

前人 a predecessor; by the same author (as the preceding extract).

前人弄怕了後人 the first individuals have made one cautious about those who come after them.

前署 predecessor in office.

貴前任 your honourable predecessor in office.

前次 on a former occasion; last time.

前此 previous to this.

前輩 a previous generation; seniors.

前稅 duty previously paid.

前領事 the former Consul.

前知 foreknowledge; *see* 1783.

前識者道之華也 foreknowledge is but a showy ornament of TAO. *See* 9928.

前項 the above-mentioned; of the aforesaid kind.

前朝 previous dynasties.

前世 previous generations; in a former birth.

前後 before and after; first and last. *See* 生 9865.

前後也曾會過五六次 they had met some five or six times, first and last.

前前後後共請有三四個人 first and last, I have employed some three or four persons.

從前至後已不知濟過多少人 I could not say how many people he has assisted, from first to last.

前[2] 1737

月初前後可到 he will be here about the beginning of the month.

前言戲之耳 what I said was in joke.

雨前 before the rains,—young hyson or uchain tea, which term is an imitation of the Chinese sounds.

他來在前，我去在後 he came before I went.

前頭 previously; in front.

於前 in, or to, one's presence; before one.

前面 in front.

面前 before one's face.

眼前 or 眼面前 that which is before one's face; ordinary; ready-to-hand; simple. *See* 13,129.

你敢于我前弄巧 you dare to play your tricks before me.

前心 the breast.

前進 to progress; to advance.

上 (or 往) 前走 to go on; to proceed.

在前先走 walked in front.

前來 come to hand,—a phrase which often follows a quotation from a despatch or other document received by the writer. While necessary to complete the Chinese idiom, its sense will already have been sufficiently expressed in English by the terms of quotation or receipt.

前程 official career; rank; status. *See* 757.

貴前程 what is your official rank?

前程難料 it is difficult to say what his career will be.

前引 to guide forward.

前引大臣 chamberlains of the vanguard.

御前大臣 Grand Chamberlain,—the great officer who stands in the Imperial presence.

御前侍衞 guards of the Imperial ante-chamber.

御前行走 Mongolian princes having the right of *entrée*.

前鋒侍衛 Imperial guardsmen of the vanguard division.

做事不前 to make no progress.

前[2] 1737

儘先前 before the very first; first of the first.

業已告知前路 I have already told "our friend,"—the phrase 前路 is used in conversation for any known person whose name it may be undesirable to mention. *See* 12,106.

前廳 the front rooms.

前三後四 first this and then that.

前仰後合 swaying backwards and forwards. *See* 12,885.

前者 formerly.

前已 already.

前半天 or 前半日 the morning; the forenoon.

前半夜 before midnight.

前事 the foregoing affair.

前功 past services.

前詣 or 前往 or 前行 or 前赴 to proceed to.

前擁後護 to crowd pell-mell.

前思後想 to turn over and over in one's mind; to desire; to ardently wish for.

前由 or 前情 or 前因 the foregoing. *See* 等 10,877.

前手 a predecessor. Also, the previous time of doing.

前古 antiquity; past ages.

前敵 fronting the enemy; the front line of one's forces; the front.

前期 before the time named; beforehand.

前期四天 four days before the time.

前站 the petty official who goes on ahead to make arrangements for the reception of a high official.

前失 a previously-committed mistake; a past error. *See* 9951, 12,365.

前桅 the foremast.

前[2] 1737

前纜 the forestay of a ship.
山前 south of the hills.
前山 the southern hills.
前街 south street.
前門 the south gate of Peking.
前胡 *Angelica sp.*

嫦[2] 1738
R. 先
See 前 Even Lower.

The planet Venus is 女嫦星 as a morning star, and is regarded as the wife of 太白上公, the same planet as an evening star.

潛[2] 1739
R. 鹽
C. *ts'ym*
H. *ts'iam*
F. *chieng*
W. *zie*
N. *dzien*
P. M. *ch'ien*
Y. *ch'iei*
Sz. *ch'ien*
K. *ch'öm*
J. *sen, zen*
A. *tiem*
Even Lower.

To lie hid at the bottom of water. A breeding-place for fish. Secret; retired.

魚潛在淵 the fish lies deep in the pool.
潛雖伏矣 although they (the fishes) dive down to the bottom.
潛逃 to escape to; to abscond.
潛逃于淵 to dive and hide in the deep.
潛有多魚 in the breeding-places there are many fish. [These are roughly constructed places of refuge for the fish.]
飛潛動植各爲類 birds, fishes, beasts (including insects,) and trees, each has its own class.
潛行水中 to walk under water.
潛龍勿用 the dragon is in hiding, it is not the time for action.
龍潛之舊 an old friend of the Emperor's days of obscurity.
潛住 to live in retirement.
潛修 to go into retirement and cultivate virtue.
潛身聽 to listen secretly.
潛步 secret steps; to walk furtively.
潛心釋氏 to be secretly a Buddhist at heart.
潛吳生眞 secretly sketched a portrait of Mr Wu.
沉潛 solid; substantial; trustworthy.

潛[2] 1739
R. 水

潛入 to enter secretly.
潛匿 to hide; to lurk.
潛往 to make off secretly.
潛至 had secretly arrived at.
潛藏 (1) of criminals in hiding; (2) of officers in retirement.

潛 1740

Same as 1739.

涎 1741

See 4508.

乾 1742

See 5809.

墘[2] 1743
R. vulgar.
F. v. *kieng*
See 虔 Even Lower.

A shore; a bank; an edge.

水墘 the brink of the water.

虔[2] 1744
R. 先
C. *k'yn*
H. *k'en*
F. *kieng*
W. *djie*
N. *djien*
P. M. *ch'ien*
Y. *ch'iei*
Sz. *ch'ien*
K. *kön*
J. *ken, gen*
A. *kien*
Even Lower.

To be reverential; devout; respectful; sincere. To take by force; to kill. Trifling; unimportant.

虔共爾位 reverently discharge your duties.
有虔秉鉞 reverently he grasped his axe.
方斲是虔 we reverently hewed them square.
虔心 devout; earnestly.
虔告 or 虔禱 or 虔懇 or 虔求 to humbly pray.
虔誠 sincere.
佛欲試其虔誠 Buddha wished to test his sincerity.
虔潔 spotless; pure.
虔劉我邊陲 he ravaged our frontier with slaughter.
矯虔 dissemblers and oppressors.
虔婆 a witch.
虔州 an old name for 贛州府 in Kiangsi.

倩[4] 1745
R. 人
See 繾
SinkingUpper.

To follow on the track of.

倩倩 a string of people.

遣[3] 1746
R. 辵 自
C. *hyn*
H. *k'en*
F. *k'ieng*
W. *c'ie*
N. *c'ieñ*
P. M. *ch'ien*
Y. *ch'iei*
Sz. *ch'ien*
K. *kiön*
J. *ken*
A. *k'ien*
Rising Upper.

To send; to appoint to a post. To drive away. To banish to some point outside the 18 Provinces. [To be distinguished from 遺 5440.]

王遣申伯 the king sent away the chief of Shên.

遣派 to send,—as servants, workmen, etc.

差遣 to send; to commission,—as an official.

遣使 a messenger; an envoy.

遣員代往 to send a deputy.

遣人問候 to send a man to present compliments, or to enquire after health.

遣丁 or 遣价 to send a servant.

遣車 to send one's carriage to accompany a funeral. Now-a-days, this means a servant with a card and a sum of money to help to defray expenses.

遣發 to despatch; to send on an errand.

遣詞 to amend the text.

遣令 to send.

遣歸 to order home.

遣謫 to banish.

遣抱 to send a representative to present a petition, etc.

遣散 to discharge,—as a crew.

遣叩 to send to implore.

遣興 (*hsing*[4]) recreation.

遣奠 an offering made at a burial.

遣將 (*chiang*[4]) to despatch military commanders.

遣居 banishment of members of the Imperial clan.

把兩人都遣開了 sent away both the men,—out of the room, temporarily.

遣[3] 1746

遣罪 banishment for crime.

遣逐 to drive away; to expel.

消遣世慮 to banish the cares of this life.

聊以自遣 so as to find some vent for one's feelings.

則詩酒可遣 then with wine and verse (care or ennui) may be banished.

桃花莫遣隨流水 do not let the water carry away with it the peach-blossoms.

繾[4] 1747
R. 辵 自
C. *hyn*, *k'yn*
See 遣
Rising and SinkingUpper.

Joined to; attached to; loving.

以謹繾綣 in order to make parasites careful.

繾綣 sexual intercourse; love.

繾綣難忘 I shall never forget our love.

譴[4] 1748
R. 言
See 遣
(always read Rising).
Sinking Upper.

To blame; to scold; angry reprimand.

畏此譴怒 I am afraid of angry reproof.

譴罪 to blame.

不加嚴譴 I will not blame him severely.

譴責 to reprimand.

干天譴 to have incurred the displeasure of heaven.

陰譴 a secret reprimand,—what we call a "judgment" on a person for wrong-doing.

譴喘 to scold oneself out of breath.

韉[4] 1749
R. 革
See 遣
SinkingUpper.

A leathern girdle; a belt.

欠[4] 1750
R. 欠
C. *hym*
H. *k'iam*
F. *k'ieng*
W. *c'ie*
N. *c'ieñ*
P. M. *ch'ien*

To owe. To be wanting in; *see* 5966. To yawn; *see* 3935. To bow. Radical 76.

欠錢 or 欠賬 or 欠債 to owe money.

欠數 or 欠項 or 欠欵 debts; liabilities. *See* 7898.

欠[4] 1750
Y. *ch'iei*
Sz. *ch'ien*
K. *köm*, v. *hïm*
J. *ken*
A. *k'iem*
Sinking Upper.

欠主 or 欠戶 a debtor.

欠債還錢 a debt owed must be paid in money.

欠據 or 欠契 or 欠單 an I.O.U.; a promissory note.

負欠 to repudiate a debt.

拖欠 to let a debt drag on,—without payment.

抵欠 to give security for money borrowed.

欠錢大王 a princely debtor,—one involved to very large amounts.

欠字壓人頭 the character *ch'ien* (to owe) is "a weight on the head of *man*,"—thus drawing from the component parts of the character the moral that debt weighs a man to earth.

欠領 still unpaid.

短欠 or 欠落 to owe.

欠發 due; owing,—as money.

欠命 to owe a life (Buddhist).

我花了欠不兩千多吊 I spent nearly 2,000 tiao.

一頓飯,欠不吃一升米 at one sitting to eat very nearly a pint of rice.

還利不爲欠 if the interest is paid there is no question of indebtedness.

忍嘴不欠債 he who checks his appetite avoids debt.

欠債不如勤見面 if you owe a man money there is nothing like seeing him often,—he will be less suspicious of your intentions.

欠爽 or 欠安 to be wanting in, or out of, health. Used of, or to, others only.

欠缺 or 欠少 to be deficient; a deficit.

欠解 wanting in explanation; not clearly explained. *See* 11,344.

欠功 wanting in diligence.

欠學習 wanting in knowledge and practice.

欠莊整 to be wanting in propriety and correctness,—of dress; slovenly.

欠[4] 1750

欠至誠 to be wanting in perfect sincerity.
欠雨 to want rain,—as the crops.
打欠 or 呵欠 to yawn.
欠身 to bow; to bend low.
欠伸 to bend down; to bow assent; to stretch oneself.
萬石欠伸,似有動容 Wan-shih bent forwards as though under the influence of emotion,—*e.g.* recognising the justice of a reprimand.
忽見土偶人欠伸而下 suddenly I saw the clay image relax into life and step down.
欠伸而卒 he stretched himself out and died.
欠妥 not satisfactory; imperfect.

次 1751

Same as 4508.

欥 1752

Same as 1721.

芠[4] 1753
R. 琰
K. *köm*
J. *ken, gen*
A. *kiem²*
Rising Irregular.

A water plant (*Euryale ferox*) allied to the water-lily, having round spotted leaves and containing starch. A decoction of the leaves is given when the after-birth is retarded. The meal of the seeds is made into a coarse biscuit.

芠實 the seeds of the above water-plant.

朕 1754

See 4573.

簽[4] 1755

See 2132.

綪[4] 1756
R. 靈
See 倩
A. *t'aing*
Sinking Upper.

A dark reddish colour produced by the Chinese madder (*Rubia*). To tighten a string so that it will not loosen. [To be distinguished from 績 832.]

綪莌旃旌 banners of a dark red.

輤[4] 1757
R. 靈
See 倩
SinkingUpper.

A pall to cover a hearse; that of a prince was of tapestry, an officer's of plain cloth, and a scholar's of matting.

倩[4] 1758
R. 靈 敬
C. *syn²*
H. *ts'en*
F. *ch'aing³*, v. *ch'iang³*
W. *ts'ie*
N. *ts'ien*
P. M. *ch'ien*
Y. *ch'iei*
Sz. *ch'ien*
K. *ch'ön*
J. *sen*
A. *saing, t'ien*
Sinking Upper Irregular.

The appearance of the dimple in smiling. Comely; pretty.

巧笑倩兮 what dimples, as she artfully smiled!
美倩 handsome.
離魂倩女 the separated soul of Miss Ch'ien, which fled with her lover, leaving her body behind.

Read *ch'ing*[4]. A daughter's husband. To borrow; to hire; to plagiarise.

代倩 for; on behalf of; instead of.
僱倩 to hire; to engage,—as workmen.
倩募 to engage; to enroll.
疑爲倩人 I suspect you have been "ploughing with somebody else's bullock," or, availing yourself of the services of a "ghost." A plagiarist.

蒨[6][4] 1759
R. 靈
See 倩
Sinking Upper.

The name of a tree. Luxuriant vegetation. Fine grain. Used with 1762.

茂蒨 luxuriant growth.
蒨蒨嘉穀 a luxuriant field of grain.

棈[4] 1760
R. 願 靈
See 樽 薦
SinkingUpper.

A fence. A palisade in a water-course to keep back fish. To hedge in.

荐[4] 1761
R. 靈
See 薦 賤
Sinking Upper and Lower.

To continue; to repeat; to recur often. To bring together. Used for 薦 1680.

荐饑 repeated famines.
荐居 to lead a nomad life.

茜[4] 1762
R. 靈
C. *syn²*
F. *'sieng, ch'aing²*
W. *'sie, 'si*
N. *ts'ien, 'si*
P. M. *ch'ien*
Y. *ch'iei*
Sz. *ch'ien*
K. *ch'ön*
J. *sen, zen*
A. *t'ien*
Sinking Irregular.

Rubia cordifolia, L.,—from which "Indian madder" is prepared, used under the Han dynasty for the Imperial colour. It is employed as a tonic, and in cases of irregular menstruation.

槧[4] 1763
R. 感 豔
See 慚 潛
A. *tam, tiem*
Rising Lower.

Boards for cutting inscriptions or other matter for printing. Tablets for memoranda.

牘槧 blocks for printing documents.
簡槧 a tablet for writing on.
鉛槧 leaden tablets; books.

塹[4] 1764
R. 豔
C. *ts'yn*
H. *ts'iam*
F. *chieng², ch'ieng³*, v. *chang²*
W. *ts'ie*
N. *ts'ien*
P. M. Sz. *ch'ien*
Y. *ch'iei*
K. *ch'öm*
J. *sen*
A. *tam²*
Sinking Irregular.

The moat round a city, outside the wall. A ditch; a kennel.

深而塹守 to guard by a deep moat.
坑塹 a moat outside a rampart.
掘塹 to dig a channel for water.
天塹 a natural boundary; used to denote the bar at Wu-sung, and rendered by "Heaven-sent Barrier."
長江天塹限隔南北 the Yang-tsze is the natural boundary between north and south.

壍 1765

Same as 1764.

鑑[4] 1766
R. 陷 咸
See 監 陷
Sinking and Even Lower and Upper.

A small covered tub for holding ice, in order to preserve sacrificial meats in hot weather.

矜[1] 1767
R. 先
See 千
Even Upper.

A road. Green; verdant.

望山谷矜矜 see how green the valleys are!

肝[1] 1768
R. 先
See 肩
Even Upper.

Even; level. To raise in both hands. [Correctly read *chien*[4].]

罕肝 names of two clans of the 羌 Ch'iang tribes in Ssŭch'uan.

肝官氏 name of the wife of Confucius.

开 1769

Same as 1768.

岍[1] 1770
R. 先
See 牽
A. *k'ien*, *ngien*
Even Upper.

A hill in 鳳翔縣 Fêng-hsiang Hsien in Shensi, also called 吳嶽.

汧[1] 1771
R. 先靁
See 岍 研
Even Upper & Lower.

Name of a branch of the river 渭 Wei in Shensi.

汧陽縣 a District in the 鳳翔 Fêng-hsiang Prefecture, Shensi.

荐[1] 1772
R. 先
See 牽
Even Upper.

A medicinal plant, called 秦荐.

蚈[1] 1773
R. 先
See 牽
A. *k'ien*, *ngien*
Even Upper.

A firefly, the 螢 蚈, which is said to be bred from rotten grass.

掔[1] 1774
R. 先刪
See 牽慳
A. *k'ien*, *kien*
Even Upper.

Thick; firm; substantial. To drag along.

掔好惡 to abjure loves and hates.

Read *ch'ien*[4]. To lead; to drag.

堅[4] 1775
R. 銑
See 遣
Rising Upper.

A stubborn ox which cannot be led; pig-headed; obstinate.

敂[1] 1776
R. 咸
See 堪
Even Upper.

To peck, as birds.

敂破了 have pecked a hole in it.

鷄敂碎米 the fowls pick up the broken rice.

鶾 1777

Same as 1776.

憾[2] 1778
R. 鹽感
See 謙
J. *ken*
A. *ṣham*
Even & Rising Upper.

Uneasy in mind.

憾恄 or 憾憾 anxious; worried.

揵[2] 1779
R. 先銑
F. *kieng*, *kiong*, v. *kiak*,
See 虔健
Even and Rising Lower.

To raise. To carry. To fix a boundary. To shut; to close; to bar.

揵棺 to raise the coffin,—the night before the funeral, so as to notify the corpse of impending burial.

揵鰭 to raise the fins.

腱[2] 1780
R. 願
See 健
Sinking Lower.

A large muscle or tendon.

扁[3] 1781
R. 感麌
See 憾戶
Rising Lower.

A small door inside a house.

拘 1782

Same as 1711.

知[1] 1783
R. 支
C. *chi*
H. *ti*, *chi*
F. *ti*
W. *tsz*
N. *chï*
P. Sz. *chï*
Y. M. *tsz*
K. J. *chi*
A. *tri*
Even Upper.

CHIH.

To know; to be aware of. To perceive; to feel; knowledge; sensation. To have experience of. To inform. To administer; to manage. Used for 1784. *See* 13,025, 8016, 10,280, 13,391.

知道 to know the road; to know; to be aware of; to learn; to care; to pay attention to.

令還而不知道 ordered him to return, but he did not know the way.

不知道 or 知不道 I do not know.

知道了 "known," or "noted," —a formula supposed to be written by the Emperor at the end of any State paper with the contents of which he has made himself acquainted.

知道信 to know of the report or news.

不知道保養 not to take care of one's health.

知悉 to be thoroughly acquainted with,—as the contents of a letter.

不知底細 I do not know the details.

隔板知物之法 the trick of knowing things the other side of a board,—(*e.g.*) hidden in a box.

誰知 who knows?—meaning that nobody knows. Also, who knew that.....?—meaning unknown to any one; suddenly; unexpectedly.

知識 or 知曉 knowledge; comprehension; experience.

明知故犯 to deliberately break a law.

無知之徒 an ignorant fellow.

石無知之物 stones are inanimate objects.

鳽微有知之物 fish-hawks are animate beings.

謂草木無知乎 do you say that plants and trees are inanimate? *See* 8016.

知[1] 1783

彼蠟燭無知 that wax candle has no mind,—and yet.... *See* 8016.

一知半解 to know one thing and half its explanation,—of limited knowlege.

知之爲知之，不知爲不知，是知也 to know and to know you know, not to know and to know you do not know: this is knowledge.

或生而知之，或學而知之 knowledge may be either innate or acquired.

五知 *see* Li Jo-cho (Biog. Dict.).

知事 an archivist, or clerk employed in the office of a Provincial Judge, Salt Comptroller, and formerly of a Prefect. Also, the second in rank or subdirector in a Buddhist monastery. Sanskrit: *karmadána*.

知者 a knower; (read *chih*ˋ) a wise man; a sage. *See below.*

知書 to know writing,—to be able to read.

知錯 to know, or acknowledge, oneself in fault.

知根兒知畔兒 to know all about a man, all the particulars of his origin, etc.

知我者其天乎 it is heaven that knows me.

知人知面不知心 we know men and their faces, but not their hearts.

樵則吾不知之矣 woodcraft is a thing I do not understand.

會知 to make one see or understand,—as by a hint or nudge.

乾知大始 the heavenly principle concerns itself with the origination of things.

知情 to acknowledge one's obligations to. Also, to know about the matter.

知音 an intimate friend.

知交 intimacy.

知關注念 I know you are anxious about me,—a phrase used in letters.

知証 to bring to the knowledge of; witnesses.

知儆 to know; to be warned.

知[1] 1783

知變 to compromise; to know how to accommodate oneself to circumstances.

知承 to receive the ideas or decisions of another.

知世 to have experience.

知趣 to have tact.

不患莫己知，求爲可知也 I am not concerned that I am not known: I seek to be worthy to be known.

知貢舉 and 知武舉 literary designations of the 監臨官 Supervisors, at the public examinations, civil and military.

問訊知之 I shall know by asking.

不知老之將至 not knowing that old age was at hand.

你父母皆不之知 neither your father nor your mother know.

大知閒閒，小知間間 great knowledge embraces the whole, small knowledge a part only.

將薄知而後鄰傷 a little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

知(*chih*ˋ)止乎其所不能知(*chih*ˋ)至矣 let knowledge stop at the unknowable: this is perfection. *See* 4562.

四知堂 the hall of the four "knows,"—the ancestral hall of the family of 楊震 Yang Chên, so called in memory of his famous reply to one who offered him a present of money, urging that no one would know:—"Heaven will know, Earth will know, you will know, and I shall know."

不知天地日月 are not conscious of the existence of heaven, earth, sun, and moon.

預知子 one who knows beforehand,—a fortune-teller.

前知 to know beforehand; also, to know what has gone before.

若不見所避之事即非前知 if things which are to be avoided are not perceived, that is not foreknowledge.

知[1] 1783

前知千歲，後知萬世 to know the events of 1000 years past and of 10,000 generations to come,—is a characteristic of a 聖人 Prophet.

先知 foreknowledge; to be beforehand in knowing or perceiving; the former is applied to such "prophets" as Confucius and Mencius. *See* 1737.

先知者 one who is beforehand in knowing; a term wrongly used by Protestant missionaries for the prophets of the Bible.

先知其幾(*chi*ˉ)於神乎 foreknowledge, how it borders upon the divine!

先知非問之所及 you can't get at what foreknowledge is by asking.

蓋先知其死矣 it was because you knew beforehand that he was dead.

使先知覺後知 causing those who are first informed to instruct those who are later informed.

秋冷先知是瘦人 the autumn chill is first felt by the thin man.

水泉猶未動，庭樹已先知 ere the waters have begun to move (in spring), the trees in the courtyard have already a presentiment (of their arrival).

知遇之人 one who is friendly disposed, or ready to aid in any way.

故知 an old friend. *See* 10,508.

知彼知己 to know the other man and to know oneself,—of friends who are thoroughly known to each other and are very intimate. *See* 921.

知己相好 or 知己朋友 very intimate friends. *See* 4562.

知己須知彼 (the 兵法 says) besides knowing one's own strength, it is necessary to know the enemy's.

知過必改 when you know your faults you should correct them.

人之相知，貴相知心 the best kind of acquaintance is acquaintance with each other's hearts.

知[1] 1783

知足 to be content.
知足者貧賤亦樂 he who is content is happy though poor.
不知足者富貴亦憂 he who is not content, though rich, is sad.
聞知 to hear; to become aware of.
知風聲 to hear by report or rumour; to get wind of.
知覺 to be aware of; to notice.
不知不覺 without noticing, or without being aware of it,—something happened; imperceptibly.
針灸莫知 acupuncture and cauterisation failed to restore her to consciousness,—from a trance.
不知人事 to be unconscious.
不知些疼癢 he did not feel the slightest pain.
知羞 or 知恥 to feel ashamed.
不知寒 not to feel cold.
知照 or 知會 or 通知 to inform.
莊周者知過之 Chuang Chou (Chuang Tzŭ) passed through this place.
不知者不爲罪 ignorance is a valid excuse. *Cf.* Ignorantia juris neminem excusat.
知感 to entertain a sense of gratitude.
良知 intuitive knowledge.
知府 the one who administers a Prefecture,—a Prefect.
知州 a Department Magistrate.
知縣 a District Magistrate. *See* 5615. [The above three titles date from the Sung dynasty.]
命知江寧府 ordered him to Chiang-ning as Prefect.
受知明皇 received an appointment at the hands of Ming Huang.
他在此知之乎 is he here in official employ?
知相位 to be a Minister of State.
歷知南昌鑫二縣 he successively administered the Districts of Nan-ch'ang and Li.

知[1] 1783

智[4] 1784
R. 支 眞
C. *chi*
H. *chi*
F. *tei*, v. *oh*
W. *tsz*
N. *chï*
P. *chï*
M. Y. *tsz*
Sz. *chï*, *tsz*
K. *chi*
J. *chi*
A. *tri*
Sinking Upper.

獲受知 received an appointment from....
知政 to manage public affairs; to administer the government.

Wisdom; knowledge. Cleverness; sagacity. *See* 6190.

智勇 wise and brave.
智識 knowledge and experience.
智者過之，愚者不及也 the wise (*i.e.* those who account themselves wise) go too far, the foolish not far enough.
人皆曰予智 every man says "I am wise."
智慧 perfect wisdom (Sanskrit: *pradjná*),—by means of which alone the human race can pass across the Sañsâra and attain Nirvâna.
智燭 the light of wisdom,—another name for *pradjná*, as above.
一切智 universal knowledge (Sanskrit: *sarvadjna*),—attained by Shâkyamuni when he became a Buddha.
智明 wisdom.
無智 without discretion.
可以爲智士 can be regarded as a wise man.
智畧 or 智謀 cleverness; shrewdness.
張趯有智，其猶在君子之後乎 Chang Ti is a clever fellow, yet he falls short of the perfect man.
人之材智，老則漸絀 a man's capacity lessens as he grows old. *See* 閱 13,777.
矜智道逾昏 to boast of one's wisdom makes the way more obscure. *See* 13,559.
智智 perspicuous; clear-headed.
智珠在握 to keep one's presence of mind.
智印三昧 the *samádhi* called the seal of knowledge,—a degree of ecstatic meditation. *See* 7733.
智月 name of a prince who became a Buddhist priest.
智光 name of a famous Buddhist debater with heretics.

茹[1] 1785
R. 支
See 知 Even Upper.

A plant called the 茹母, the seeds of which are used as a cooling medicine and expectorant (*Anemarrhena asphodeloides*, Bge.).

蜘[1] 1786
R. 支
C. *chi*
H. *chi*
F. *t'i*
W. *tsz*
N. *chï*, v. *cih*
P. Sz. *chï*
M. Y. *tsz*
K. J. *chi*
A. *tri*
Even Upper.

A spider.

蜘蛛 the spider,—said to be so called because it 知誅 knows how to kill.
蜘蛛網 a spider's web.

之[1] 1787
R. 支
C. H. F. *chi*
W. N. *tsz*
P. Sz. *chï*
Y. M. *tsz*
K. J. A. *chi*
Even Upper.

To arrive; to go to proceed; hence, to. The personal pronoun he, she, or it. The demonstrative pronoun this, that, these, etc. Mark of the genitive; of or belonging to. An expletive. A particle used to show that the action is finished. Zig-zag.

行不知所之 to walk, not knowing whither.
心之所之 what the heart desires; the bent of the inclination.
聽其所之 letting it go where it would.
學者須知其所當之而之之也 learners should know the direction in which they ought to go, and go in it.
將何之 where are you going?
卷一之卷三 Section I to Section III,—inclusive.
之死矢靡他 swore never to marry another.
適夢之陰 dreamt she went to hell.
托故之都 made an excuse for going to the capital.
不如我所之 it is not equal to the course I was going to take.

之[1] 1787

既之陰女 I go to do you good. (女=汝).

自無情而之有情 from a state of non-emotion passing to a state of emotion,—of a tree changed into a woman.

行而不至者有之 there are some who go and never arrive.

之(=遺)後世君子 to leave to posterity.

使使之烏孫 sent an envoy to Wu-sun.

曰東東之,曰北北之 if he said east, they went east, if north, north.

欲飯飯之,欲錢錢之 (said that) if he wanted food, they would give him food, and if money, they would give him money.

寤寐求之 waking and sleeping he sought her.

維鳩居之 the dove dwells in it,—in the magpie's nest.

教之讀 taught her to read.

乃授之詞 but told him what to say.

有能割肉者妻*ch'i*之 whoever will cut off a piece of his flesh shall marry her,—my daughter.

皆樂受之 received them all gladly.

子之 made a son of him.

中國之 made a Chinaman of him.

瓜分而二之 divided it equally.

向之爺之者太之 those who had formerly *yeh'd* him (*i.e.* gave him the title of 爺), now *t'ai'd* him (*i.e.* called him 太公).

公益妄之 Mr.*** thought he was lying harder than ever.

益神之 thought him more a god than ever.

父貧之 his father said she was too poor.

艷之 praised her beauty.

勢難再謀,然試爲之 it is difficult to make another scheme, but we will try to do it.

之[1] 1787

始猶以汚袖與之 he began by giving them the stained sleeve.

天命之 God ordered it.

之子于歸 this young lady is going to her future home. Hence 之子 is used for "a bride."

我觀之子 I see these princes.

每見之客也 whenever you receive this stranger.

之二蟲又何知 those two creatures, what can they know?

之數人者 all the above persons; (contemptuously) that crowd; that lot.

之夢眞邪 has that dream come true?

之謂 this is called..... *See* 挫 11,779.

在河之洲 on the islet of the river.

天之明命 the clear will of God.

千乘之國 a State of a thousand chariots.

三年無改於父之道 for three years not to alter from the way of one's father.

銀號所存之餘銀 the balance of money which is retained by the bank.

人之初,性本善 at the birth of man, his disposition is radically good.

有德之人 a man of virtue.

有三年之小孩 children three years old.

上施之下 (what) superiors employ towards subordinates.

彼其之子 that hero there.

其之翟也 her pheasant-figured robe.

香屑爲之 made of powdered incense.

然其有之 yes, this was so. *See* 13,376.

何見之卑 why look so low?

一之爲甚 once is enough,—you must not do it again.

留則留之,否則死之 if you will keep me, do so; if not, I will die.

之[1] 1787

十死之不能解此玷 were he to undergo ten deaths my disgrace would not be wiped out.

召忽死之 Shao Wu died,—with his master.

我不能死之 I cannot kill it.

公如所請可之 if you do as I ask you it will be all right.

不如所請否之 if you will not do as I ask, it will be all wrong.

曰驅之 "Hurry up!" said he.

故難之 therefore he made difficulties.

較之 compared with.

總之 to sum up; in a word.

究之如何 as to how it will turn out; as to what is going to happen.

卽可究之 let him be immediately punished.

火之 lighted a light.

言之竟夜 he was all night telling me.

言之勿驚 don't be frightened when I tell you.

此話我宜言之 it is rather I who should say this.

母然之 his mother agreed.

我自欲之 I myself am willing.

疑信半之 half doubting, half believing.

均之死 that in either case he would die.

均不之聽 would not listen to any of it.

我固不之知耳 I did not know all this.

亦不之覺 did not even perceive it.

亦不之顧 also would not look at him.

心低徊之 reflected deeply.

何之不可 what is there impossible in it?

諺有之 the proverb has it.... *See* 7017.

寢食共之 ate and slept together.

母無奈之 his mother had no alternative.

之[1] 1787

君願之乎 are you willing, sir?
如之何 what's to be done? *See* 5668.
臣事君如之何 how should a minister serve his prince?
未之有也 there has never been such a thing, or such a one.
未之聞也 I have never yet heard of such a thing, or of such a one.
古之 of old.
鳥之將死，其鳴也哀 when the bird is dying its note is sad.
傷弓之鳥驚曲木 a bird which has been wounded by a bow is afraid of bent wood.
聽之之人 the man who hears it.
那得知其去之之故 how can they know the reason of his departure?
不知之之之路 he does not know the way there,—(1) 之 = to go, (2) 之 = there, (3) 之 = sign of genitive.
之乎者也 four particles on the correct use of which much of the literary elegance of Chinese composition depends. Hence they mean "over-refined; pedantic."
漢王之出 after the departure of Liu Pang from.....
漢王之敗彭城 after the defeat of Liu Pang at P'êng-ch'êng.
質之黎梁氏等供亦相同 upon Li Liang and others being brought face to face, their evidence was the same.
之於天下也 as concerns the empire.
之江 the winding river,—the 錢塘 Ch'ien-t'ang river at Hangchow. [之 is commonly used in the sense of zig-zag, from its shape.]
之罘 Chefoo.

芝[1] 1788
R. 支
C. H. *chi*

A species of fungus or agaric, which if picked at the beginning of winter will not fade; it is regarded as an emblem of long life, and often seen depicted in the mouth of a deer. *See* 7434.

靈芝草 or 靈魂芝 or 瑞芝, the plant of long life.
芝蔴 sesamum.
芝蔴貂 sesamum-seed sable,—greyish or speckled sable from Korea, which looks as if sprinkled with sesamum-seed.
芝蔴油 sesamum-seed oil.
芝蔴占 or 芝蔴寸 or 芝蔴片 a sweetmeat of sesamum.
芝顏 your lucky face.
芝儀 your presence.
芝栭 a species of mushroom.
華芝 an ornamental umbrella.
黑靈芝 smoke.

芝[1] 1788
F. *chie*
W. N. *tsz*
P. Sz. *chï*
M. Y. *tsz*
K. J. A. *chi*
Even Upper.

汁[2a] 1789
R. 緝
C. *chêp*
H. *chip*
F. *chaik*
W. *tsöe, tsai*
N. *tsih*
P. *chï*
M. *tsz*
Y. *tsêh*
Sz. *chï*
K. *chïp*
J. *shū*
A. *trêp*
Entering Upper.

Juice; gravy; liquor; milk. *See* 8022.

汁子 or 汁兒 or 水汁 juice; gravy.
菜汁 the liquor in which vegetables have been boiled.
汁漿 gravy.
飲其汁 drink their milk,—of herds.
汁液 sap.
啜汁 to suck the juice.
雪汁 melting snow; slush.
葡萄汁 the juice of the grape.
檳榔汁 betel-nut juice and saliva.
汁巾 a handkerchief or dinner-napkin.

旨[3] 1790
R. 紙
See 指
Rising Upper.

Fine; beautiful; excellent. Purport; meaning; drift. An Imperial Decree.

我有旨蓄 I have a fine collection of vegetables.
卯有旨苕 on the height grows the beautiful pea.
我有旨酒 I have good wine.
多且旨 plenty and good of its kind.

旨[3] 1790
稱旨 agreeable to one's taste or views.
美旨 or 甘旨 nice things to eat.
旨哉 how luscious! how nice!
意旨甚遠 its purport is far-reaching. *See* 11,095.
與上一首同旨 having the same purport as the stanza above.
本旨 the drift, object, or *but* of anything.
一章之大旨 the drift or leading idea of an essay.
失其旨矣 missed the point of it.
慈旨 Buddhism.
聖旨 the Imperial will.
奉旨 to receive a Decree.
請旨 to request orders; to ask for a Decree; a Rescript or an Imperial Decree is solicited. Also used of applications to divinities.
旨遵行 to give directions,—of the Emperor.

指[3] 1791
R. 紙
C. H. *chi*
F. *chi, chai*, v. *chieng, pi*
W. N. *tsz*
P. *chï*
M. Y. *tsz*
Sz. *chï*
K. J. A. *chi*
Rising Upper.

A finger; a toe. To point at; aim. To point out. *See* 2939.

指頭 a finger.
指頭肚兒 the fleshy end of the finger.
指節 a finger-joint; a measure = $\frac{1}{24}$ of a 肘 forearm, which last is $\frac{1}{16000}$ of a *yódjana*. *See* 13,407.
手指節不全 the joints of the fingers not complete,—some wanting.
大指 or 巨指 or 手指公 or 大拇指頭 or 將指 the thumb, or (將 *chiang*[4]) commanding finger. *See* 8069.
食指 or 二指 the "tasting" or index finger.
中指 the middle finger.
無名指 the nameless, *i.e.* the third, finger.
小指 or 禁指 the little finger.
十個指頭不能一般齊 one's ten fingers cannot be

指[3] 1791

all the same length,—we must take the short with the long.

取給十指不以千人 I rely on my own ten fingers, and not on the help of a thousand other men.

手中十指有長短,截之痛惜皆相似 your ten fingers are some long and some short, but the pain of cutting them off is the same in each case.

指甲 finger-nails.

指甲套 sheaths for preserving long nails from injury.

修指甲刀 a manicure knife.

指甲草 *Impatiens balsamina*, L., or China balsam, used, with the following plant, to dye finger-nails.

指甲花 the henna flower (*Lawsonia inermis*).

山指甲 a species of *Symplocos*, often confounded with the henna flower.

竪起一個指頭 held up one finger,—to tell the price.

此一指必倒矣 I shall knock this fellow down with one finger.

三指厚 the thickness of three fingers.

染指於鼎 to have a finger in the pie.

食指日千計 feeding fingers daily a thousand,—a hundred mouths to feed daily.

以指喻指之非指,不若以非指喻指之非指也 to take a finger in illustration of a finger not being a finger, is not so good as to take something which is not a finger.

指畫奇計 to sketch a clever plan with the finger,—in the air.

畫指 to make a finger-print,—as a signature. *See* 13,282.

指環 or **戒指** or **界指** or **約指** a finger-ring.

金約指一圈 a gold finger-ring. *See* 1531, 13,349.

彈指間 in the fillip of a finger; in a trice.

直指 upright conduct; a Censor sent on tour to right abuses; pointing only to (*see* 5624).

指[3] 1791

老子指歸與經無異 the object aimed at by Lao Tzŭ is not different from that of the Canon.

指呼奮踴 to point, shout, rush, and jump,—of gesticulation and movement.

指望 to hope for; hope; expectation.

指質 to indicate in evidence.

指証 to give evidence as to the identity of; to prove.

指駁 to point out; to reprove.

指斥 to correct; to reprove. *See* 228.

指撥 to assign funds for certain payments.

指定 or **指明** to define; to show; to report, as an offender; to mark, as a buoy or beacon.

指認 to identify.

指着臉 to shake one's finger in a man's face.

指飭 to indicate what is to be done.

指教 to correct or point out the right way.

指點 to show; to demonstrate.

千人所指,無病而死 a man at whom everybody points, dies without being ill. *Cf.* give a dog a bad name etc.

指控 to point out; to accuse.

指事 one of the six classes of characters. *See* **六** 7276.

指授 to give authoritative indications.

指臂之助 the assistance of finger and forearm,—mutual assistance.

指着 to refer to; to be said of; in allusion to.

你指着甚麼度日 what do you do for a living?

莫之敢指 no one dares point at it,—a rainbow. *See* 5265.

指天誓日 to point to heaven and swear by the sun.

指南針 the south-pointing needle,—the Chinese compass.

瞭如指掌 as plain as to point to your hand,—as Confucius did.

指[3] 1791

你說是誰,指出來 point out who you say it is.

你指給我知道 (or **看**) you point him (or it) out to me.

手持戒尺指定悟空 seized a rule and with it pointed at Wu-k'ung.

指泊人 one who points out the anchorage,—a berthing officer.

指點 or **指使** or **指揮** or **指謂** to point out; to direct; to employ.

你指點指點我 show me how,—either by words or acts.

指示迷途 to point out the dangerous path.

指薦 to point out and recommend,—for employment.

指名 to nominate.

用手指著對門 pointed with his hand at the opposite door.

指誣者 one who falsely accuses.

指手畫足 to wave the hands and throw the feet about; to gesticulate.

又懸足指遂至死 he was also hung up by his toes, in consequence of which he died.

指談風月 to talk about the weather.

指桑罵槐 to point at the mulberry and curse the ash,—to talk at a person. *See* 7434.

指東擊西 to aim east and hit west,—to make a feint.

指東說西 to make insinuations.

恐非本指 I fear this was not the original aim or intention.

這是指日的事情 this is a point-at-the-sun matter,—something which will go on rapidly; used of official promotion.

指日 at an early date.

指日高陞 may you rapidly rise high,—in your official career.

指證 to conduct a case against any one.

指引 to conduct; to lead.

指揮使司 title of a chieftain of the native tribes.

脂[1] 1792
R. 支
C. H. *chi*
F. *chie*
W. *tsz, tsi*
N. *tsz, tsi*
P. Sz. *chï*
M. Y. K. *tsz*
J. A. *chi*
Even Upper.

The fat of animals; grease; lard; ointment;—hence, wealth. The gum or sap of trees; cosmetics. *See* 13,030, 12,365.

取蕭祭脂 we take southernwood and offer it with the fat,—in sacrifice.
脂油 lard; pork fat.
膚如凝脂 his skin was like congealed ointment.
遑脂爾車 you have leisure to grease your wheels.
脂車秣馬 he greased the wheels and fed the horses.
民脂 the fat of the people,—their money.
脂膏 unctuous, greasy matter; wealth.
出泥入脂 to get out of mud and into fat,—to prosper.
花脂 the juice of flowers.
龍骨木脂 a gum obtained from a plant of the order Euphorbiaceæ.
樹根出脂如血 sap like blood flowed from the root of the tree.
赤石脂 a red kind of clay used in making ointment.
脂粉 cosmetics in general; the fair sex.
脂粉之費 pin-money.
脂色 rouge.
脂飾 to paint the face.
山脂麻 *Linum usitatissimum*, L.
胭脂麻 *Patrinia villosa*, Juss.

楮[1] 1793
R. 支
See 之枝
Even Upper.

A stone plinth which supports a tablet, called 楮捂 (*see* 1873). To prop up.

楮起窻戶 fix open the window,—push it out at the bottom, there being hinges at the top, and prop it out with a stick.

楮[1] 1794
R. 支
See 楮
Even Upper.

The plinth of a pillar when made of wood.

執[2a] 1795
R. 緝
C. *chêp*
H. *chip*
F. *cheik*, v. *teik*
W. *tsöe*
N. *tsih*
P. *schï*
M. *tsz*
Y. *tsêh*
Sz. *chï*
K. *chip*
J. *shū*
A. *chêp*
Entering Upper.

To hold; to grasp; to seize. To attend to; to manage.

手執 holding in his hand.
執手同行 to walk hand in hand.
執予之手 we held their hands,—of our wives. *See* 9691.
執轡如組 I hold the reins like ribbons,—easily.
執活字 to set types.
各執一藝 each following his own profession.
執一 obstinate; unalterable.
執定 to hold fast by.
所執處 the place for the hand, *e.g.* on a *ju i*.
執筆 to seize a pen.
捕執 to arrest; to seize.
執言 to positively assert.
固執 or 執拗 or 拘執 obstinate; pig-headed.
執意 or 執已見 to hold to one's own opinion.
執法 to uphold the law.
執籌 to draw lots.
執守 to guard; to maintain.
執正 holding to what is right; impartial.
執中 to keep the mean between extremes.
偏執 biassed; partial.
執理 or 執掌 to manage; to superintend.
執事 to manage; a manager; the retinue of a mandarin, including the insignia of his rank.
貴執事 used in direct address,—your Honour.
執事有恪 to be reverent in discharging the duties,—of sacrifice.
其無執事人員 those officials who are not entitled to a retinue with insignia.
與你一件執事 I will give you some official employment.
執政 to administer the government.

執[2a] 1795

熟[4a] 1796
R. 緝
See 執
A. *ñyiet*$_5$
Entering Upper.

To lose heart; to submit; to yield.

豪强懇服 the brave man has succumbed.

摯[4] 1797
R. 實
See 志
Sinking Upper.

To seize with the hand; to grasp. To advance. To pull down; to loosen. Name of a State.

執摯 to hold firmly; to grasp.
摯獻 to offer up; to present.
大摯 very obstructive or in the way.
摯倒 to pull down.
尤摯 extremely.
篤摯 sincere devotion.

縶[4a] 1798
R. 緝
C. *chêp*
H. *chip*, *chi*^{3}
F. *chei*^{3}, *cheik*
N. *tsih*
P. *chi*^{3}
M. *tsz*$_3$
Y. *tsz*^{3}, *tsêh*
K. *ch'ip*
J. *chū*
A. *chêp*
Entering Upper.

To tie up, as an animal; to fetter; to secure. To connect.

縶維 to shackle; to be hampered.
縶騫 to tie up a beast.

蟄 1799

See 560.

執政大臣 a (European) Cabinet Minister.
執照 a certificate; a pass; an authorisation.
執據 a license.
回執 a receipt for letters and despatches delivered.
父執 a father's friend.
執友 a comrade; a chum.
執競武王 full of strength was Wu Wang.

贄[4] 1800
R. 貝
See 志 Sinking Upper.

To make a present, as to a bride; offerings of homage; gifts of ceremony.

男贄玉帛禽(=獸)鳥以章物也 the offerings of men are gems, silks, animals, and birds, by which they mark their rank.

女贄不過榛栗棗脩 the offerings of women are only filberts, chestnuts, dates, and dried meat,—by which they mark their respect.

贄儀 ceremonial presents.

贄見 to visit with a present.

出疆必載贄 when you cross the frontier you must take presents with you.

贄敬 presents to a newly-married couple, from a pupil to his teacher, from a successful candidate to the examiners, etc.

鷙[4] 1801
R. 貝
See 置 Sinking Upper.

A heavily-laden or unmanageable horse.

馬鷙不能行 the horse was overladen (and sank in the mud) and could not go on.

鷙[4] 1802
R. 鳥
W. *tsz, tsai,*
See 志 Sinking Upper.

A hawk; a vulture; a bird of prey. Ardent; eager; blood-thirsty. *See* 3325.

鷙鳥不羣 vultures do not fly in flocks.

猛鷙 ardent; violent; ruthless.

無忿鷙之兵 soldiers who are not fierce.

𤰞 1803

See 12,370.

𤰞 1804

See 12,374.

淄 1805

See 12,371.

緇 1806

See 12,372.

錙 1807

See 12,376.

輜 1808

See 12,375.

戠[1*] 1809
R. 職
See 職 Entering Upper.

A sword. To gather. Potter's clay.

雙飛粉蝶戠花叢 a pair of white butterflies on the wing, sipping from a cluster of flowers.

摭[4] 1810
R. 貝
See 穉 Sinking Lower.

To compare. To try. To ascertain.

打摭子 to enquire the price or ruling rate.

摭這墻的長短 find out the length of this wall.

摭水深淺 try the depth of the water.

熾 1811

See 1965.

織[1*] 1812
R. 職 貝
N. *tsih*, v. *tsia*
See 職 Entering Upper.

To weave.

織布 to weave cloth.

織蓆 to weave mats.

織機 a loom.

織得精緻 beautifully woven.

織紋 to weave figured fabrics.

休其蠶織 leaves her silk-worms and weaving.

織紡 to reel silk or cotton.

織餘 the ends of the threads; the thrums.

織造 Superintendent of an Imperial silk factory, which supplies the Court with silks and other textile fabrics. Of these factories there are three; at Nanking, Soochow, and Hangchow.

織染局 manufacturing and dyeing department,—of the Imperial household.

織女 the Weaving Damsel,—the star α Lyrae. *See* 1388.

促織 a name for the cricket.

促織鳴東壁 the cricket chirrups on the east wall.

織就 uncut; woven throughout.

織網 to spin a web,—of spiders.

織紬子 to weave silk.

職[2*] 1813
R. 職 13.
C. *chik*
H. *chit*
F. *cheik*
W. *tsi*
N. *tsih*
P. *ch'ï, tsch'ï, chï*
M. *tsz*
Y. *tsêh*
Sz. *chï*
K. *chik*
J. *shoku, shiki*
A. *chïk*
Entering Upper.

The duties of office. An official position. To oversee; to manage; to direct. Especially; particularly.

職分 official rank; official duties.

職銜 real and brevet rank.

職官 officers.

職員 a bearer of official rank. Also used by petty officials for "I."

職道 I, the Taot'ai.

設官分職 to institute a post and define its duties.

卑職 I, the humble official,—a conventional phrase used to a superior.

受職 to receive an appointment.

革職 to deprive of rank.

落職 to be degraded in rank.

劾我落職 applied for me to be degraded.

職任 to be in office.

帶職回家 to retain rank and titles on retirement.

加虛職 to confer a nominal rank or appointment.

世職 hereditary office.

納職 to pay tribute; to make presents.

職貢 usual or regular tribute [職 = 常].

職名 a statement of official rank, etc., used on certain occasions as a visiting card.

職守 to be on duty.

職事 official business.

職司 official duties.

職此之故 especially for this reason; hence the cause.

上等司舟之職 a 1st class master's certificate.

職思其外 let us direct our thoughts beyond the present.

庶人之愚,亦職維疾 the stupidity of the ordinary man is determined by his natural defects.

民之未戾,職盜爲寇 that the people are unsettled is owing to the robbers who prey on them.

職 2* 1813

職方清吏司 a department of the Board of War, which deals with rewards, punishments, inspection of troops, etc.

䎽 1814

Same as 1813.

膱 1* 1815

R. 職

See 職 Entering Upper.

Dried or pickled meat, formerly included among betrothal presents. Greasy; sticky.

髮膱 a kind of bandoline.

識 1816

See 9928.

至 4 1817

R. 實

See 志 Sinking Upper.

To go to; to reach; to arrive at. The end. Greatest; utmost; best; *see* 4600. Radical 133.

先至 to arrive first.

卽至 or **自至** will be here directly.

或至 it sometimes happens that.

四至 the four boundaries.

東至 reaching on the east to.....

無所不至 there is no place to which it does not reach; omnipresent, as the Deity.

五至七 five to seven inclusive.

君子至止 the prince has arrived.

至止 thus far and no farther, —a phrase seen outside shops, referring to visits from the God of Wealth.

道不可致, 德不可至 TAO cannot be made to come, and TÊ (its due exemplification) cannot be attained. *See* 1832.

曷至哉 where is he now?

不至 (with another verb) will not..... does not.....

不至於.....麽 will not.....? would not.....? might not.....?

至於 with regard to; in the case of.

言至於漕 until I arrived at Ts'ao.

至于頓丘 as far as Tun-ch'iu.

至 4 1817

自古至今 from of old until now.

至老奸邪 even to old age a vile intriguer.

至期必來 will be sure to come at the appointed date.

至日 on that day.

至時 when the time comes.

百禮旣至 when all the ceremonies have been performed.

至完稅一節 with regard to the matter of paying duties.

至所稱 in regard to what he said.

至此 with reference to this.

至矣 that is perfection,—referring to something just stated. *See* 1783.

至矣盡矣 to the utmost possible degree.

至誠 most sincere.

至好 best.

至不仁 most inhuman; most wanting in charity of heart.

至關緊要 of the highest importance.

是爲至要 this is most important.

至厚 very thick,—as friends.

至便 most convenient.

至囑 most stringent orders.

至少 at the least; the fewest.

至遲 at the very latest.

享福至極 he enjoyed the greatest happiness.

至禱 is my most earnest desire.

至爲 is in the highest degree.

至意 the good intention.

至近的 very intimate; familiar.

至若 respecting; regarding.

至再 again and again.

至親 a near, or the nearest, relative.

至交 very good friends.

侄 2* 1818

R. 質

See 姪郅 Entering Lower and Upper.

Firm; unbending. Foolish.

侄仡 hampered; hindered; unable to advance.

姪 2* 1819

R. 質 屑

C. *chêt*
H. *ch'it*
F. *tik*
W. *dzai*
N. *dzih*
P. *schi*
M. *tsz*
Y. *tsêh*
Sz. *chi*
K. *chil*
J. *chitsz, tetsz*
A. *diet*

Entering Lower.

The son or daughter of a brother; a nephew; a niece. *See* 9873.

姪兒 or **姪子** a brother's son.

姪女 a brother's daughter.

內姪 a wife's brother's child.

外姪 a wife's nephew or niece.

表姪 a sister's child.

姪孫 a brother's son's son.

姪婦 a nephew's wife.

姪婿 a niece's husband.

舍姪 my humble nephew, or niece.

眷姪 I your nephew,—a conventional term used to uncles and aunts.

愚姪 I your foolish nephew,—used to the friends of one's father.

年姪 I your year-nephew,—used to those who were successful candidates in the same year as one's own father.

世姪 I your hereditary nephew, —used to elders of a family with which one's own family has been on terms of intimacy for several generations.

屔 1* 1820

R. 質

See 質 Entering Upper.

The meanderings of a mountain stream. In combination with 盩 "winding-hills" forms the name of the 盩屔 District in Shensi, so called from the configuration of the country.

庢 1821

Same as 1820.

桎[1*] 1822
See 桎質 Entering Lower.

The sound of reaping.

撞桎 to give a thrust,—as with a lance.

晊[1*] 1823
R. 質
See 質 Entering Upper.

Luminous; splendid.

桎[1*] 1824
R. 質
C. *chêt*$_5$
H. *kit*$_5$, *chit*$_5$
F. *tik*$_5$, *tiek*$_5$
W. *dzöe*, *dzai*
N. *chêh*$_5$
See 姪
P. *chi*^{5} Entering Lower Irregular.

Gyves; manacles; handcuffs. To fetter.

桎梏 gyves and fetters.
桎械而不問 fetter him and ask him no questions.
並桎梏以死 chained them up together until they died.
談於桎梏之間 to preach amongst gyves and fetters,—when preaching is too late or ill-timed.
桎鍇 a linch-pin; a moralist.
丹桎 a medicinal bark.

桎 1825

Same as 1822.

茞[4] 1826
R. 實
See 志 Sinking Upper.

The seeds of a plant, which resemble the gall-nut.

樞茞 the prickly elm (*Hemiptelea davidiana*, Planch.).
芊茞 another name for the 牛籐 *Achyranthes*.

蛭[1*] 1827
R. 質 屑
C. *chêt*, *tyt*
F. *tiek*
N. *dih*
K. *chil*
J. *shitsz*
A. *chêt*, *diet* Entering Lower Irregular.

A leech.

水蛭 a leech.

跮[4] 1828
R. 實
See 志 Sinking Upper.

To walk hastily.

跮踬 to pass in and out; to go to and fro.

輊[4] 1829
R. 實
F. *chei*, *tei*
See 志
J. *chi*
A. *chi*, *tri* Sinking Upper.

A war-chariot low in front.

戎車既安, 如輊如軒 the war-chariots were well made, nicely balanced before and behind.
軒輊 relative merit; superiority or inferiority.

銍[4*] 1830
R. 質 實
F. *chei*^{5}
See 郅
K. *chil*
J. *shitsz*
A. *trêt* Entering and Sinking Upper.

A sickle. A name during the Han dynasty for 宿州 in Anhui.

禾銍 a sickle.
奄觀銍艾 anon we shall see the sickles at work.
銍刈 to reap grain close up to the ear.
納銍 to bring in ears of grain as revenue; to pay the Government land-tax of grain.

郅[4*] 1831
R. 質 實
C. *chêt*, *chi*
H. *chit*, *chi*
F. *chei*^{5}
W. *tsz*^{5}
N. *chêh*
P. *chi*^{5}
M. } *tsz*^{5}
Y. }
Sz. *chï*
K. *chil*
J. *shitsz*
A. *chêt* Entering and Sinking Upper.

To go up; to ascend. Flourishing. Very.

郅治 a Government under which the people are prosperous.
郅隆 very prosperous.
郁郅 a name under the Han dynasty for 安化縣 in Kansuh.

致[4] 1832
R. 實
F. *tei*, *chei*
N. *chi*
See 實
J. *chi*
A. *tri* Sinking Upper.

To cause to go to. To bring about; to cause; to result in. Effect, as in painting. To send; to transmit.

不致 not so as to.....
不致不 could not fail to.....
致汝至此 has brought you to this. *See* 1817.

致[4] 1832

遠莫致之 I am far off and cannot get to you.
招致 to induce to come.
致使他來 make him come.
玄宗命方士致貴妃之神 the Emp. Hsüan Tsung ordered the Taoist priests to cause the spirit of [Yang] Kuei-fei to be present.
言能致其神 said he could cause her spirit to appear.
事君能致其身 if a man, in serving his prince, is ready to devote his life.
致命 or 致身 to devote one's life; fatal.
有致命之處, 有致命之傷 there are fatal spots, and there are fatal wounds.
仰面致命共十四處 on the front of the body there are fourteen fatal spots.
合面致命共十處 on the back of the body there are ten fatal spots.
以致 so as to cause, or result in.
以致生出事端 so as to give rise to difficulties, or troubles.
以致如此 so as to bring about this state of affairs.
能致風 can cause the wind to blow.
致自盡 to cause the suicide of.
是積想所致 it (a dream) was caused by thinking so much about you.
致謝 to convey thanks.
致傷 to cause a wound.
致死 or 致斃 to cause the death of.
欲其鳴而不致也 he wanted it (a bird) to sing, but could not make it do so.
致生 to beget; to evolve.
富貴自致 riches and honours must be obtained by one's own exertions.
致賀 to convey congratulations.
致爲 to cause; to bring about.
致干例禁 so as to offend against the law.
是致有此 resulted in this.

致[4] 1832

皆以爲陰德所致 all brought about by the good deeds he did in secret.
甚有遠致 produce effects of great distance,—of painting.
委致 to transfer to; to hand over to.
欲爲君致福 I wished to bring happiness upon you.
致于人 to send to, or notify a person.
函致 or 致書 to send a letter or despatch to.
另致 to forward separately,—as a letter or document.
致意 to inform; to intimate to.
遣人致意 sent a man to inform him of his intention.
致思 suggestive,—as in art.
以聲致人 in order to attract attention by the noise.
致天之届 and (the will of) God was carried out in due time.
致告 to announce.
致仕 to resign office; to give up official life.
一致而百慮 one result from many deliberations.
其初一致也 they were originally brought about in one and the same way,—of writing and painting.
事不二致 there are not two ways of doing things.
風致 demeanour; mien; appearance.
致之 throw it away; get rid of it.
以重不可致 because of its great weight he could not transport it,—of a huge piece of jade found by Bayan at Khoten.
轉致 to be in turn forwarded to.
備物致用 to prepare things for use.
象以鼻致用而不以口 the elephant provides for itself by its trunk, not by its mouth.
致師 to challenge to single combat; to engage a teacher.
致知 to extend knowledge to the principles which underlie all things.

致[4] 1832

大致 generally speaking; in all probability.
極盡其致 excelling in every possible variety of skill,—*e.g.* in football, painting, etc.
致勝 to win a victory,—by strategy.
如不勝致 as though not equal to the effort.

揷[4] 1833
R. 寘
See 致
SinkingUpper.

To stab; to pierce. To plunder. To point with the finger.

緻[4] 1834
R. 寘
N. *chī*
See 寘
J. *chi*
A. *tri*
Sinking Upper.

To mend garments; to patch. Delicate; fine; of close texture; *see* 9097. Secret.

精緻 fine; delicate; beautiful.
采緻 elegant.
縹緻 fine,—as a semi-transparent fabric.
細緻 minute; beautifully-worked; frugal.
密緻虛詞 a secretly concocted falsehood.

窒[4c] 1835
R. 質
F. tik_5
W. $dzöe_5$, $dzai_5$
N. $chêh_b$
P. chi^2
M. $ts'z^2$ (the rest lower.)
See 姪
A. *diet*, *trêt*
Entering Upper Irregular.

To stop up; to obstruct.

洒掃穹窒 to sprinkle and sweep and stuff up the crevices.
窒塞 to stop up,—as a hole.
窒手窒脚 obstructing hand and foot,—difficult; troublesome.
其內有窒礙之處 there are difficulties in the way of this.
窒礙難行 difficult to carry out.
氣窒 breath impeded,—to hiccough.
窒皇 door leading to the inner apartments in the palace.

蛭[4c] 1836
R. 質
See 窒
Entering Upper.

A kind of spider.

蟅蟧 a field-spider.

止[3] 1837
R. 紙
C. H. F. *chi*
W. N. *tsz*
P. *chī*
M. Y. *tsz*
Sz. *chī*, *tsz*
K. *chi*
J. *shi*
A. *chi*
Rising Upper.

Foundation; base. A foot. To stop; to cease; to desist. Conduct; behaviour. A final particle. Radical 77.

止于棘 they rest upon the jujube trees,—of birds.
載飛載止 now flying, now resting.
止處 a halting-place.
靡所居止 we have no abiding-place.
國雖靡止 although the country is unsettled.
知止不殆 he who knows when to stop does not come to grief.
其痛立止 the pain at once stopped.
止血 to staunch blood.
止息 to stop; to desist from.
止不住 cannot be stopped.
止怒 to cease from anger.
止痛 to stop pain.
禁止 to forbid; to prohibit.
可以止則止 when it is proper to remain in retirement, remain so; if you can stop, stop.
不止 not so few; you are understating it.
不止三個 not three only,—but more.
不止一次 not once only.
不止一樣 not one kind only.
止得 it only remains to.....
愛之如身,不止如子 he loved him as himself, not merely as a son.
無止之徒 a rascal who stops at nothing.
無定止 no fixed object.
止渴 to quench thirst.
止留 to detain.
猶來無止 may he come back and not remain there.
人而無止,不死何俟 if a man has not right behaviour, what has he to wait for but death?
既愆爾止 you go wrong in all your conduct.

止[3] 1837

容止 mien; deportment.
舉止 or 行止 acts; behaviour; bearing.
亦既見止，亦既覯止 let me have seen him, let me have met him.
曷又極止 why do you allow her to go to this extreme?
小止 a small carved ivory or wood figure, used as a kind of ornamental button. Japanese: *netsuké*. *See* 5974.

址[3] 1838
R. 紙
See 止
Rising Upper.

A foundation. The limits or boundaries of land.

基址 foundations,—as of walls.
故址 old ruins.
住址 a dwelling-place.
地址 a lot of land.
四址 the four boundaries of a lot.

沚[3] 1839
R. 紙
See 止
Rising Upper.

A small island in a stream; an eyot.

于沼于沚 by the ponds and on the islets.
在水中沚 he is on the islet in the river.

祉[3] 1840
R. 紙
N. *ch'i*
See 止
Rising Upper.

Happiness; blessedness.

祉福 blessedness and joy.
順頌日祉 may you have daily happiness.
受祉 to be blessed.
特候近祉 I trust that happiness is at hand for you.

芷[3] 1841
R. 紙
See 止
Rising Upper.

A fragrant bitter plant used as a carminative. It is the root of the *Iris florentina*, and is known as 白芷.
芷陽 a name under the 晉 Chin dynasty for 西安府 in Shensi.

訨[3] 1842
R. 紙
See 止
Rising Upper.

To accuse to one's face. To impeach.

趾[3] 1843
R. 紙
See 止
Rising Upper.

The toes; the foot; a hoof.

無趾 having no toes.
麟之趾 the feet of the unicorn,—never tread on any living thing, not even on living grass. Used in connection with a numerous posterity; *see* 7186.
四之日舉趾 in the days of our fourth moon they lift up their toes,—set to work.
玉趾惠臨 let your jade toes benignly approach,—have the goodness to visit me.
左趾 the left foot.
揚氣高趾 to give oneself airs and put on a pompous walk.
請衽何趾 which way will you have your sleeping-mat laid?

阯[3] 1844
R. 紙
See 止
Rising Upper.

The foundations of a wall.

基阯 foundations.
交阯 Cochin-China. *See* 1297.

治[4] 1845
R. 支 寘
C. *ch'i, chi*
H. *ch'i*$_2$, *ch'i*
F. *ti, tei*
W. *dz*$_2$, *dz*
N. *dji*$_2$, *djï*
P. *ch'ï, chï*
M. Y. *ts'z, tsz*
Sz. *ch'ï, chï*
K. *ch'i*$_2$, *ch'i*
J. *dji, chi*
A. *tri*$_2$, *tri*
Even and Sinking Lower.

To govern. To manage; to arrange. To cure (*see* 2526); to treat. [To be distinguished from 冶 12,990.] *See* 1910, 12,633, 7679, 1989, 8080.

治國 to govern a country. [As an active verb, 治 is read *chih*[1] in the Classics.]
治理天下 to administer the empire.
政治日新 his rule daily improves.
平治 a peaceful rule; *see* ch'ih[1].
一治一亂 now in a state of peace, now in a state of rebellion.
治世之才 the capabilities of a ruler of men.
治下者 subjects; under the jurisdiction.
治晚 I, who am of your jurisdiction,—used to a magistrate.
治屬 official jurisdiction.
治不得 impracticable; hopeless; incurable.

冶[4] 1845

治不得我 or 你治不得我怎麼樣 you can do nothing to me; you won't get the better of me!
治不了命 you can't control Fate.
府治 the prefectural city.
治掌 to manage; to govern.
治家 to govern one's family.
官莫能治 the officials were unable to settle the matter.
無法可治 or (colloquially) 沒有法兒治 there is no way of dealing with him, or with it.
無爲而治者其舜也與 may not Shun be said to have governed by Inaction?
聖人之治也治外乎 does the government of the true Sage concern itself with the external?
聖教安歸乎，歸於自治而已矣 what is the end and aim of Confucianism? Its end and aim is self-government.
治人事天，莫若嗇 in governing men and in serving God, there is nothing like moderation.
治大國者若烹小鮮 govern a great nation as you would cook a small fish,—do not overdo it.
治心 to cleanse the heart.
治亂 to put down rebellion.
治罪 or 處 *ch'u*[3] 治 to punish.
治辦 to deal with; to punish.
治獄 to decide criminal cases.
治具 to make ready the implements,—especially of wine-cups, etc., for a feast.
治酒 to get ready wine, as for guests.
治席 to prepare an entertainment.
治喪 to attend to funeral rites.
少治春秋 when young, I made a close study of the *Ch'un Ch'iu*.
治病 or 治療 to cure a disease.

治[4] 1845

治好了 I have been cured; I am well.
這個病總治得過來 this disease can certainly be cured.
這個病我看你治不來 I don't think you can cure this complaint.
他那個毛病治不了 he can't be cured of that habit.
西國藥材，治洋人則驗，治華人則否 foreign medicine is efficacious in the treatment of foreigners but not in the treatment of Chinese.
治死 to treat a case so that the patient dies; *see* 5380. Also, to make away with, as an illegitimate child.
治成 to compound; to make up.
治邪 to guard against evil spirits.
治命 *see* 7962.

Read *ch'ih*[1]. To look after; to manage.

平治 to establish tranquillity and good order; to make level, as a road.
治任 *jen*[2] 將歸 collected their baggage and prepared to return.
治鏡 to dust a mirror.
有婢晨治地 a maid was one morning sweeping the floor, —when etc.
溝渠失治 the drains got beyond control,—as in the event of a violent flood.

直[25] 1846 R. 職 See 值 Entering Lower.

Straight, as opposed to 曲 3062, or 彎 12,477. Honest; upright. Justice. Smooth; even. Only.

直線 a straight line.
筆直 straight as a line.
直打直 as straight as can be.
一直走 go straight ahead.
其直如矢 as straight as an arrow,—of a road.
直不起來 cannot straighten, —as one's back.
直紗 the warp in a loom.

直[25] 1846

直豎 upright; perpendicular.
巷裡赶豬，直來直去 like running after a pig in an alley: keeping a straight course. Applied to a moral course.
伸直腿 to stretch out one's legs; to die.
眼已直了 his eyes were already fixed,—in death.
直道 the straight road; the true path, or doctrine.
直道兒 or 直盪兒 a straight (vertical) line.
打個直道兒 to draw a straight line.
嘴直 outspoken; blunt.
直話 straightforward language.
直言不隱 to speak out without concealment.
直髁 or 骨直 obstinate; trustworthy.
正直 honest; upright.
其繩則直 with the line they made straight,—for building.
寧在直中取，不向曲中求 better take what you can get in a straight way than try to acquire by crooked means.
莫信直中直 do not believe straight within straight,—*i.e.* too straight or too violent asseverations.
司直 to hold fast to what is right.
柔惠且直 mild, well-regulated, and upright.
河水清且直 the river-water clear and smooth.
匪直 not only.
直不百步耳，是亦走也 they only did not run (as much as) a hundred paces, but they ran away all the same.
直百步而止 will only carry a hundred yards,—of guns.
原告不直 the plaintiff has no case, is non-suited.
直省 departments under government,—alluding to the provincial administrations as established under the 元 Yüan dynasty. [This expression is derived from the nomenclature of the Ming dynasty, in contradistinction to

直[25] 1846

the 中書省 or Ministries of the Capital. The term includes the 東三省.] Also, to do service in the palace.
直隸省 the province of Chihli, —called 北直隸 under the Mings, 南直隸 being Kiang-nan.
直隸州 a magistrate of an independent Department, *i.e.* subject to no prefectural control but reporting direct to the Intendant of Circuit. [The same is true of the Chih-li 廳 T'ing.]
入直 to take up office.
直流 to pour from; to stream with.
直陳 to make a plain statement of the case.
直說 to speak out or to the point; to directly affirm.
直量 direct measurement.
直至 direct to.
直通 straight through.
直頭 straight on.
直接 leading direct to.
直橛 bolt upright; straight.
直溜 straight; straight on.
直向 straight towards; facing.
直木 the keel of a vessel.
直同 it is simply.....
直性 honest; straightforward.
直漢 a straightforward fellow; an honest man.
直爽 upright and open.
直頂到 right up to; straight down to.
直行 to continue to.....
直咳嗽 to keep on coughing.
直聳半空 or 直插雲端 to rise into the clouds.
直是 or 直直是 really is.....; is nothing else than.
直直 absolutely; exactly; entirely.
直絕 utterly; altogether; point-blank.

值[4]
1847
R. 職 寘
C. *chik, chi*
H. *ch'it*
F. *sik, tik, teik,* v. *tih*
W. *dzi*
N. *dzih*
P. *schï, chï*[5]
M. *tsz*
Y. *tsêk*
Sz. *chï, tsz*
K. *chik, ch'i*
J. *choku, chi*
A. *trïk, tri*
Entering and Sinking Lower.

To meet; to happen; to occur in turn. To hold in the hand.

相值 to meet.
值凶禍 to meet with misfortune.
一日訪僧不值 one day he went to enquire for the priest, but "found him out."
適值 it just happened that; just at that moment.
現值 it is just the time of.....
值其事之紛紜 just when things were in a state of confusion.
值日 to be on day-duty; one's day for duty.
值宿 to be on night-duty.
值班 to take one's turn on duty.
值事 to attend to an affair.
值事人 or **值理人** directors of a company.
值其鷺羽 holding your egret's feather,—in the dance.

Read *chih*[2*]. Price; value.

值不值 is it worth so much?
不值一個大錢 it is not worth a single cash.
其值無幾 it is of no great value.
價值多少 what is the price of it?
值百抽五 worth 100, take 5,—to charge an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent.
不值與他計較 it is not worth while wrangling with him over it.
值當的 or **值得** worth; worth while.
值當幾何 what is it worth?
不值當的一謝 not worth giving thanks for; not worth mentioning.
值錢 to have a money value; worth.
不值識者一哂 not worth one laugh of an experienced man,—beneath contempt.
爭值良久 they haggled a long time over the price.

搌[3]
1848
R. 寘
See **值稚** Sinking Lower.

植[2*]
1849
R. 職 寘
F. *sik*
See **值**
K. *sik, ch'i*
J. *shoku, shiki, shi*
A. *t'ik*
Entering Lower.

稙[1*]
1850
R. 職
F. *sik*
See **值**
K. *chik*
J. *choku, chiki*
A. *trăk*
Entering Lower.

殖[2*]
1851
R. 職
F. *sik*
W. *dzi, di*
See **值**
K. *sik*
J. *shoku, djiki*
A. *t'ik*
Entering Lower.

To lean on a staff.

Read *ch'ih*[3]. To hold; to grasp.

To plant; to set up straight. Trees and plants; *see* 1739.

栽植 or **樹植** to plant trees.
生植 to produce plants.
木植 timber; wood material; poles, as cargo.
戶植 door-posts.
植其杖 he stuck his stick in the ground.
多蒙培植 I am very thankful to you for setting me up,—for preventing me from coming to grief by banking me up as a tree.
植黨 to form a clique, or society.

The grain first sown; the first crop.

To fatten; to get rich; to prosper. To set up; to establish; to plant.

豐殖 rich; prosperous; abundant.
萬物蕃殖 all nature flourishes.
同姓不婚, 惡*wu*[4]不殖也 persons of the same name must not marry lest they should not increase.
不殖貨 not to be avaricious.
我有田疇, 子產殖之 whatever land we have, Tzŭ Ch'an gave it us.
封殖 to lay in a store of wealth.

殖[2*]
1851
凡殖財者, 貴其能施也 the chief object in the acquisition of wealth should be the power of bestowing it upon others. *See* 7285.
殖殖 to be level and smooth.
禽獸繁殖 birds and beasts swarmed.
貨財殖焉 articles of value and sources of wealth abound there.
不受命而貨殖焉 he does not acquiesce in the appointments of Heaven, and his goods are increased by him.
骨殖 bones.
送出骨殖 to escort the remains of a deceased person to burial.

置[4]
1852
R. 寘 4.
C. H. *chi*
F. *tei*
W. *tsz, tsi*
N. *chï*
P. Sz. *chï*
M. Y. *tsz*
K. *ch'i*
J. *shi*
A. *chi, tri*
Sinking Upper.

To get rid of; to put away. To arrange; to settle; to lay out; to build.

置身事外 to keep oneself out of the affair.
置身無地 no place to go to,—in concealment.
念念不置 thinking of you without ceasing.
教不置口 kept on giving his advice,—at chess.
欲置隘巷 wished to expose (the child) in a lane,—so as to get rid of it.
廢置 to remove from office; to supersede.
處*ch'u*[3]置 to settle things for any one,—either by punishing or rewarding, according to circumstances.
置之死 to punish with death.
王后死, 王欲置后 the queen having died, the king wanted to marry again.
置家 to marry a wife.
置開 to set up; to start as a business.
置之不理 (or **論** or **問**) to take no notice of; to disregard; to leave unquestioned.
姑置不問 to let a thing pass; to take no notice of it,—in deference to circumstances.
置諸不議 to reject or refuse to entertain a proposal.

置[4] 1852

置若 to treat as if.

置貨 to deal in produce.

置之死地 to be the death of one.

置辯 to advance in contradiction or criticism of; to protest against.

置之度外 to leave out of one's calculations.

位置 or 安置 to put a thing in its place.

置諸左右 to arrange so as to be handy.

置立 to set up; to establish.

建置 to build; to establish.

貞觀十八年置 built A.D. 644.

永樂元年置北京 in the first year of Yung Lo, Peking was built.

置酒話別 prepared wine and spoke of separation.

置我鞉鼓 here are set out our hand-drums and drums.

置辦 to arrange; to settle; to buy.

置買 to buy.

置用 to buy or lay in for use.

置奴 to buy a slave. 置 is also used for buying land, furniture, clothes, etc.

置予于懷 cherish me in your heart.

置辭 to arrange what to say.

置郵 to establish a postal service; couriers.

置已從之 to become oneself a follower of his.

日月所置 *protégé* of the sun and moon,—title of Hsiung-nu Khan.

寘 1853

Same as 1852. [R. 去 4.]

膻 1854

Same as 1815.

陟[3*] 1855

R. 職
C. *chik*
H. *chit*
F. *tʻeik*
W. *tsöe*, *꜀chie*
N. *tsih*
P. *꜀chï*, *chïˀ*
M. *꜀tsz*
Y. *tsêh*
Sz. *chï*
K. *chök*
J. *choku*, *chiki*
A. *trăk*
Entering Upper.

To go up. To advance. To promote.

陟彼高岡 I was ascending that rocky height.

文王陟降 Wên Wang ascends and descends,—in heaven.

陟梯 to go up a ladder.

陟進聖域 to mount into the heavenly land.

陟臨 to go up and look down on.

黜陟 to degrade and promote.

騭[2*] 1856

R. 質
C. *chêt*
H. *chit*, *tsit*
F. *kʻeik*
W. *cʻiai*, *cʻia*, *tsai*
N. *tsih*
P. *꜀chï*, *chïˀ*
M. *꜀tsz*, *tsz*,
Y. *chêh*
Sz. *chï*
K. *chʻïl*, *chil*
J. *shitsz*
A. *chêt*
Entering Upper.

A stallion. To go up. To promote. To fix; to determine.

陰騭 secret settled. This term stands in popular language for the blessings which accrue to men who perform good works in secret.

惟天陰騭下民 God, unseen, has given their constitution to mankind, *i.e.* God working unseen, has made men with certain hidden springs of character.

騭 1857

Correct form of 1856.

卮[1] 1858

R. 支
C. *chi*
H. *chʻi*
F. *chie*
W. N. *tsz*
P. Sz. *chï*
M. Y. *tsz*
K. *chʻi*
J. *shi*
A. *chi*
Even Upper.

A goblet, with handles, and shaped like a broad-bottomed bowl.

卮言 goblet words,—the natural overflowings of the heart, which run over, like water from a full goblet, spreading equally on all sides and embracing all positives and negatives within their scope: 隨口而出，不論是非也.

卮言日出，和以天倪 language which flows constantly over, as from a full goblet, is in accord with God.

滬瀆卮言 Shanghai news items. This is the popular use of the term.

漏卮 to leak; to run to waste.

梔[1] 1859

R. 支
See 卮
Even Upper.

Gardenia florida, L., known as 黃梔子, the seeds of which are used for making a yellow dye.

紅梔子 *Gardenia rubra*, L.

山梔子 *Gardenia florida*, L.

梔榴爭妍 the gardenia and the pomegranate vie with one another in beauty.

擲[4*] 1860

R. 陌
C. *chak*
H. *chʻit*, *fit*, *tsʻak*
F. *tik*
W. *dzie*, *djie*
N. *djih*
P. *chï*
M. *tsz*
Y. *tsêh*
Sz. *chï*
K. *chʻök*
J. *teki*, *chaku*
A. *trik*
Entering Lower.

To throw; to fling away; to reject.

擲下 to throw down; to give to an inferior.

擲交 to hand over to an inferior.

拋擲 to throw; to fling.

飛擲石礫 stones and tiles flying about,—as in a riot.

擲傷 to wound by throwing at.

擲棄 to throw away; to discard.

擲回 to reject,—as a petition.

擲還 to give back; to return.

擲骰子 to throw dice.

擲中 (*chung*[4]) to throw and hit.

虛擲光陰 to waste time.

擲擊 to stone.

擲破 to break by stoning.

擲打 to fight with stones.

擲災 casting away calamities,—to scatter cash at a cross-road or cross-street on the night of the 15th of the 1st moon, to ward off calamity during the coming year.

蠋[1*] 1861

R. 陌
See 擲
Entering Lower.

A large green caterpillar, the 蠋蠋, which feeds on the bean.

躑[4*] 1862
R. 陌
C. *chak*
H. *ch'it*,
F. *tik*
W. *dzie*
N. *djih*, *djoh*
P. *chï*
M. *tsz*
Y. *tsêh*
Sz. *chï*
K. *ch'ök*
J. *teki*, *chaku*
A. *trik*
Entering Lower.

Embarrassed; bewildered.

躑躅 irresolute; undecided; now advancing, now retreating. Also the name of *Rhododendron indicum*.

跳躑爲戲 they jump about in play,—of kittens.

只[3] 1863
R. 紙
C. *chi*, *chêt*, *chik*
H. *chit*, *chak*
F. *chi*
W. *tsz*, *tsai*, *tsi*
N. *tsah*, *tsih*
P. *chï*
M. *tsz*
Y. *tsz*
Sz. *tsz*, *chï*
K. *chi*
J. *shi*
A. *chi*
Rising Upper Irregular.

Only; merely; yet; however; but. An untranslatable particle, generally final.

只有這一個 there is only this one.

只有一節 there is only one matter,—about which, etc.

只聽樓板响 I only heard the floor above creak.

只管賭博 he thinks of nothing but gambling.

只管 only to attend to; nothing more than; just.

只此而已 only this and nothing more.

世上無難事只怕有心人 there is nothing difficult in the world, the only fear is that men of determination are wanting.

只可如此 this is the only way,—of doing anything.

只得 compelled to; no alternative but to.

只得回去 you have only got to go back.

我只是不要 but I don't want it.

只顧自己 only look after yourself.

只因 or 只爲 but as.....; but since.....; inasmuch as.

只爲用錯了一個奸臣 yet because of the employment of a single traitorous minister.

母也天只 O mother! O God!

只[3] 1863

不諒人只 why will you not understand me?

樂只君子 to be rejoiced in is our princely lady.

只管不來 just don't come, that's all.

只知道 all he knows; all he can do is.....

只能 can only.....

只准 to permit only.....

只是 however; still; nevertheless; the only thing is that.....

只就是 merely; it's only in.....

只好 the best thing is.....; all I have to do is.....

只恨 but unfortunately.....

只如 just as if.

只說 the mere fact that.....

只論 it all depends on.....

只怕 I suspect; I think; very likely; probably. Also, the only thing to be afraid of is.....

不怕慢，只怕站 don't be afraid of going slowly, be afraid only of standing still.

只要 were it only; if only; it is only necessary; provided that; so long as.

只要下一天雨，這花救得過了 if it only would rain for a day, these flowers would be saved.

別管別的，只要你去罷 well, never mind anything else, you have only to go.

枳[3] 1864
R. 紙
C. *ch'chi*, *chêt*,
H. *chit*,
F. *ch'chi*
W. *tsai*,
N. *ch'tsz*
P. *ch'chï*
M. *ch'tsz*
K. *chi*, *ki*
J. *shi*, *ki*
A. *ch'chi*
Rising Upper Irregular.

A hedge-thorn; a bramble. A kind of orange. Occurs as a contraction of 3026. Hurtful; prickly. An old name for 南川縣 in Ssŭch'uan.

枳棘 thorns; prickles.

枳殼 the skin of *Citrus Aurantium*, L.

枳實 the dried seeds of the *Citrus Aurantium*, L.

枳椇 *Hovenia dulcis*, the enlarged stems of which are used to flavour spirits.

疻[3] 1865
R. 紙
See 止
Rising Upper.

A bruise; a bump.

疻痏 a black and blue bruise.

胝 1866

Same as 1877.

軹[3] 1867
R. 紙
See 止
Rising Upper.

The end of the axle projecting from the hub. An old name for 濟源縣 in Honan.

岐軹 cross-roads.

軹首蛇 a two-headed serpent.

咫[3] 1868
R. 紙
H. *ch'it*,
See 止
Rising Upper.

The foot measure of the Chou dynasty, supposed to be the length of a woman's fore-arm, and divided into eight inches.

八寸爲咫 eight inches make a *chih*. *See* 1992.

咫尺之間 between a foot of eight and a foot of ten inches,—very close; almost.

咫尺天顏 close to the Imperial face,—an intimate adviser of the Emperor.

咫尺山河 a very little land and water between,—so near and yet so far.

隻[1*] 1869
R. 隹
C. *chek*,
H. *chak*
F. *cheik*, *chiah*
W. *tsi*
N. *tsah*
P. *chï*
M. *tsz*, *tsz*
Y. *tsêh*
Sz. *chï*
K. *chök*, v. *ttjak*
J. *seki*
A. *chik*
Entering Upper.

One by itself; single; half a pair. Numerative of oxen, sheep, fowls, ducks, geese, tigers, ships, eyes, boots, shoes, stockings, boxes, hands, feet, arms, etc.

一隻船 a ship.

一隻眼 one eye.

牛隻 oxen.

隻隻有尾 each one has a tail.

船隻若干 so many ships.

隻手不能遮天 one hand cannot hide the sky.

形單影隻 form solitary, shadow single,—lonely; by oneself.

隻[1*] 1869

隻身 only I; myself alone.
不過幾隻 only a few of them.
隻隻 in pairs.
片紙隻字 a slip of paper with a single character on it; a short note.
隻字無訛 not a single wrong character,—an announcement often seen in books.

雉[4] 1870
R. 紙
C. *chi*^{2}
H. $^{\subset}$*ch'i*
F. *tei*^{2}
W. $^{\subset}$*dz*
N. *djï, dzi*
P. *chï*^{3}
M. } *tsz*^{3}
Y. }
Sz. *chï*^{3}
K. *ch'i*
J. *chi*
A. $^{\subset}$*tri*
Rising Lower.

The ringed pheasant (*Phasianus torquatus*). A crenelated wall.

雄雉 a cock-pheasant.
雉鳴求其牡 the pheasant is calling for her mate.
雉之朝雊 the pheasant crows in the morning.
雉雞 the Reeves' or long-tailed pheasant (*Syrmaticus Reevesii*).
黑雉 the eared pheasant (*Crossopticon Mantchuricum*).
雉尾 the long tail feathers of the Argus pheasant, used in the caps of actors.
喝雉呼盧 to call out the "pheasant" and shout out the "house,"—these being the 3rd and 2nd highest throws with dice, respectively.
雉堞 a parapet.
雉門 the southern gate of the palace.
雉經 to hang oneself.

稚[4] 1871
R. 宣 支
See 雉 治 稺
Sinking Lower.

Young; tender; small; immature.

幼稚 young and tender.
稚子 (of both sexes) or 童稚 a young lad.
老稚 old and young.
尚在稚齡 she was still a child.
童稚之交 early friendship.
稚年犯罪 one of tender years committing a crime.
稚氣 the grace and innocence of childhood.

穉 1872

Same as 1871.

支[1] 1873
R. 支 4.
See 枝 Even Upper.

A branch, of a tree or family. To prop up. To pay. Numerative of troops, tobacco-pipes, etc. Radical 65. *See* 持 1982, 賓 9233.

地支 or 十二支 the branches of Earth,—the twelve horary characters which, combined with the 天干 ten stems of Heaven (*see* 5814), give names to the sixty years of the Chinese cycle. *See* Tables *Vd*, *Ve*.
芃蘭之支 the branches of the sparrow-gourd.
本支 root and branch; father and son; the original stock.
本支百世 in the direct line and collateral branches for a hundred generations.
支子 all children not the direct lineal descendants of the elder son; younger sons.
支庶 the child of a concubine.
横支 a collateral branch of a family.
近支 nearly related to; blood relations.
新房近支 near relatives.
支裔 descendants.
宗支 of the same clan or surname.
支派 a branch of a family; to send.
支離 branching off; lonely; solitary; irrelevant; inexact; hump-backed.
時解支離可笑 the common explanations (of some phrase) are absurdly astray.
久之形體支離 after some time, he got very emaciated.
面目蓋支離 he looked very much broken down.
支吾 to support; to be different from; to be in discord; to hesitate; to prevaricate; to make excuses; to put off.
凡事支吾 he prevaricates in everything.
支吾了事 to put through a business carelessly or perfunctorily.
把閒話支吾 he turned the conversation into another channel.

支[1] 1873

支吾半載 can manage half a year,—though it is not enough.
支柱 a prop; a pillar.
支綴 to prop up.
支起來 to prop up,—as a window, to keep it open.
病體莫支 ailing in health and unequal to the task.
支出 to rig out; to boom out.
支出去 to get one out of the way; to get rid of.
痛不可支 unbearably painful.
支送 to advance (some money) to.
支演 to put off; to delay.
不支 insufficient to; not able to support.
春光不支 the glory of spring tarries not.
支取 to draw upon; to make a requisition.
支河 branching streams.
支應 to meet the demand for.
支支動動兒撥撥轉轉兒 shove-shove-move-move, flip-flip-turn-turn,—requiring to be constantly ordered before doing a thing; requiring constant looking after.
支應局 a pay-office,—for troops.
付支 or 支發 or 支給 to pay out; to defray expenses; to advance to; to disburse.
動支 to defray.
支錢 to pay in advance.
支領 to pay out to.
支借各項 advances of money.
停支 to stop advances; to suspend payment.
支工銀 to pay wages.
日中支用 the daily outlay.
支費 or 支數 expenditure.
支欵 payments; to credit.
支消 to expend; outlay.
濫支帑銀 to waste the public money.

支[1] 1873

足支兩紀 enough (teeth) to last 24 years.
支持不住 unable to meet calls,—as upon one's purse.
可以支持得住 might be able to hold its own, or struggle along.
支使 to employ; to send out.
候支 to await payment.
支那 a Buddhist name for China, in use since the 秦 Ch'in dynasty.
支提 or 支帝 the miniature pagoda in the grounds of a Buddhist monastery; the pagoda-like structure over the ashes of a priest; any sacred pile or pagoda. Sanskrit: *chaítya*.
支伐羅 dyed; not of the natural colour. Sanskrit: *tchívara*.
支隣 name of a Nâga king who guarded Shâkyamuni Buddha during seven days' meditation. Also, the name of a mountain near Gayâ. Sanskrit: *Muchilinda*.
支更 a watchman.
一支兵 a body of troops. *See* 1875.

忮[4] 1874
R. 支 寘
H. *chʻi*
See 支 寘 Even and Sinking Upper.

Stubborn; perverse; aggressive.

忮懻 violently aggressive.
不忮不求 he hates none and he courts nothing.

枝[1] 1875
R. 支
C. H. *chi*
F. *chie*
W. *tsi*
N. *tsz*
P. Sz. *chï*
Y. M. *tsz*
K. J. A. *chi*
Even Upper.

A branch. An upright post; a prop (*see* 1873). Numerative of flowers, pens, arrows.

枝子 a twig; *see* 5810. Also, a column of troops.
一枝兵 a detachment of troops.
枝葉未有害 branches and leaves yet uninjured.
金枝玉葉 members of the Imp. family. [The play 打金枝 hinges on slapping a Princess.]
猗儺其枝 soft and pliant are its branches.
疾用無枝 stripped by disease of all its branches.

枝[1] 1875

枝梢 the tips of branches.
枝指 an extra finger or toe.
生有枝指 born with an extra finger or toe.
枝於手者樹無用之指也 extra fingers are but useless excrescences.
分枝下來 to branch off into various lines or families,—of ancestry.
別生枝節 give birth to other branches,—give rise to fresh contingencies or complications.
鷦鷯巢於深林，不過一枝 the tit, building its nest in the mighty forest, occupies but a single twig.
棲枝 to rest on a branch, as a bird does.
有枝可棲 to have somewhere to lay one's head, friends to fall back on, etc.
其辭枝 the language is irrelevant.
枝誤 erroneous; wrong.
枝花 same as 蚤休; *see* 11,629.
生枝雕葉 in vivid detail; graphically.

肢[1] 1876
R. 支
See 枝 Even Upper.

Down. Soft felt or plush.

肢[2] 1877
R. 支
See 枝 Even Upper.

The limbs.

四肢五內 the four limbs and the five viscera.
肢體 limbs and trunk.
腰肢嬝娜 slim-waisted.
肢解 to cut off the limbs; to quarter.

鵘[1] 1878
R. 支
See 枝 Even Upper.

A bird of good omen; *see* 1388.

鵘鵲 a bird 7 ft. in height, able to talk, found in Persia.
鵘鵲觀 a famous belvedere in Shansi, built by 武帝 Wu Ti of the Han dynasty.

敍[4] 1879
R. 支 寘
See 枝 Even Upper.

Many.

敍多 numerous.
無敍 not many.

炙[1*] 1880
R. 禡 陌
C. *chikₒ, chekₒ*
H. *chak*
F. *chiaˀ*
W. *ʿtsi, tsiˀ*
N. *tsih*
P. *chïˀ*
M. *tsz*
Y. *tsêh*
Sz. *chï*
K. *cha, chök*
J. *seki, shaku*
A. *chik*
Sinking and Entering.

To broil. To heat; to dry. To be intimate. [To be distinguished from 灸 2275.]

或燔或炙 some roast, some broiled.
炙炒 to broil.
焚炙 to burn.
薰炙 to singe; to burn; to be contaminated, as by bad company.
心火上炙 the fire of the mind (anger) rising up to scorch, —the lips.
炙乾 to dry.
炙衣服 to dry clothes by the fire, or in an oven.
炙手 to warm the hands at a fire.
炙草 dried liquorice.
親炙 very intimate.

帙[4*] 1881
R. 質
C. *tytₛ*
H. *chʻitₛ, tʻitₛ*
F. *tiekₛ*
W. *die*
N. *sih, chih*
P. *chïˀ, ʿchï*
M. *szₛ, tieₛ*
Y. *tsêh, tieh*
Sz. *chïₛ, tieₛ*
K. *chil*
J. *djichi, chitsz*
A. *jêtₛ*
Entering Irregular.

A cloth or paper case for books (*see* 5385). A satchel or bag. An envelope; a numerative of despatches. Ten years.

卷帙 or 書帙 a portfolio for carrying papers.
公文一帙 one despatch.
不用開書帙 it will not avail me to open a book,—this will not distract me.

袟 1882

Same as 1881.

秩[4*] 1883
R. 質
C. *tytₛ*
H. *tʻitₛ*
F. *tik, tiek*
W. *dzai*
N. *djih*

Decorum; orderliness. Precedence; rank. A decade.

不知其秩 to lose all sense of decorum.
秩秩大猷 wisely arranged are the great plans.

秩[4*] 1883
P. *chï*[3]
M. *sz*, *ts'z*
Y. *tsêh*
Sz. *chï*
K. *chil*
J. *chitsz*, *djichi*
A. *trêt*
Entering Lower.

左右秩秩 right and left in an orderly manner,—of guests.
秩秩斯干 where the river banks curve gracefully.
秩秩德音 his virtuous fame spread far and near.
此秩然之序也 this is the proper order of precedence,—of clauses.
品秩 or 班秩 official rank or precedence.
序秩 or 秩次 series; order; rank.
祿秩 official salary.
秩滿爲令 at the end of his term of office he was made Magistrate.
顯秩 a distinguished post.
秩比提督 equal in rank to a *t'i tu* or provincial Commander-in-Chief.
鐫秩 or 貶秩 to reduce in rank.
以其秩殺之 he killed it as a matter of official duty.
開七秩 entered into his seventh decade.
散秩大臣 Assistant Chamberlain.

紩[1*] 1884
R. 質
See 秩扶 Entering Lower and Upper.

To stitch; to mend.
紩衣 to mend clothes.

帙 1885

Same as 1889.

砥[3] 1886
R. 紙 薺
C. *tai*
H. F. W. N. *ti*
P. *chï*, *ti*
K. *chi*
J. *tsz*, *tai*
A. *de*
Rising Upper.

A whetstone. To sharpen. To improve.
周道如砥 the road to Chou was like a whetstone,—for smoothness.
扔石砥子 to fling stone weights,—as an athletic exercise.
砥礪之資 the help of grinding and polishing,—as afforded by friends who point out our faults.
砥礪自修 or 砥行 to mend one's ways.

砥[3] 1886
中流砥柱 a rock in mid-stream,—unmoved under the most trying circumstances. The allusion is to the *Ti-chu* rock in the Yellow River, Honan.

祇[1] 1887
R. 支
See 胝 Even Upper.

To regard with awe. To happen; just now = 適. [To be distinguished from 祇 1086.]
祇敬 to venerate; to treat with respect.
祇領 or 祇承 to reverently receive,—as from the Emperor.
祇遵 to reverently obey.
祇候 to respectfully await.
祇謝 to respectfully thank.
人面祇今何處在 where are those faces now?

Read *chih*[3]. Only = 只.
祇自疵兮 you will only make yourself ill.
祇此 only this.
祇可 can only.
祇有一樣 there is only one kind.

秖[1] 1888
R. 支
See 之 Even Upper.

Ripening grain.
工夫秖及此 this is what he can accomplish.

紙[3] 1889
R. 紙 4.
F. *chai*
See 止 Rising Upper.

Slips of silk; also a paper made from silk floss, used for writing on; after A.D. 105, paper, said to have been invented by 蔡倫 Ts'ai Lun; *see* 3441. A document. Numerative of documents.
一刀紙 a quire of paper.
一張紙 a sheet of paper.
紙張 sheets of paper; paper in sheets.
紙張筆墨 paper, pen, and ink.

紙[3] 1889
每得片紙必畫 whenever he got hold of a bit of paper, he would draw on it.
紙傘 or 紙遮 paper umbrellas; kittysols.
紙扇 paper fans.
廢紙 waste paper.
紙花 paper, or artificial, flowers.
金銀紙 gold and silver paper,—imitation bullion burnt at religious ceremonies as an offering of money to the gods, to friends in purgatory, etc.
紙錢 square pieces of paper stamped with a dab of gold or silver, and used as in the last entry.
紙錁 paper ingots for religious purposes.
紙箔 sheets of coloured paper with gold-leaf pictures on them, as above.
紙帛 folded paper, with a band round it, to resemble pieces of silk, burnt in honour of Sages.
黃表紙 paper used in sacrifices. Holes are punched in it, and it is then supposed to resemble *cash*.
紙褙子 pasteboard. [褙 *pei*[4]: 釋名.]
失紙 a coarse brown paper.
高鹿紙 strong thick paper.
京院紙 a soft cottony paper sold in Canton.
毛邊紙 rice-straw paper, with rough edges.
毛頭紙 flax paper, rough edges.
白鷺紙 large white paper, best quality. Made of Broussonetia papyrifera.
涇縣榜紙 white glossy paper. Made of Broussonetia papyrifera.
川連紙 paper of bamboo fibre.
烏金紙 glossy paper, with gold spots on black ground.
紙劄 a general term for all kinds of things burnt in honour of the dead.
打紙牌 to play at cards.
丟紙 to throw down paper on the ground,—which earns a black mark at the public examinations.

紙[3]
1889

敬惜字紙 reverently spare written paper,—do not allow it to be trampled upon or put to any base use. Societies exist for the purpose of collecting all scraps of written paper found lying about in the street and reverently burning them in the roadside crematorium erected for that purpose.

紙裏頭包不住火 you can 't wrap fire in a paper parcel.

紙皮子 paper covers for books.

鎮紙 a small brass frame, used for flattening paper when writing. *See* 3456.

紙煤 a roll of twisted paper, which burns like tinder and is used to keep fire going for smokers; a spill.

紙上難成片語 not able to put two words together,—in composition.

一時爲之紙貴 for the moment raised the price of paper, —by the vast sale of his books.

遞紙 to hand in a document.

一紙書 one document, or letter.

一樣兩紙 a document in duplicate.

原告一張紙, 被告就要死 from the statement of the prosecutor, the accused must surely die.

被告一張紙, 兩下都有理 from the statement of the accused, both parties have right on their side.

紙板 the paper and printing of a book.

紙筋 paper pulp for strengthening mortar.

徒費紙劄 waste of paper,—as when writing rubbish.

胝[2]
1890
R. 支
C. ᶜch'i, ᶜtai
H. ⸢ch'i
F. ᶜchie
W. N. ᶜti, ᶜti
Y. ᶜti, ᶜti
K. chi
J. chi, shi
A. chi
Even Upper Irregular.

Hard skin on the hands or feet.

手胼足胝 horny hands and feet.

手肘成胝 hard lumps formed on my elbows,—from leaning on my study table.

褫[3]
1891
R. 紙
See 止
J. chi
A. tri
Rising Upper.

To embroider; to braid. Radical 204.

鍼褫 to do fancy needlework.

質[3*]
1892
R. 質 4. 貝
C. chêt, chi
H. chit, chi
F. cheik, chei
W. tsöe, tsz
N. tsih, tsz
P. ⸢schï, chï°
M. tsz꜀, tsz°
Y. tsêh, tsz
Sz. chï꜀, chï
K. chil, chi
J. shitsz, chi
A. chêt, chi
Entering and Sinking Upper.

Matter, as opposed to 氣 1064. Substance, or elements of which anything is composed; stuff; material; constitution. Disposition. Solid; real, as opposed to 文 12,633. To confront; to call as witness.

本無定質 have no fixed (or uniform) presentment,—as fire and water.

體質 the physical constitution of anything.

其質至美, 物不足以飾之 if the stuff itself is perfect, nothing can be used to ornament it,—you cannot gild refined gold. *See* 10,569.

上之質 of the best breed,—of dogs.

地質 underlying substance; constitution.

質有餘而文不足 material in abundance, but language inadequate to its expression, —of poetry.

白玉不彫質有餘也 white jade needs no carving, 'tis good enough of itself. *See* 2549.

氣質 matter informed by 氣; mental and moral characteristics; disposition.

聞他氣質不好 hearing that his disposition was not a good one.

品質 ingredients, as of gunpowder; a man's standard of excellence, moral and intellectual.

器具質而潔 plates and dishes simple but clean.

良質 good stuff; a good disposition.

性質直 an honest, straightforward disposition.

好姿質 having excellent natural gifts; fascinating.

質[3*]
1892

質勝文則野 where the solid is in excess of the ornamental, we have rusticity.

君子質而已矣 in the superior man it is only the substantial qualities that are wanted.

質樸 plain; simple; natural; unaffected.

質實 simple and sincere. Also used as a heading for the collection of "original sources" or "parallel passages" given with the commentaries upon poems.

質成 to come to terms; to settle differences.

質明 by next morning; openly confronted.

對質 to confront,—as prosecutor and accused, who are allowed to question each other.

質訊 to examine when both parties are present.

質對 same as last entry, but more used in the sense of to compare, to check, to tally, etc.

質證 to give evidence.

質問 to question in court.

質斷 or 質審 to confront and decide between.

質錢 to exchange for money.

質諸鬼神 he calls spiritual beings to witness,—to the rectitude of his conduct.

伏質 to come to the scaffold.

Read *chih*[4]. A pledge; a hostage; to pawn. An introductory present.

信質 an earnest; a pledge of good faith.

奪取一地爲質 to seize a place as a guarantee.

交質 to exchange hostages.

質當 or 質庫 or 質舖 a licensed pawn-shop. The single character 質 is often painted on a huge scale outside these shops to advertise the business within. *See* 10,721 and 12,825.

質借 to hypothecate.

質押 a pledge.

質[3*] 1892
出疆必載質 when crossing the boundary of his State, he always had with him the introductory present,—to the ruler of the State he visited.
傳質 (or 委質) 爲臣 to hand in the introductory present and become minister of a State.
劫質其母 carried off, and held to ransom, his mother.

質 1893
Same as 1892.

劕[4*] 1894
R. 貨質
See 郅
Entering and SinkingUpper.
A pawn-ticket.
劕劑 a ticket taken from a book, leaving the counterfoil.

懫 1895
Same as 1927.

躓[4] 1896
R. 貨
See 志
J. *chi*
A. *chêt, tri*
SinkingUpper.
To stumble.
躓蹶 to stumble and fall.
前人躓後人警 the man ahead stumbles, and the man behind takes warning.

鑕[14*] 1897
R. 質
See 質
Entering Upper.
An axe; a hatchet. An anvil.
斧鑕 an executioner's axe.

穉 1898
Same as 1871.

穉 1899
Same as 1871.

峙[3] 1900
R. 紙
C. *chi²*, *shi²*
F. *sei²*
W. *ʿdz*, *zz²*
N. *ʿdzi*
P. *shï³*, *chï³*
M. *sz³*
Y. *sz³*
Sz. *shï³*, *chï³*
K. *chʿi*
J. *chi*, *dji*
A. *tri*
Rising Lower Irregular.
A peak. To pile up; to store up. *See* 8771.
峙立不搖 firm and unmoved.
供峙 to prepare stores.
以峙其糧 so as to lay up stores of provisions.

庤[3] 1901
R. 紙
F. *sei²*
See 峙
J. *chi*, *dji*
Rising Irregular.
To keep in stock; to have ready.
庤乃錢鎛 mattocks and hoes all ready.

畤[3] 1902
R. 紙
See 止
Rising Upper.
Name of a place where the 五帝 Five Emperors were worshipped.

痔[4] 1903
R. 紙
H. *chʿi³*
N. *dzi*
See 雉
Rising Lower.
Piles.
外痔 and 內痔 external and internal piles, respectively.
痔瘡 bleeding piles.
穿腸痔 fistula in ano.
男子十人九痔 nine men out of ten suffer from piles. *See* 8629.

儲[4] 1904
R. 紙
See 峙
A. *chi*, *tsi*
Rising Lower.
To store up.
儲峙 to lay up in readiness,—as stores.

徥 1905
Same as 1904.

滯[4] 1906
R. 霽
C. *chai*
H. *chʿe*, *che*
F. *tei*
To impede; to obstruct. Stoppage; stagnation; dilatoriness.
滯礙 or 滯隔 to obstruct; to hinder.

滯[4] 1906
W. *dzi*
N. *djï*
P. *chï*
M. *tsʿz*
Y. *tsz*, *tsʿz*
Sz. *chï*, *chʿï*
K. *chʿe*
J. *tei*, *tai*
A. *tre*
Sinking Lower.
滯住 impeded; restrained.
阻滯 to hinder the progress of.
滯流 to impede the course of a river.
滯病 or 凝滯 constipation.
氣滯 stoppage of the vital fluid.
消滯 to get rid of an obstruction,—as in the digestive organs.
滯運 to interfere with the prosperity of.
留滯他鄉 to be detained away from home.
是何濡滯也 how dilatory and lingering!
五重滯 the "five grave hindrances,"—a series of moral imperfections, as follows:—貪 cupidity; 嗔 anger; 癡 foolishness; 慢 irreverence; 疑 doubts. Sanskrit: *pantcha klés'a*.
滯貨 unsaleable goods.

拓 1907
Same as 1914 or 11,366.

跮[14*] 1908
R. 陌
C. *chek*
F. *cheik*
W. *tsi*
N. *tsih*
P. *chï³*
M. *tsz*
Y. *chiei³*
K. *chʿök*
J. *seki*, *shaku*
A. *chik*
Entering Upper.
The sole of the foot. Used for 1915.
跮足下 to tread under foot.
鷄跮 a fowl's foot.
盜跮 a famous brigand, in reference to whose alleged interview with Confucius a spurious chapter was added to the works of Chuang Tzŭ.
盜跮死利於東陵之上 Robber Chih died for gain upon the Tung-ling range.

彘[4] 1909
R. 霽
C. *chi*
H. *ʿchʿi*
F. *tei*
W. *ʿdzi*
N. *djï*
P. *chï*
M. *tsz*
Y. *tsz*
Sz. *chï*
K. *chʿe*
J. *tei*, *tai*
A. *tre*
SinkingUpper.
Swine.
二母彘 two brood sows.
野彘 a wild boar.
狗彘食 *shih²* 人食 (*ssŭ⁴*) dogs and swine eat the food of men.

制[4] 1910
R. 霽
C. *chai*
See 製 Sinking Upper.

To restrain; to govern. Laws; regulations. To limit. A limit of time. To make; to prepare. *See* 1845, 10,904.

禁制 to prohibit.
制度 to govern; to keep in order; organisation; polity.
你制不了我那兒去 you can do nothing to me.
制法 or **制令** laws; orders; rules.
節制 a regulation; a by-law.
國制 the government of the country.
國將亡必多制 the fall of a nation is preceded by a period of over-legislation.
制地 the Court; the seat of government.
制書 an Imperial command.
帝皇制曰 the Emperor commands as follows.
立法無二制 the law is uniform,—for rich and poor alike.
品制 the etiquette of the Court; a person's moral and intellectual standard in the eyes of the world.
監制 to restrain; to set a limit.
洋行之設並無限制 there are no restrictions upon the opening of foreign hongs.
不能不示以限制 it is impossible not to have restrictions attached.
自制 self-restraint.
自制不住 could not control himself.
定制 a fixed or authorised standard.
受制于 to be in subjection to.....
先發制人 he who strikes first gets the mastery.
後發制於人 he who strikes second is mastered.
臨朝稱制 (the empress) assumed the reins of government. *See* 648.
服制 or **遵制成服** to put on the regulation mourning.
制服 three years' mourning. Also, to subject; to reduce to obedience.

制[4] 1910

守制 keeping the limit,—three years nominally, 27 months actually,—of mourning for a parent. This phrase is written, or **制** only, on the mourner's card.
守制思親 in mourning for a parent,—a phrase written on doors.
制中 in mourning,—as above.
士制死 the officer dies at the command of his sovereign.
制臺 the colloquial title of a **總督** Governor-General. *See* 12,010.
制軍 the official designation of the above.
兩制 an official who is both a **翰林** Han-lin and a **中書** Secretary to the Grand Secretariat.
制彼裳衣 preparing our clothes for us.
金制木 metal overpowers wood,—by cutting it.
體制 the constitution, as of a State; the personal standard up to which a man unconsciously lives; prestige.
不踰前制 he did not improve on his earlier efforts.
制錢 small cash, as opposed to the large cash used in Peking.
制敵 to conquer an enemy.
制勝 to work for one's success; to take measures for winning.
制藝 literary essays.

製[4] 1911
R. 霽
C. *chai*
H. *chi*, *che*
F. *chie*
W. *tsi*
N. } *chï*
P. }
M. } *tsz*
Y. }
Sz. *chï*
K. *che*
J. *sei*
A. *che*
Sinking Upper.

To cut out; to fashion; to make. To compound, as drugs.

製造 to manufacture.
美製 of an elegant cut or fashion.
好製法 a capital way of making up a medicine.
製藥 to compound medicines.
御製 Imperially executed,—of a work produced under instructions from the Throne.
狸製 a fox-skin garment.
大明成化年製 made in the reign Ch'êng Hua of the Ming dynasty,—as porcelain.
監製 to superintend the manufacture; "our own make."

鱴[4] 1912
R. 霽
See 製 Sinking Upper.

Name of a fish.

墡[1*] 1913
R. 限
See 墡 Entering Upper.

The foundation of a wall.

高墡城 a place in Shensi, near Hsi-an Fu, noted for a battle.

摭[4*] 1914
R. 陌藥
C. *chek*
H. *chit*
F. *chia*?
W. *ʿtsi*
N. *tsih*, *ʿchö*, v. *ʿtso*
P. *chï*?
M. *tsz*
Y. *ʿchie*, *chie*?
K. *chök*
J. *seki*, *shaku*
A. *chik*
Entering Upper.

To take up; to gather together. To improve.

摭其事來告 took the matter up and laid a formal plaint.
摭拾遺文 to restore corrupt texts by collation.
摭取 to take; to seize; to plagiarise; to take a rubbing.
摭本 a rubbing,—of an engraved stone.
開摭 to be prosperous.
文氣開摭 his style improves.
摭落 to fail in one's undertakings.

蹠[1*] 1915
R. 陌
See 跖 Entering Upper.

To tread on; to follow. The sole of the foot. Used with **跖** 1908.

自無蹠有 from non-existence to pass into existence.

豸 1916

See 245.

鷹 1917

Same as 245.

志[4] 1918
R. 寘
C. }
H. } *chi*
F. *chei*
W. }
N. } *tsz*
P. *chï*
M. }
Y. } *tsz*

Will; resolution; determination; fixity of purpose. Ambition; desires; emotions; feelings. Aim; scope. Annals; topographies; *see* 1922. Used with 1919. *See* 9918, 11,366.

志意 or **心志** will; purpose; intention.

志[4]

1918
Sz. *chi*
K. *chi*
J. *shi*
A. *chi*
Sinking Upper.

持其志 keep firm the will.
女兒志不可奪 the girl's resolution was not to be shaken.
無志之人 a man of no purpose.
有志者事竟成 be resolved, and the thing is done = where there's a will, there's a way.
志於此 bent upon this.
大志 great resolution; lofty aims.
事業要好只在志氣 for business to prosper, all depends upon determination.
有志吃志，無志吃力 if a man has resolution, he can live by it; if not, he must live by the toil of his hands.
志士 the determined scholar.
有志不在年高 resolution has nothing to do with length of years.
何足展吾志 how does this give me scope for my ambition?
窮志氣 the spirit of resolution and independence by which a man gets on, without favour and without injuring others, by his own unaided efforts.
無志空長百歲 without resolution one vainly lives to a hundred years.
上成其志 the Emperor granted his wish.
用志不分乃凝於神 excessive concentration in one direction leads to a stiffening of the mental faculties.
志氣不墜 his courage did not fail.
志向 the direction or bent of purpose; ambition.
志弱 wanting in purpose.
志量高 of lofty aspirations; ambitious.
適志而爲 to act according to one's fancies.
自喻適志與 conscious of following my own fancies.
平生志願今日獲從 I have to-day realised the wish of my life.
得志 to realise one's wishes.
賢郎得志 your son is very ambitious, or bent upon succeeding.

志[4]

1918

似訴平生不得志 as though telling the tale of an unsuccessful life.
不滿志 not satisfied.
謂人失志，如涸轍之鮒 of a man who has failed in life we say, He is like a fish out of water,—*lit.* a fish in a dry rut.
百志 all one's aims.
不以辭害志 not to let the wording interfere with the value of the meaning.
其詞具見漢志 the phraseology is all after the style of the Han dynasty.
神志惛憒 not quite clear in his head.
三國志 the Annals of the Three Kingdoms.
上海縣志 the official guide-book of the Shanghai District.
腰有紫志 she had a purple spot at her waist.

痣[4]

1919
R. 疐
N. *tsi*
See 志 SinkingUpper.

Spots on the body; moles.

面痣 spots on the face; freckles.
痣鬚 the hairs growing from a mole.
痣記 characteristic marks upon a person's body.

恙[4]

1920
R. 疐
See 志 SinkingUpper.

A kind of medicine.

遠恙 the roots of *Polygala tenuifolia* and *P. sibirica* used in fevers.

覘[4]

1921
R. 疐
See 志 SinkingUpper.

To examine; to inspect.

誌[4]

1922
R. 疐
See 志 Sinking Upper.

To remember; to take note of; to record. Annals; topographical and historical records published by the government; *see* 1918. Used with 1919.

誌念 to keep in mind.

誌[4]

1922

多學而誌之 to learn much and remember it.
處處誌之 he noted every place as he went along,—so as to know his way back.
水誌 the water-mark, or register, according to which a lock (*see* 204) is managed.
誌文 or 誌書 records; annals.
誌銘 to carve an inscription on stone.
墓誌 the inscription on a tomb.
自誌其墓 he wrote his own epitaph.
誌乘 (*shêng*[4]) the topography or history of a place.
以誌而不朽 in order to preserve the record for ever.
誌慶 to record or signify one's congratulations.

銘[4]

1923
R. 疐
See 志 SinkingUpper.

To record; to engrave.

銘銘 to engrave a record on stone.
銘于五內 it is engraved on my five viscera,—on my heart.

夂[3]

1924
R. 支
See 制 Even Upper.

To step forwards. Radical 34.

觶[4]

1925
R. 疐支
See 志
K. *chi*, *ch'i*
SinkingUpper.

A goblet with a wide lip, narrower waist, and bulging out below, sometimes with a cover.

舉觶 to raise the goblet,—to drink.

疐[4]

1926
R. 疐靁
C. *ch'i*
H. *ti*[3]
F. *t'ei*[3]
W. *t'i*[3], *'tsz*
N. *chï*
P. *chï*
M. *tsz*
Y. *sz*
Sz. *chï*
K. *ch'i*, *ch'e*
J. } *chi*
A. }
SinkingUpper.

Hindered; embarrassed. Used for 1896.

狼跋其胡，載疐其尾 the wolf springs forward on his dewlap, or trips backward over his tail.
跋前疐後 to be able either to advance or retreat,—as explained by the preceding entry.

Read *ti*[4]. The stem of a fruit.

憶[4] 1927
R. 眞
See 致 Sinking Upper.

Angry; resentful. To hate. To desist.

身有所忿憶 if a man be angry.
叨憶日欽 he daily honoured the covetous and cruel.

晢[4] 1928
R. 雲 屑
See 淅
A. *chiet* Sinking and Entering Upper.

The light of the stars.

明星晢晢 how brightly the stars twinkle.

Read *chê*[1*]. To illumine; to make clear.

昭晢 to brighten up; to illumine.
縷晢呈明 to hand in a clearly-drawn statement.

晰 1929

Same as 1928.

晳[4] 1930
R. 雲
See 制帶
A. *tre* Sinking Upper.

Bright eyes. To get a glimpse of.

羈[4*] 1931
R. 緝
K. *ch'ip*
J. *chū*
A. *chêp* Entering Upper.

To fetter a horse. A shackle.

天脫羈羈 God has released us from our earthly bonds.

磔[2*] 1931*a* Entering Upper.

To cut open, as formerly done to corpses of murderers, for which 棄市 was substituted under the Emperor 景帝 of the Han dynasty.

寸磔之 hacked him to pieces.
磔數州 put several Districts to the sword.
磔格鉤輈 gibberish; the call of the partridge.

痴 1932

踟[2] 1933
R. 支
C. *ch'i*
H. *ch'i*
F. *ti*, *ti*, *t'i*, *t'i*
W. *dz*, *dji*
P. *ch'ï*, *ch'ï*
M. *ts'z*
K. *chi*
J. *chi*, *dji*
A. *tri* Even Upper and Lower.

CH'IH.

Same as 1966.

Undecided; embarrassed.

踟躕 in a state of indecision; not knowing what course to take.

差 1934

See 196.

齜 1935

See 11,777.

侈[3] 1936
R. 紙
C. *ch'i*
H. *ch'i*, *ch'a*
F. *ch'ie*, *ch'ia*
W. *ts'z*
N. *ch'ï*
P. *ch'i*
M. *ts'z*
Y. *ts'z*
Sz. *ch'ï*
K. *ch'i*
J. *shi*, *sha*
A. *hsi* Rising Upper.

Extravagant; lavish. To exaggerate.

奢侈 extravagant in spending.
奢侈繁華 extravagant and making a great show.
侈用 lavish outlay.
侈談 or 侈言 wild, or exaggerated talk.
哆兮侈兮 the appearance of the stars,—small and widely extended.
侈兵 to collect a large army.

姼[1.3] 1937
R. 支 紙
See 時是侈 Even and Rising Lower and Upper.

A pretty and wanton woman.

姑姼 a seductive, fascinating girl.

Read *shih*[2.3] or *t'o*[3]. A deceased parent.

父姼 and 母姼 a deceased father and mother.

恀[2] 1938
R. 紙
See 侈 Rising Upper.

To cling to, as a child to its mother.

怙恀 to rely on.

睋[1] 1939
R. 支
See 鴟
A. *chi* Even Upper.

Eyes diseased and dim.

兩目睋昏頭雪白 his eyes dim and his hair as white as snow.

誃[2] 1940
R. 紙
See 侈 Rising Upper.

To separate. To spread out.

誃別 separated,—as friends.

趍[2] 1941
R. 支
See 遲 Even Lower.

To move rapidly.

趍趙 for a long time.
不趍 ere long.

飭[4*] 1942
R. 職
C. *shik*
H. *shit*
See 敕
A. *sïk* Entering Upper.

To order; to command; to get ready. Carefully; diligently.

飭行 or 飭令 to issue orders.
飭屬遵照 to instruct subordinates to act accordingly.
嚴飭 to strictly charge.
仰飭 I would beg you to order.
飭知 to make known to subordinates.
恭錄飭知 has been reverently copied for your information,—as an Imperial decree.
飭賜 to order the bestowal of.
飭察 to order an investigation.
飭差 to give orders to the runners.
飭補 to order to fill a vacancy; to appoint to.
整飭地方 to keep a district in order.
飭力以長 *chang*[3] 地財 to make great efforts to increase the produce of the soil.
戎車既飭 the war-carriages had been made ready.
飭承 to direct a subordinate to take in hand.
飭吊 to direct the attendance of.
飭調 to instruct to proceed to a post.

飭 4* 1942

飭交 to order delivery of.
飭卽 orders were forthwith given.
飭催 to urge.
申飭 to reprimand.
飭傳 to cause to be summoned.
飭下 to direct,—of the Emperor.
飭派 to despatch.
飭司 to instruct the Provincial Commissioners.
飭查 to order examination as to....
飭拿 or 飭捕 to order the arrest of.
飭據 to give instructions and receive a report in reply.
飭發 to send..... with instructions.
飭遵 to give orders for the guidance of.
飭辦 to order to act.

Read *shih*1*. Used with 飾 9907. *See* 3639.

不飭 unclean; (*fig.*) peculation.
晚節不飭 became dirty in his old age.

勅 49 1943
R. 職
C. *ch'ik*
H. *ch'it*
F. *t'eik*
W. *ts'i*
N. *ts'ih*
P. *ch'i*³
M. *ts'z*
Y. *ts'êh*
Sz. *ch'i*
K. *ch'ik*
J. *chiki, choku*
A. *săk*
Entering Upper.

Imperial commands. *See* 1010.

勅旨 an Imperial mandate; by Imperial order.
勅封 appointed by Imperial command.
誥勅 or 勅書 (entitles the holder to use 欽命) credentials; letters patent.
勅賜 bestowed by order of the Emperor.
勅贈 Imperial orders to bestow honours on an officer's dead parents.
勅令符 charms bearing the divine commands of the god.
勅命 the patent by which titles of honour are conferred by the Emperor, from the 6th to the 9th ranks inclusive.
勅造 founded by Imperial order.
勅下 to lay commands on,—of the Emperor.
勅朱 an Imperial written order.

敕 1944 Same as 1943.

勑 1945 Same as 1943.

鶒 1946 Same as 2012.

叱 48 1947
R. 質
C. *ch'ik*
H. *ch'it*
F. *ch'eik*
W. *ts'i*
N. *ts'ih*
P. *ch'i*³
M. *ts'z*, *ts'ê*, *ts'ê*³
Y. *ts'êh*
Sz. *ch'i*
K. *chïl*
J. *shitsz*
A. *t'ĕt*
Entering Upper.

To hoot at; to revile.

叱狗 to drive away a dog.
叱罵 or 呼叱辱罵 to rail at; to revile.
訶叱 to breathe hard; to speak loud.
煩爲叱名致候 kindly mention my name and present my compliments.
叱怪 to vent one's astonishment.
叱咤 to make loud and threatening noises.

喫 17 1948
R. 錫
C. *yak*₀
H. *ngat*
F. *k'eik*
W. *c'i*
N. *c'ih*
P. *ch'i*
M. } *ch'i*
Y. }
Sz. *ch'i*
K. *kik*
J. *keki, kiaku*
A. *k'ik, k'iet*
Entering Upper Irregular.

To eat; to drink; to swallow. To take, at *wei-ch'i* or chess. To suffer. *See* 1949, 9971, 6869.

喫食 or 喫口 (or 的) 東西 provisions; eatables.
喫飯 to eat rice,—to take a meal.
靠天喫飯 trusting to God for daily food.
好喫不好喫 is it good to eat?
喫不得 it is uneatable. Also, at chess, etc., "you can't take that piece," in which the character 喫 (= I'll eat you!) stands for "Check!" = Persian *shah*, and may have been colloquialised from 食 which in Cantonese would be *shik*.
再擱三天就喫不得 in three days more it won't be good to eat.
原來是喫得的 why, it is good to eat!
再喫, 我喫不下去咯 I really can't eat any more.
喫飽了 I have eaten a bellyful.
被我們生喫了 was eaten alive by us.

喫 17 1948

喫了早起無那晚夕 having eaten in the morning, there is nothing in the evening,—living from hand to mouth.
又不是喫人的虎 besides he isn't a tiger to eat people.
這個藥難喫 this medicine is nasty to take.
我喫不過你 I can't eat more than you.
中國菜我喫不來 I can't eat Chinese food.
我喫不起 I can't afford to eat it.
你說話太重, 我喫不起 your language is too strong, I can't stand it.
多喫就要喫傷肚子 if you eat too much you will injure your internals.
那一隻船喫多少水 how much water does that ship draw?
這樣紙喫墨不喫墨 does this paper eat ink?—does the ink *run* on this paper? *See* 8022.
喫酒 to drink wine.
喫茶 to drink tea.
喫烟 to swallow smoke,—to smoke opium or tobacco.
喫玩 (or 耍) 烟 to smoke an occasional pipe,—usually of opium.
他喫進去了一個蟲子 he has swallowed an insect.
喫飯館子 a restaurant.
喫館子飯 to be employed in a restaurant.
喫穿 food and clothing.
喫春酒 to drink spring wine,—the New Year's festivities.
怕喫笑 afraid of being laughed at.
喫不了的兜着走 to carry away what one cannot eat. Used in abuse, somewhat as "and take the balance along with you."
喫嫫嫫兒 to take the breast.
喫不尅化 cannot digest it.
喫風 to get the breeze,—of the situation of a room.

喫[1*] 1948

喫疼 to suffer pain.
喫驚 to be frightened.
喫喝嫖賭 dissipation.
喫米大蟲 a consumer; a Buddhist priest.
喫十方的 a priest.
喫晌午飯 to have one's midday meal.
喫一頓挨一頓 to live from hand to mouth.
喫齋 to fast.
喫苦 to endure hardship.
喫虧 to suffer loss; to get the worst of it.
喫啞吧虧 to make no ado over one's troubles; to have nothing to say for oneself; to be "shut up."
喫眼前虧 to receive obvious or patent injury,—as when fighting although overmatched.
喫麵 or 喫壽麵 to eat birthday vermicelli.
喫我一鈀 to get a taste of my rake. *See* 1949.
喫怕了 to have eaten so much of something that one gets tired of it.
喫不住 unable to keep it down, —to be annoyed or ruffled.

吃[1*] 1949

R. 物
C. *hek* ᶜ*ch'i*, *hêt*, *yak*₀
H. *ngiet*, *ngat*
F. *k'eik*, *k'ih*, *ngeik*
W. ᶜ*i*
N. *c'ih*, *c'üoh*
P. ᶜ*ch'ï*
M. *ch'i*
Y. *ch'yk*
Sz. *ch'i*, *ch'ï*
K. *kïl*, *hïl*
J. *kitsz*
A. *ngêt*
Entering Upper.

To stammer. Commonly used for 1948 in all its senses.

口吃 (*ch'ih*⁴ or *ko*²*) to stammer.
口吃不言 hesitating in speech.
楊雄口吃 Yang Hsiung stammered.
吃舌 to have an impediment in one's speech.
昌爲人吃 Ch'ang had an impediment in his speech.
吃吃 (*ch'i*⁴ *ch'i*⁴) smiling.
吃吃叱叱 to titter; to giggle.
吃菜 to eat food, especially, that part of a meal which is not the staple. *See* 1948.
一年吃蛇咬,三年怕草索 one year bitten by a snake, three years afraid of grass ropes,—*i.e.* of anything that looks like a snake.

吃[1*] 1949

吃力 requiring strength; difficult.
吃辛吃苦 to suffer trouble and vexation.
吃我一刀 take that (blow) from my sword. *See* 1948.
吃他看不過 was intolerably stared at by her.
吃水 to drink; to draw water, as a ship.
後來有錯兒我吃不住 in case of any mistake, I can't take the blame.
總找那不吃柱的地方 be sure to get a place free from obstruction by a pillar,—as in a theatre.
吃膩了 to have eaten till one has a loathing for food.
吃個毛栗子 to have "a knuckler" on the head.
吃個蠔屁股 to be chucked under the chin.
吃不楞登 = rub-a-dub, of a drum.
見吃 *see* 1671.

蚩[1] 1950

R. 支
See 痴
J. *shi*
A. *hsi*
Even Upper.

A worm. Stupid; ignorant; unrefined. To despise.

蚩民 the "common people"; the "lower classes"; the "great unwashed"; the masses.
氓之蚩蚩 a simple-looking lad you were.
蚩眩 stupid and confused.
妍蚩自見 (*hsien*⁴) the clever and the stupid naturally show themselves as such.
蚩尤惟始作亂 Ch'ih Yu was the first to produce disorder. —He was a legendary rebel who fought against and was vanquished by the Yellow Emperor.
蚩尤旗 a Ch'ih Yu banner,— a comet, supposed to foretell war.

嗤[1] 1951

R. 支
See 痴
A. *hsi*
Even Upper.

To laugh. [Commonly written as below.]

嗤笑 to laugh.
含嗤 to smile.
時人嗤之 the men of the day laughed at him,—for his odd dress.

嗤[1] 1951

自嗤 to laugh at oneself.
見嗤於鬼 to be laughed at by a devil.
但爲後人嗤 a mere laughing-stock to posterity. *See* 13,099.

媸[1] 1952

R. 支
See 痴
A. *hsi*
Even Upper.

An ugly woman.

媸奴 an old crone.
妍媸好惡 (*hao*⁴ *wu*⁴) to love the handsome and hate the ugly.
妍媸亦頗辨之 he discussed their respective merits.
媸皮裹妍骨 beautiful bones in an ugly skin,—a beautiful soul under a rough exterior.

貍[1] 1953

R. 豸
See 貍
Even Upper.

A kind of dog.

獾貍 a hound with long shaggy hair.

匙 1954

See 9941.

篪[2] 1955

R. 竹
C. ˩*ch'i*
H. ˩*ch'i*
F. ˩*tie*
W. *dzi*
P. *ch'ï*
M. } *ts'z*
Y. }
Sz. *ch'ï*
K. *chi*
J. *chi*, *dji*
A. *tri*
Even Lower.

A bamboo flute with seven holes. *See* 4830.

褫[2] 1956

R. 衣
C. ᶜ*chi*, ˩*ch'i*, *ch'ik*
H. ᶜ*t'i*
F. *t'ae*², *tae*²
W. ˩*ts'z*, *ts'i*₃, ˩*di*
N. ˩*ch'ï*, ᶜ*ch'ï*
P. ˩*ch'ï*, ᶜ*ch'ï*, ˩*ch'ï*
M. ᶜ*ts'z*, ˩*ts'z*
Y. ˩*ts'z*
K. *ch'i*
J. *chi*
A. ˩*tri*
Even Rising, and Sinking Irregular.

To undress. To strip off.

褫脫 to take off,—as clothes.
褫革頂翎 to deprive of button and peacock's feather.
褫去衣頂 to deprive of robes and button,—to cashier.
極禮而褫 (*chih*⁴) he laid aside (his honours and insignia) with all decorum.
三褫 a system of triplicate sentences passed in capital cases in order to give the Emperor time to reflect. Introduced under the T'ang dynasty.
褫氈 thick felt for sleeping on.

治 1957

See 1845.

笞[1] 1958
R. 支
See 痴
A. *hsui*
Even Upper.

To beat with the bamboo; the light bamboo (as opposed to 杖 426), of which there are five degrees, ranging from 10 to 50 blows.

笞責 to punish by bambooing.
笞五十 fifty blows with the light bamboo.
笞杖 the light and the heavy bamboo,—instruments for flogging.
笞臀 to flog on the buttocks.
捶笞 to beat; to flog.

齝 1959

Same as 2016.

祉 1960

See 1840.

耻 1961

Same as 1999.

斥[4*] 1962
R. 陌
C. *ch'ik*
H. *ch'it*
F. *ch'eik*
W. *ts'i*
N. *ts'ih*
P. *ch'i*
M. *ts'z*
Y. *ts'êh*
Sz. *ch'i*
K. *ch'ök*
J. *seki, shaku*
A. *hsik*
Entering Upper.

To drive out; to expel. To scold; to blame; to abuse. To indicate. Salt land in the east.

斥逐 or 屏斥 to drive out; to send away.
斥放 to dismiss.
揮斥 without restraint; to motion one off.
斥革 to deprive of rank or official position.
面斥 to speak severely to.
斥罵 to revile; to curse.
斥責 to reprimand and punish.
賊匪充斥 the rebels were very numerous.
不斥所格何物 not to indicate what things one is investigating.
斥候 ordering (petitioner) to wait,—until the reply is ready. Also, a watch-tower.

斥[4*] 1962

斥釋 to dismiss,—as from a court of justice.
斥退 to dismiss or eject.
海濱廣斥 wide tracts of salt land near the sea.
斥鷃 a bird resembling the quail.

幟[4] 1963
R. 巾
N. *tsz*
M. *tsz*,
See 翅
K. *ch'i*
J. *shi*
A. *hsi*
Sinking Upper.

A long narrow flag or pennon.

旗幟 flags and pennons.
奪幟 to seize the flag,—as by the winning boat at the Dragon Festival races; hence, to win.
拔幟 to pull up the flag,—planted by the enemy; to conquer.
拔趙幟易漢幟 to pull up the Chao banner and substitute the (victorious) Han banner; to disguise oneself as a woman.
錦幟 an embroidered pennon.
自立一幟 to set up one's own banner,—of independence.
僞立白幟請降 falsely exhibited a white flag, in token of their intention to surrender.

熾 1964

Same as 1963.

熾[4] 1965
R. 火
C. *ch'i*
H. *chi*
F. *ch'ie*
W. *tsz*
N. *tsz*
P. *ch'i, chï*
M. *tsz*,
Y. *tsêh, tsz*
Sz. *ch'i, chi*
K. *ch'i*
J. *shi*
A. *hsi*
Sinking Upper.

The blaze of fire; to burn. To illumine; illustrious. Numerous.

炎熾 in a blaze.
熾炭 to burn charcoal.
以油救火,愈撲愈熾 like putting out fire with oil, the more you throw on the more it burns.
孔熾 all ablaze,—with rebellion.
熾起 to blaze up. Also used of the fire of passion.
勢熾 of blazing power,—like fire.
俾爾昌而熾 may (the gods) make you grandly prosperous.

癡[1] 1966
R. 支
C. H. F. *ch'i*
W. *ts'z*
N. P. *ch'i*
M. Y. *ts'z*
Sz. *ch'i*
K. *ch'i*
J. *chi*
A. *si (shi)*
Even Upper.

Stupid; foolish. Doting; lustful.

癡子 a simpleton.
癡獃 or 癡呆 or 癡傻 or 癡愚 doltish; foolish.
癡癡呆呆討個飽 fools get enough to eat,—while rogues starve.
癡漢不會饒人 fools never know how to be merciful.
癡心妄想 foolish exaggerated hopes.
不癡不聾,曷作阿家翁 not a fool and not deaf, how is such a one to be head of a family?—in which position he will have much to ignore.
癡頭癡腦 stupid-looking; heavy.
癡迷 besotted; stupefied.
癡狂 mad about; cracked; extravagant in behaviour.
癡纏 bound up in; devoted to; doting on.
書癡 mad about books; a bibliomaniac. *See* 5002.
癡情子 a votary of passion; a debauchee.
癡想 vain thoughts; lost in thought.
癡處 a fault; a failing.
癡頑 dulness; vanity.
癡蠢 dull.
癡病 idiocy.
發癡病 to be idiotic.
癡氣 half-wittedness.

赤[4*] 1967
R. 赤
C. *ch'ik, ch'ek*
H. *ch'ak*
F. *ch'eik, ch'iah*
W. *ts'i*
N. *ch'êh, ts'ih*
P. *ch'i*
M. *ts'z*
Y. *ts'êh*
Sz. *ch'i*
K. *chök*
J. *seki, shaku*
A. *hsik*
Entering Upper.

Red. Fire; hot. Naked; bare. Pure; trustworthy. Radical 155.

莫赤匪狐 nothing red is seen but foxes.
赤金 the red metal,—copper; sometimes used for gold.
足赤 pure gold.
赤糖 brown sugar.
赤木 sapan wood.
赤痢 or 赤白痢 dysentery; hemorrhage from the bowels.
臉上一紅一赤 his face turned from red to crimson.
赤土國 an old name for Siam.
六赤 to throw aces and fours, which are marked in red on Chinese dice; a name for dice.

赤[4] 1967

窘赤 to throw no reds (at dice); to be unlucky.
赤帝 or 赤神 the God of Fire.
赤日當空 a fiery sun in a cloudless sky.
赤日 a red-hot day.
赤道 the equator. *See* 5124.
赤子 a baby; the "children," *i.e.* the people.
赤身 or 赤體 with bare body; naked.
赤剎剎 or 赤條條的 stark naked.
赤光 bare; stripped; naked.
赤手 or 赤手空掌的 empty-handed.
赤脚 bare-footed.
赤地 bare, waste land.
赤吾族 to exterminate my race.
赤心 a heart with blood in it,—compassionate. *See* 618.
赤膽 a full-blooded gall,—courageous; brave.
赤貧 absolutely destitute.
赤憑 substantial proof.
赤縣 an old name for China.
赤縣新秋夜 on an early autumn night in China.
赤呢 a Mahommedan name for China.
赤城 red rampart,—a mountain in Chehkiang.
赤城霞起而建標 the Red Rampart rises like a red cloud and forms a beacon.
赤鄂衍那 an ancient province and city of Tukhâra, the present Chaganian.
赤沙澳 Breaker Point, near Swatow.
赤眼魚 a species of lenciscus (*Squaliobarbus curriculus*).
赤嘴鳥 the blue tree-pie (*Urocissa sinensis*).

瓻[1] 1968
R. 支
See 絺
Even Upper.

A large jar for holding spirits.

絺[1] 1969
R. 支
C. *hei*
H. / F. / *hi*
W. *ts'z*
N. *ch'i*
P. *ch'i*
M. *ts'z*
K. *ch'i*
J. *chi*
A. *hi, si (shi)*
Even Upper.

The fine fibres of *Dolichos bulbosus*. Grass-cloth.
絺葛布 fine linen.
黼黻絺繡 embroidered with the axe and 弫; *see* 3630, 3702.
絺綌 fine and coarse linen.

摛 1970

See 6896.

瞝[1] 1971
R. 支
See 螭 (in its sound *c.ch'i*)
Even Lower.

To examine seriatim.

糍[1] 1972
R. 支
See 離
Even Lower.

To stick; sticky.
糍得實 it sticks tight.
糍膠 birdlime.
糍鳥 to catch birds with birdlime.
糍竿 a limed pole for catching "scissor-grinders," etc.
糍脚 to sponge on people.

螭[1] 1973
R. 支
C. *c.ch'i, ≤li*
H. *≤mi*
F. *≤lie*
W. *≤li*
N. *ch'i*
P. *c.ch'i, ≤li*
M. *c.ts'z*
Y. *c.ts'z*
Sz. *c.ch'i*
K. *ch'i*, v. *ngi*
J. *chi*
A. *li*
Even Upper and Lower.

A dragon whose horns have not grown. Cruel. (Dist. from 2102).
螭坳 or 螭頭 carved dragons at entrances to temples, etc.
螭紐 dragon handles to cups.
螭楚 to flog.
螭陛 the Dragon Steps,—the Throne; the Emperor; a name for Peking.
螭首龜趺 dragon-headed and tortoise-crouching,—the pillars at graves, crowned with a dragon border and supported on the back of a tortoise.

魑[1] 1974
R. 支
C. *≤lei*
H. *≤mi, ≤li*
F. *≤lie*
W. *≤li*
N. *c.ch'i*
P. *c.ch'i, ≤ch'i*
M. / Y. / *c.ts'z*
K. *ch'i*, v. *ngi*
J. *chi*
A. *li*
Even Upper and Lower Irregular.

A species of devil or hobgoblin. *See* 7738.
魑魅 a hobgoblin.
魑魅喜人而食也 the *ch'ih mei* likes human beings and eats them.

黐 1975

Same as 1972.

坻[2] 1976
R. 支齊
See 遲阺
Even and Rising Lower and Upper.

An islet; a rock in a stream. An embankment.
如坻如京 like islands and like mounds,—are our stacks of grain.
在水中坻 he is on the islet in the stream.
坡坻 a sloping bank; a dyke.
寶坻 (*ti*[3]) a District in Chihli.

祇[2] 1977
R. 支
See 遲頹
Even Lower.

To go to and fro.
祇徊 irresolute.

蚔[2] 1978
R. 支
See 遲
Even Lower.

Larvæ of ants.
蚔醢 larvæ in pickle.

鮆[1] 1979
R. 支
See 痴
J. *shi*
A. *hsi*
Even Upper.

The mackerel.

鴟[1] 1980
R. 支
See 痴
J. *shi, dji*
A. *hsi*
Even Upper.

An owl. Sometimes = 鳶 a kite.
鴟目有所適 an owl's eyes are adapted to their use.
於是鴟得腐鼠 just then an owl had got the rotten carcass of a rat.

鴟[1] 1980

鴟休 or 角鴟 the white horned or eagle owl (*Bubo maximus*).
鴟休夜撮蚤察毫末 an owl can catch fleas or see the tip of a hair at night.
怪鴟 or 梟鴟 the barn-owl.
鴟鴞鴟鴞既取我子 O owl, O owl, you have taken my young ones.
鴟鴞 undutiful grandsons.
鴟不生鳳 owls do not beget phœnixes.
鴟張 to act violently and oppressively.
鴟義 conduct like that of the owl,—which watches its opportunity to dart upon its prey; cunning and fierce.
鴟夷 a leathern pouch; a skin to hold wine.
鴟尾 an ornament on a roof to keep off fire. *See* 12,656.
蹲鴟 a taro.

恃 1981

See 9916.

持[2] 1982
R. 支
F. *t'i*
N. *dz, dzi*
See 遲
Even Lower.

To seize in the hand; to grasp; to hold on to. To support. To manage. To restrain. To resist. Numerative of fans.

執持 to hold in the hand.
持刀 to grasp a knife; armed with a knife.
持帖 to take (or be armed with) a card.
持住 to hold tight.
持不甚牢 not to grasp firmly.
持意 to hold on to one's opinion.
持照 to be provided with a pass.
操持權柄 wielding full authority.
堅持 to firmly hold on to,—a resolution or vow.
持盈保泰 to hold on to and secure present advantages.
持法 to uphold the law. Sanskrit: *Dharma dhara.*

持[2] 1982

扶持 to support; to hold up,—as an old man or invalid.
危而不持 not to hold up one who is tottering.
天地無不持載 heaven and earth support and contain all things.
怠于持久 wanting in perseverance.
支持 to attend to; to direct; to manage; to resist.
能支持者 those who were able to resist,—the attacks of sea-sickness.
挾持甚大 his administrative ability is very great.
持身 to keep the body under restraint.
持躬 to preserve one's integrity.
把持 *see* 8514.
寇衆我寡，難與持久 the rebels are many and we are few: we can't hold out long against them.
持地 name of a fabulous Bôdhisattva, in whose presence Shâkyamuni revealed the future history of Avalôkitêshvara.
持戒 he who keeps the precepts,—a title conferred upon Upâli, one of Shâkyamuni's disciples.
持作 to keep as a.....
持往 to proceed with,—as a warrant.
持平 justly.
持齋 to be devout.
持携 to take with one.
持驗 to produce in proof.
持滿而發 to draw (the bow) full and shoot,—to do all in one's power.
持重 conscientiously or punctiliously exact. Also, staid.
持械 with arms in their hands; armed.
持器 with some instrument in one's hand.
持咒 armed with magic or sacred formulas.
持正 upright conduct.
持守 to keep fast hold of; to fix the attention, as in Taoist and Buddhist religious exercises.
一持扇 one fan.

跱[3] 1982*a*

To set; to arrange.

跱兵 to marshal troops.

池[2] 1983
R. 支
C. H. *ch'i*
F. *tie*
W. N. *dzi*
P. *ch'ï*
M. Y. *ts'z*
Sz. *ch'ï*
K. *chi*
J. *chi, dji*
A. *tri*
Even Lower.

A pool of water; a tank; a ditch; a moat. Uneven.

池塘 a pond.
池水 pond-water.
水池 a tank or reservoir for water.
魚池 a fish-pond.
或飲于池 some (of the cattle) are drinking at the pools.
泉池 springs and pools.
池中物 a thing in a pool,—of no experience; of no account.
溝池 a large ditch.
城池 the city moat; cities.
東門之池 the moat at the east gate.
泮池 the pool around the examination hall in the Confucian temple.
池沼 ornamental waters.
池魚之禍 *see* 12,865.
池子 a pond; the pit of a theatre.
硯池 the hollow on the ink-slab for holding water.
酒池肉林 a tank of wine and a forest of meat,—plenty.
中池 the heart.
玉池 the kidneys. Also, the strip which bears the title on the outside of a book.
差 *tz'ŭ*[1] 池其羽 their feathers uneven. [Mateer says 差 *ch'a*[1].]
亢池 four small stars near 大角 Arcturus.
咸池 a piece of music attributed to the age of the Yellow Emperor. Also, a star north of the stars ι κ λ in Virgo.

陁[3] 1984
R. 紙歌
See 磋陀馳
Rising and Even Lower.

A hill-side; a bank. To crumble away; to fall.

登陂陁之長坂 to mount upon a lofty and crumbling embankment.
崩陁 to break away; a landslip.
綱紀頹陁 the bonds of society were dissolved.

馳[2] 1985
R. 支
H. *ch'i*
F. *ʂt'i, ʂti*
N. *dzi*
See 遲
K. *ch'i*
Even Lower.

To pass quickly, like a trotting or galloping horse. To travel far and wide.

驟之馳之 trotting them and galloping them.
馳驅 to ride fast.
衆生奔馳如影 all living things pass away like a shadow.
馳驛 to ride post; mounted couriers.
馳馬報 express; by mounted courier.
馳馬肇禍 a runaway horse bringing about misfortune,—by killing people.
馳道 the Imperial highway.
一日而馳千里 to travel 1,000 *li* in one day.
四遠馳名 his fame has spread to the four quarters of the earth.
馳口妄談 to talk at random without restraint.
馳騖紛華 to lose oneself in dissipation, etc.
馳逐虛名 to gain a false reputation.
馳赴 to go direct to.
馳稟 to report immediately.
馳送 to send by mounted couriers; to send with all despatch.

剚[2] 1986
R. 齊
See 犀
Even Upper.

To cut open the skin. To dismember.

淩剚 the so-called "lingering death", which strictly speaking should consist in mutilation of the limbs before giving the *coup de grâce*. Is the punishment for parricide, high treason, etc. The character 遲 (1988) is generally used.

墀[2] 1987
R. 支
W. *dzi*
See 遲
Even Lower.

A porch; a court-yard.

堦墀 the court-yard of the palace.
丹墀 or 赤墀 or 玉墀 an open space between two long buildings within the entrance to the principal court in every Confucian temple; the Emperor's palace; the Court.
以丹漆地,故云丹墀 it is called *tan ch'ih* because the ground is covered with red lacquer or paint.

遲[2] 1988
R. 支 竇
C. *ch'i*
H. *ch'i*
F. *ti*
W. *dz*
N. *dzi, dji*
P. *ʂch'i*
M. *ts'z*
Y. *ts'z*
Sz. *ch'i*
K. *chi*
J. *chi, dji*
A. *tri*
Even Lower.

Slow; behind time; late. To lengthen out; tedious. To delay. *See* 1986.

遲緩 or 遲慢 or 遲滯 slow; dilatory; tardy.
來得遲 he came late.
遲來不及 if you come late, you'll miss it.
湯降不遲 T'ang was not born too late.
遲速有時 sooner or later the time will come.
早遲揭楚 sooner or later I will settle up.
遲遲 to wait a bit.
春日遲遲 the spring days lentghen out.
行道遲遲 long and tedious will be our march.
周道倭遲 the way from Chou was winding and tedious.
遲一日 a day later.
遲日 some days later.
拖遲 or 延遲 to put off; to procrastinate; to delay.
遲留 to postpone.
遲悞 to spoil an affair by delay; to loiter.
輕風生浪遲 a light wind is slow to raise waves.
棲遲 to rest awhile; to sojourn.
遲令 then he ordered him. Used for 乃 8113.
遲欠 to fall into arrears.
遲疑 or 遲疑不斷 or 遲疑未決 hesitating; in doubt; irresolute.

Read *chih*[4]. To wait.

齒[3] 1989
R. 紙
C. *ch'i*
H. *ch'i*
F. *ch'i*, v. *k'i*
W. *ts'z*
N. *ts'z*, v. *tsz*
P. *ch'i*
M. *ts'z*
Y. *ts'z*
Sz. *ch'i*
K. *ch'i*
J. *shi*
A. *si*
Rising Upper.

The teeth; strictly speaking, the upper front teeth. *See* 12,797. Notches; the "scores" on the sole of a shoe. *See* 864. Age; seniority. To classify. Radical 211.

牙齒 the teeth.
齒牙不固 teeth not firm.
乳齒 or 駒齒 milk teeth.

齒[3] 1989

駒齒未落,已是吾家龍文 though his milk-teeth are not yet gone, he is already our family Lung-wên,—a famous horse.
齒落 toothless.
切齒 to grind the teeth.
相 *hsiang*[4] 鼠有齒 look at that rat: it has teeth.
象齒 an elephant's teeth.
不好啓齒 it is awkward to open the teeth,—to broach the subject.
上爲 *wei*[4] 之啓齒 the Emperor opened his mouth (in astonishment) at this.
叩齒 to click the teeth,—by rapidly opening and shutting the jaws.
露齒 protruding teeth.
版齒 fine, regular teeth.
好齒音 good tooth-sound,—a fine voice as a speaker.
治齒當如治軍 you should doctor your teeth as you govern the military,—with severity; *see* 8080.
齒冷 to ridicule; to scorn.
坡翁有知,能無齒冷 if Su Tung-p'o has knowledge (now that he is dead), surely he must have cold teeth,—from laughing at the absurdities of his critics. *See* 2870.
生齒日繁 the number of teeth (*i.e.* people) increases daily.
說話尖齒 talking with sharp teeth,—saying cutting things.
刻齒於竹木 to cut notches on bamboo or wood.
上山則去前齒,下山則去後齒 going up hill take out the front teeth, and down hill the back teeth,—of a climbing-shoe.
沒齒 no teeth,—old age; death.
沒齒不忘 I will never forget it until I have no teeth,—until the day of my death.
尊齒 your venerable teeth?—a conventional phrase for "How old are you?"
賤齒 my humble teeth,—my age.
年齒長 (*chang*[3]) elderly; old.

齒[3] 1989

以齒則吾爲長 I am the elder.

我齒較汝長 I am older than you.

加馬齒 I daily grow older.

以盡吾齒 in order to complete my allotted span,—of life.

豈吾齒之盡乎 how can my span of life be at an end?

父之齒 a father's age; a father's contemporary in age.

鄉黨叙齒 the village elders according to seniority.

齒座 to seat people according to seniority. Also, the jaw.

遂得齒院 he thus qualified for the Academy,—of Painting.

招二三齒德來 summoned two or three of the respectable elders.

鄙之齒 debased them,—by not enrolling their names in the family register.

薄齒 young; undistinguished.

不齒人數 or 不以人齒 not to class as a man,—of an undeserving blackguard.

人所不齒 of no account; *déclassé*.

齒類 to class.

望加收齒 kindly receive him amongst you.

齒錄 the register of the 進士 *chin shih* or "doctors." It gives the genealogy of each successful candidate.

不入人齒錄 he doesn't lay himself open to be talked about.

幸勿惜齒牙餘惠 please do not grudge saying a kind word for me.

不足掛齒 not enough to hang on the teeth,—of no consequence.

金齒 Laos tribes who gilded their teeth. The Zardandan of Marco Polo.

蘺[3] 1990

R. 紙

See 齒

Rising Upper.

A weed.

馬蘺莧 purslane (*Portulaca*).

蚇[4*] 1991

R. 陌

See 尺 Entering Upper.

尺[3*] 1992

R. 陌

C. *ch'ck*$_o$

H. *ch'ak*

F. *ch'eik*, v. *ch'ioh*

W. *ts'i*

N. *ts'ih*, *ts'ah*

P. ^{c}*ch'i*, v. $_{s}$*ch'i*

M. *ts'z*

Y. *ts'êh*

Sz. *ch'i*

K. *ch'ŏk*

J. *seki*, *shaku*

A. *hsik*

Entering Upper.

Caterpillars, known as 蚇蠖; *see* 5307.

A foot, of varying size at various times; *see* 黍 10,070. Now divided into ten 寸 inches, and for international trade purposes fixed by Treaty at 14.1 inches English or 0.3581 *mètre*. The Chinese themselves roughly distinguish three kinds of feet: (1) the tailor's foot, which is the longest; (2) the metropolitan foot 京尺, which is about 9/10 of an inch shorter; and (3) the Canton foot 廣尺, which is between the two. Another classification is (1) the Board of Works foot of 12.25 inches, used for measuring land, (2) the carpenter's foot, and (3) the tailor's foot. The fifth note (G) in the modern diatonic gamut. *See* 12,089.

十寸爲尺 ten inches make a foot. *See* 1868.

古尺短,今六寸 the ancient foot was short, being equal to six inches of the modern foot.

古尺比之周尺將九寸 the ancient foot was equal to nearly nine inches of the Chou dynasty foot.

尺寸 (colloq. *ch'ih*^{2} *ts'un*^{4}) feet and inches; length.

多少尺寸 how long is it?

不彀尺寸 not full length.

尺地 a small piece of ground.

這是尺寸地方 this is a foot-inch place,—where one must mind one's p's and q's, or put on one's company manners.

尺[3*] 1992

尺牘 letters; the collected correspondence of any eminent man is so called.

一尺之書 a brief note,—a name given under the Han dynasty to the tablets on which the Emperor wrote.

三尺孩童 a three-foot boy; a lad.

三尺法 three-foot laws,—in reference to the size of the tablets upon which the laws were written.

三尺劍 the three-foot blade,—of the first Han Emperor.

三尺帛綢 three feet of silk,—the silk rope sent by the Emperor to erring officials in order that they may strangle themselves.

六尺之孤 a six-foot orphan,—an orphan of fifteen years of age.

量天尺 a sextant.

響尺 the sounding foot,—a popular name for the sonorous stone 磬 or musical "square." It is used in funeral processions.

界尺 or 戒尺 a ruler to rule lines with.

曲尺 a carpenter's square.

尺頭 a piece of silk or satin for a present.

不滿尺 not a foot long.

縱橫尺餘 over a foot square.

廁 1993

See 10,296.

翅[4] 1994

R. 翼

C. H. *ch'i*

F. *ch'ie*

W. *ts'z*, v. *t'i*,

N. *ts'z*, *tsz*

P. *ch'i*

M. Y. *ts'z*

Sz. *ch'i*

K. *si*

J. *shi*

A. *si*, *chi*

Sinking Upper.

A wing. A fin. Merely; only = 翅 9996.

翅子 or 翅骾子 or 翅翼 wings.

展翅 to spread the wings.

振翅 to flap the wings.

安上翅骾兒 to add on wings,—to go swiftly.

生翅骾 to grow wings,—to become exhilarated, as with wine.

蜻蜓翅 dragon-flies' wings,—a kind of fine gauze.

魚翅 or 鯊翅 sharks' fins.

翅[4] 1994

翅排 in a row,—like feathers on a wing or the bones in a dorsal fin.
金翅 a kind of finch.
奚翅食重 why merely say that eating is the more important?
翅頭魚 a species of fish of the genus Culter.

豉 1995

Same as 1994.

豉[3] 1996
R. 賓
C. *shi*[2]
H. *shi*[3], *ch'i*
F. *sie*[2]
W. *zz*[2]
N. *zz*[2]
P. *ch'ih, shih*[2]
Y. *ts'z*
K. *si*
J. *shi*
A. *shui*[2]
SinkingUpper.

Salted fruits, etc., dried and used as relishes.

荳豉 salted beans.
欖豉 salted olives.
豉油 soy; sauce.
豉蟲 a kind of beetle.

摯 1997

See 583.

胵[1] 1998
R. 支
See 胝
Even Upper.

The crop of a fowl. The tripe of animals.

腌胵 the entrails of a bird.

恥[3] 1999
R. 紙
C. H. *ch'i*
F. *t'i*
W. *ts'z*
N. P. *ch'i*
M. Y. *ts'z*
Sz. *ch'i*
K. *ch'i*
J. *chi*
A. *si (shi)*
Rising Upper.

To feel shame.

恥心 a feeling of shame.
沒恥的東西 or 無恥之徒 a shameless fellow.
你不怕羞恥 do you not dread the shame?
見羞恥 to be disgraced.
不知 (or 覺) 羞恥 or 無廉恥 to be without sense of shame.
辱奴恥于主 abusing the servant reflects shame on the master.
恥罵 to feel disgraced by being sworn at.
愧恥 put to shame; confused.

恥[3] 1999

被人恥笑 to get laughed at.
君子恥之 the superior man abominates it.
小恥 the penis.

茝[3] 2000
R. 貯
C. *tsz*[2], *ch'i*
H. *chi*
F. *chi*, *ch'i*
K. *ch'i*
A. *chi*
Rising Upper.

A fragrant flower, called 蘭茝 cultivated for its scent.

跐[4] 2001
R. 雥
No record in any dialect
cf. 跐 and (aspirated)
製
J. *sei, tai*
A. *jue*
SinkingUpper.

To leap; to jump about. Lame.

跐手 a maimed hand.

餥[4] 2002
R. 雥
See 製
SinkingUpper.

A noisome smell.

墀[4*] 2003

See 9976.

傺[4] 2004
R. 雥
cf. 晢
(The sound is that of 滯, but aspirated and upper initials)
SinkingUpper.

To stop; to detain. *See* 218.

糦[4] 2005
R. 賓
H. *chi*
See 熾
SinkingUpper.

Food. To cook.

糦饌 victuals; a livelihood.
糦人 a cook.
糦鬻 a cooking-pan.

饎 2006

Same as 2005.

翨[4] 2007
R. 賓
See 翅
SinkingUpper.

The primary feathers of the wing. A wing; a quill. Rapacious.

奏 2008

Same as 1967.

庶 2009

Same as 1962.

忯[4*] 2010
R. 職
See 式鳥 拭
A. *săk*
Entering Upper.

To fear; to venerate.

忯忯 regarding with awe.

栻[4*] 2011
R. 職
See 式
J. *choku, chiki*
A. *t'ik, săk*
Entering Upper.

Name of a tree. An instrument used in divination.

鶒[4*] 2012
R. 職
See 敕
A. *hsik*
Entering Upper.

A water-fowl. *See* 1010.

彳[4*] 2013
R. 陌
N. *ts'ih*
P. *ch'i*[3]
M. *ts'z*
J. *seki, shaku*
A. *hsik*
Entering Upper.

A picture of the 脛 shin. To step with the left foot; to walk. Radical 60.

彳亍 to step with the left foot and then with the right = 行 to walk. *See* 586.
乃點首而彳亍 it nods its head and walks with mincing gait,—of a peacock.

壍 4* 2014
R. 緝葉
See 塹 (and the same aspirated with upper initials)
A. *t'êp*
Entering Lower and Upper.

To go down into.

Read *chê*2*. To add to; to pile up earth.

拶 4* 2015
R. 質
cf. 秩 (but upper, and aspirated)
Entering Upper.

To flog.

呵 2 2016
R. 支
See 答
Even Upper.

To chew the cud.

齝 2017

Same as 2016.

襜 4* 2018
R. 陌
F. *heik, seik*
See 襫
Entering Upper.

A rain-coat.

發襜 a rain-coat.

禮義以爲發襜 let propriety and duty to your neighbour be to you as a rain coat,—to guard you from harm.

CHIN.

斤 1 2019
R. 文間
C. *kên*
H. *kin*
F. *küng*, v. *kung*
W. *ciang*
N. *cing*
P. M. Sz. *chin*
Y. *ching*
K. *kïn*
J. *kin*
A. *kên*
Even Upper.

To chop. An adze; a hatchet (*see* 3738). The Chinese "catty" or pound, originally an axe-head, equal by Treaty to 1⅓ *lbs.* avoirdupois, or 604.53 *grammes;* also to one 升 pint, liquid measure; *see* 7360. Radical 69.

斧斤 axes and adzes.

匠石運斤 the stone-mason plied his adze.

斤重 weight.

斤 1 2019

斤兩 catties and ounces; weight.

十六兩爲一斤 16 ounces make a pound.

八兩半斤 like 8 ounces and half a pound: 一般大 equal; six of one and half a dozen of the other.

斤兩多少 what is its weight?

千斤重担 able to carry 1,000 catties,—very able; competent.

虛斤 a short-weight catty.

足斤 a full-weight catty.

量斤斗 to measure by pecks; dry measure.

銅斤 copper in bulk.

油斤 oil in bulk.

斤斗 or 觔斗 (*kén*1 *t'ou*2) a fall. Correct form under 2025. *See* 5977.

打斤斗 to turn somersaults.

斤斗虫兒 the larvæ of mosquitoes, gnats, etc.

女斤斗 (*chin*1 *tou*3) a female acrobat.

Read *chin*4. To cut into; to pierce; minute.

斤斤其明 how penetrating was their intelligence!

斤斤自守 most scrupulously guard it.

劤 4 2020
R. 震
See 斤
Sinking Upper.

Great strength.

不吃劤 wanting in strength or stability,—*e.g.* a badly-fixed prop.

使劤拍門 to knock hard at a door.

學得渾身有了劤兒 he practised it until his whole body gained strength.

費我一股子劤 I have made a great effort.

近 4 2021
R. 吻間 寘
C. *k'ên, kên*2
H. *k'iun, k'iun*2
F. *köüng*2
W. *djiang*
N. *djing*

Near, in place and in time. To draw near; to associate with. A particle = 其 1026. *See* 就 2283.

近海 near the sea.

近鄰 near neighbours.

近些 a little nearer.

將近 nearly.

近 4 2021
P. M. Y. Sz. *chin*2
K. *kïn*
J. *kin, gon*
A. *kên*2
Rising & Sinking Lower.

挨近 close; adjoining.

附近 near; neighbouring.

貼近 closely associated with; in close attendance upon.

遠近 distance.

路近 the distance is not great; it is not far.

你不是走近路的 you are not on a short journey.

頗爲近理 very reasonable.

不敢近前 did not venture to approach.

親近 near; intimate; familiar.

近密 close; tight; intimate.

會言近止 they unite in saying he is near.

小大近喪 (*sang*4) affairs, great and small, are approaching ruin.

以近有德 in order to associate with the virtuous.

近之則不遜 familiarity (with women) breeds contempt.

性之所近 that to which one is naturally inclined.

這句話切近得狠 this remark is very much to the point.

近來 or 近起來 or 近日 or 近時 lately; recently.

近到 recently arrived.

近聞 I have lately heard.

將近 about to be; coming close; at hand.

人無遠慮，必有近憂 if you do not take thought for the distant future, you will soon find sorrow near at hand.

近視眼 short-sighted,—of people.

近光 near-sighted,—of spectacles.

近似 approaching to; like.

近邊 the nearer frontier,—of one of the 18 provinces.

近於愚蒙 almost a fool.

他願意近文人 he liked mixing with educated people.

近侍 or 近事男 male lay members of the Buddhist church, who without entering upon monastic life observe the principal commandments. Sanskrit: *upásaka.*

近[4] 2021

近事 (or 近善) 女 female lay members, as above. Sanskrit: *upásika*.

往近王舅 go, my uncle,—*lit.* king's uncle.

雖金鐵不可近 even gold and iron will not touch it,—of cutting jade.

斫[1] 2022
R. 眞
See 斷斤 Even Lower and Upper.

To chop; to chip, as with an adze. To smooth.

斫木 to hew timber.

斫鋸制焉 to hew and saw and prepare for use.

Read *ch'i*[2]. An adze.

靳[4] 2023
R. 間
C. *kên*[3]
F. *köüng*[2] *köüng*[2]
W. *djang*
N. *djing*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chin*
K. *kïn*
J. *kin*, *kon*
A. *'kên*, *ngên*[2]
Sinking Irregular.

Ornamental trappings fastened under a horse's neck like a martingale. To be greedy; stingy. Firm; strong.

靳制其行 the trappings impede his progress.

不靳 without stint.

有得亦不靳示 if he made any (literary discovery), he was not slow to impart it.

靳惜 to be loth to part with.

靳固不答 he positively declined to part with,—any of his paintings to friends who asked for them.

何靳之不令飲邪 why is he so determined not to drink?

勁 2024

See 2119.

筋[1] 2025
R. 文
See 斤 Even Upper.

The sinews; muscles; tendons; veins; nerves.

骨筋 bones and muscles; related to by blood.

有筋骨 he is related to me; he can be depended upon.

好筋力 strong; muscular.

三條筋 three strips of muscle,—very thin.

要他一貫鈔, 就如挑他一條筋 to get a string of cash out of him is like pulling out one of his muscles.

筋[1] 2025

細筋入骨如秋鷹 with fine tendons round the bone, like the leg of a kite in autumn,—used of a vigorous calligraphy.

血筋 veins; blood-vessels.

麵筋 the glutinous part of flour, separated in water and cooked in various ways.

筋竹篦 a fine-toothed bamboo comb.

筋斗 (pronounced *kén*[1] *t'ou*[2]) head over heels; a fall; a somersault. *See* 2019, 5977.

筋頭 a core,—as of a wart.

筋骨疼 rheumatic pains.

筋痲 numb; nervous.

筋節 a joint; the wrist. Also, hitting the happy mean.

這個菜作的正是筋節 this food is cooked to a nicety.

觔 2026

Same as 2019.

今[1] 2027
R. 侵
C. *kêm*
H. *kim*
F. *king*
W. *ciang*
N. *cing*, v. *cih*
P. M. Sz. *chin*
Y. *ching*
K. *kïm*
J. *kon*, *kin*
A. *kem*, *kêm*
Even Upper.

Now; the present time.

今者 or 如今 or 目今 now.

今天 or 今日 to-day.

今年 or 今歲 this year.

今早 or 今朝 this morning.

今晚 or 今夕 this evening.

今夜 to-night.

今時 the present time.

今生 this life.

今世 the present generation.

今番 this time.

今日有酒今日醉 to-day we have wine, to-day let's get drunk.

今之人 the men of the present day.

凡今之人 all men in the world.

今山不及古山之高 the hills of to-day are not so lofty as the hills of old.

今海不及古海之廣 the sea of to-day is not so broad as the sea of old.

今古 (*see* 6188) or 今昔 ancient and modern times.

今[1] 2027

今昔不同 modern and ancient times are not the same.

追古傷今 to call up the past and grieve over the present.

至今 or 迄今 until now; up to the present date.

自今而後 or 今後 henceforth.

當今 at the present time.

當今皇上 the reigning Emperor. *See* 佛 3589.

迨其今兮 now is the time!

今我不樂, 日月其除 if we do not enjoy ourselves now, the days and months will have passed.

今翼日 to-day and to-morrow.

今朝不知今晚事 in the morning one knows not what may happen in the evening.

無古不成今 without the past we never could have had the present.

今職 one's present office or post.

妗[4] 2028
R. 鹽
C. *'k'êm*
H. *'k'im*
F. *keing*[2]
W. *'djang*
N. *djing*[2]
P. M. Y. Sz. *chin*[2]
J. *ken*
A. *'hsiem*
Even Irregular.

The wife of a mother's brother.

妗娘 a sister-in-law on the wife's side.

連妗 or 妗兄弟 husbands of a wife's sisters.

大妗 women who attend the bride during the three days' wedding ceremonies.

紟[1] 2029
R. 侵
See 衿
A. *kêm*
Even Upper.

A sash; a string. *See* 2031.

紟耆 gentry and elders.

青紟不敢進 he is only a "blue collar" and does not dare to appear before your Majesty. *See* 2184.

訡[4] 2030
R. 沁
See 禁
Sinking Upper and Lower.

A disease in a cow's tongue. To be silent.

直辭一以薦, 巧舌千皆訡 one honest word of recommendation will silence a thousand cunning tongues.

衿 2031

金[1] 2032

R. 侵
C. *kêm*
H. *kim*
F. *king*
W. *ciang*
N. *cing*
P. M. Sz. *chin*
Y. *ching*
K. *kim*
J. *kin, kon*
A. *kim, kêm*
Even Upper.

Same as 2039. *See* 2184.

金[1] 2032

Metal; a name given to the ancient copper coin. One of the five elements, ruling in the west. Weapons. Gold, said to be the only thing which will not perish by decay. In ordinary language, if not otherwise specified, *silver*. Money; to sell. Radical 167. *See* 8972, 4430, 1182, 13,623, 11,770.

金石流而不熱 were metals and stones to melt (with the heat), he would not be hot.

金三品 three grades of metal,—gold, silver, and copper, which are also called 南金 southern metals.

五金 the five metals,—gold, silver, copper, lead or tin, and iron.

黃金 the yellow metal,—gold.

白金 the white metal,—silver.

赤金 the red metal,—copper. Also used for gold.

青金 the dark-bluish metal,—lead.

黑金 the black metal,—iron.

面如烏金 with a face like bronze,—of an Arab.

立刻化爲白金 immediately changed into silver.

亡金革之危 free from the dangers of metal and leather,—of war.

金戈 arms; weapons.

衽金革 to make clothes of sword and shield,—to be always under arms.

金瘡 wounds made by edged weapons.

不過幾金 not much money. *See* 5149.

一個竹十錠金之 a single bamboo fetched ten shoes of silver,—of pictures.

請買其方百金 offered to buy the prescription for 100 oz. of silver.

金[1] 2032

千金 a thousand ounces of silver; also a conventional phrase for "your daughter."

一刻千金 one *k'o* (half an hour) is worth a thousand taels.

千金難買寸光陰 a thousand taels will not buy an inch of time,—on the sun-dial.

禮金一封 one package of silver as a present.

家人身金 wages of domestic servants.

金銀 gold and silver.

金母 nuggets of gold.

金屑 or 金沙 gold-dust.

金葉 gold-leaf.

金箔 gold foil; tinsel.

金線 or 金絲 gold thread.

金心線 gold thread with coloured threads wound round it.

金礦 gold-mines.

足金 pure gold.

潮金 alloyed gold.

地有百端美者惟金 of all things on earth, gold is the most lovely.

二人同一心,黃土變成金 if two men are of one mind, yellow earth can be changed into gold,—by their energy.

二人同心其利斷金 if two men are of one mind, the resulting acuteness will cut through metal.

金魚 or 金鯽魚 gold-fish,—first mentioned by Su Shun-ch'in, 11th cent.

屑金 gold-spangled,—as the sky with stars.

飛金 splashes of gold-leaf on ornamental paper, etc.

金瘡迸裂 the scab over the wound swelled and burst.

金黃色 orange colour.

金色 a golden yellow.

金諾 a sure promise.

金差 your honourable runners.

毋金玉爾音 don't make news from you as rare as gold and jade.

金玉其音 thought a good deal of his singing.

金[1] 2032

金玉之言 your precious words.

金安 your good health.

金烏 the golden crow,—the sun.

金樞 the golden pivot,—the moon.

金鏡 the golden mirror,—the moon.

卦金 or 孰金 to take up and re-inter the ashes of the dead.

金陵 the golden burial-ground,—Nanking. So called because a prince of 楚 Ch'u is said to have buried some gold there.

金木 elliptical for 金公 and 木母, the Adam and Eve of Chinese superstition.

金星 or 罰金 the planet Venus.

金星石 iron and copper pyrites.

金花 brass-leaf ornaments, made like flowers and used as offerings; gilt ornaments of paper, two of which are handed to every successful candidate for the degree of B. A.

金花娘娘 a goddess of childbirth.

金花誥 patents of nobility granted to women, so called from the gilt paper on which they are written.

煉金丹 to prepare the golden elixir,—of life.

裝金 dressed in gold,—an idol.

看詩須著金剛眼睛 in reading poetry it is necessary to have a diamond eye,—to enable one to distinguish fustian.

金剛經 the diamond sûtra,—the sûtra of the Pradjnâ which is able to crush diamond.

金剛力士 the diamond hero,—a name for Indra as a protector of Buddhism. Sanskrit: *Vadjrapâni*.

金剛杵 the diamond club,—wielded by Indra, and now used by the Buddhist priesthood as a symbol of the irresistible efficacy of prayer.

金剛刺 sarsaparilla.

吞金 to swallow gold,—a euphemism for taking poison. [For a long time it was believed, and

金[1] 2032

even now many Chinese believe, that the words are to be taken literally.]

金盞花 the marigold.

金蓮花 the golden water-lily. *See* 7115.

金針菜 dried lily-flowers.

金門 or 金闕 or 金鰲 or 金臺 Peking.

金門島 the island of Quemoy.

金牌門 the Kimpai pass, on the Min R., near Foochow.

金山 California; also Australia. The two are distinguished as "old" and "new", respectively. Also, Chinese Altai.

金馬門 the Han-lin, or Imperial Academy,—so called from a bronze horse placed there by 武帝 Wu Ti of the Han dynasty.

金朝 or 金紀 the Golden Dynasty,—which ruled over the north of China, with 開封府 K'ai-fêng Fu as the capital, from 1115 to 1235 A.D. They were the ancestors of the present Manchu dynasty.

金方 the metal quarter,—the West.

金風 the west wind; autumn breezes.

金盤陀 Khumbhandas,—hideous ogres who cause nightmare.

金佛 Chin the Buddha,—an official who was so named from the remarkable manner in which his prayers for rain were answered.

金裹藍 enamels.

金錁子 small pieces of gold; gold "charms" or ornaments with auspicious words on them, given as presents to the young.

金旨 precious commands,—of Buddha.

金光罩 a nimbus; a "glory."

金友 golden friends,—*sc.* worthy brothers.

金屋 golden apartments,—women's rooms.

金猪 roast pork.

金吾 *see* 12,700.

金[1] 2032

金錢會 a festivity instituted A.D. 713 by the Emp. Ming Huang, at which the high officials scrambled for gold coins.

金鷄 a lady-bird.

金紫貂 gold and violet sable,—one of the most valuable varieties.

金鐘架 the wooden framework of a house.

金鐘 the gong struck before an Imperial levée.

金字 characters written in gold. Also, the end-on view of a Chinese roof,—considered unlucky.

金字招牌 a shop-sign in gold characters.

金甌 golden goblets.

金珠 gold and pearls; golden beads.

金冠 a gold-embroidered cap.

金華酒 wine from Chin-hua Fu in Chehkiang.

金水 liquid gold for gilding.

金帛 gold and silks; wealth.

金碧 gold and jade; brilliant and glittering; burnished.

金鼓 gong and drum,—sounds of war.

金銀羅 silk with stripes of any colour.

金銀緞 satin of a deep red-black colour.

金銀花 honeysuckle (*Lonicera Japonica*, Thbg.).

金漚浮釘 a large door-nail.

金貲 treasure; money.

金菓樹 *Salisburia adiantifolia.*

金不換 not to be exchanged for gold,—very precious.

金衣公子 a name given to the oriole by Ming Huang.

金背子 the golden plover.

金翅兒 a small finch (*Chlorospiza spinus*).

金章 a golden seal.

金湯 metal and scalding,—*i.e.*

金城湯池 metal walls and moats of scalding liquid; a city of impregnable strength.

金[1] 2032

金口木舌 metal mouth and wooden tongue,—a bell.

金口玉言 Imperial utterances.

金人 the Golden Tartars or 女眞 Nü-chen Tartars. Also, a golden statue said to have existed under the Chou dynasty. Also, a magician; *see* 2151.

金人三緘其口 the golden statue (*see above*) had its mouth sewn up with a triple stitch,—to warn people against loquacity.

金張古族 the old race of Chin Mi-ti and Chang An-shih. *See Biog. Dict.*

禁[3] 2033

R. 沁 侵

F. *keing*[2], *keing*[2]

See 金

A. *kêm*

Sinking Upper.

To forbid; to prohibit. To restrain; to prevent; to keep off.

禁止 or 禁戒 to prohibit.

禁令 or 禁制 or 禁條 prohibitory orders; prohibitions, etc.

禁貨 contraband goods.

違禁反運 to deal in contraband goods.

禁城 or 紫禁城 or 禁宸 the Forbidden City,—the palace and grounds of the Emperor at Peking.

禁中 in the palace.

禁軍 or 禁兵 Imperial body-guards.

禁地 forbidden ground.

犯禁 or 違禁 to break regulations; to violate prohibitions.

開禁 to cancel an existing prohibition.

禁卒 or 禁子 a gaoler; a turnkey.

入邦問禁 when you enter a country enquire what is forbidden there.

不能禁遏 he was powerless to prevent it.

禁禦風寒 to keep off wind and cold.

禁忌無犯 do not offend against what is forbidden,—by superstition, as to break a looking-glass, which will entail bad luck, etc.

禁書 a prohibited book.

禁[4] 2033

禁門 the forbidden gate,—the principal one in certain buildings.

禁置 to avoid.

禁阻 to forbid to pass; to obstruct.

禁押 to keep in prison.

禁鬼 to prevent the entrance of spirits.

禁案 an injunction; a prohibition.

禁口 to keep one's mouth closed.

禁約 to prohibit; prohibitory regulations.

禁逐 to prohibit and eject,—of official action.

禁封 to seal up; to officially taboo.

Read *chin*[1]. To bear.

不禁混 not to last long,—of persons.

禁穿 to stand wear,—of clothes.

禁做 to be difficult or laborious.

禁不住 cannot support or bear,—in a physical sense.

禁不住笑 cannot help laughing.

怎麼就不禁這一下 why could it not stand this blow?—if it was so strong.

喜不禁 could not control his joy. *See* 4073.

僸[4] 2034
R. 侵沁
See 禁
Even Upper.

A kind of musical instrument. To look up at and follow.

後僸僸而方馳 the rest came following after with their heads up.

溍[4] 2035
R. 寢
See 禁
Rising Upper.

Cold; chilled.

打冷溍 to have a shiver.

噤[4] 2036
R. 沁寢
F. *keing*[2]
N. *djing*
See 金
A. *kêm*
SinkingUpper.

Unable to speak, as with lockjaw. To be silent, as from grief.

噤口痢 tetanus.

懔[4] 2037
R. 侵
See 金
A. *kêm*
Even Upper.

Determined; resolute.

心一懔 my decision is made.

顲[4] 2038
R. 寢
See 錦
Rising Upper.

To gnash the teeth with rage. Exhausted; without energy.

顲顲 to gnash the teeth with rage.

襟[1] 2039
R. 侵
C. *k'êm*
H. *k'im*
F. *k'ing*
W. *ciang*
N. *cing*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chin*
K. *kïm*
J. *kin, gon*
A. *k'êm*
Even Upper.

A garment of a single thickness. The collar of a robe, which up to the time of the present dynasty used to distinguish the *literati*. The overlap of a robe. The bosom; the feelings.

青青子襟 O you with the blue collar,—graduate of the first degree.

恃襟 relying on their collars,—upon their position as graduates.

大襟 a large overlap to a robe; used of a coat that folds over and buttons on the right side.

對襟 or 對面襟 a coat opening down the middle.

霑襟 to drench a garment,—with tears.

連襟 or 襟兄弟 the husbands of two sisters are so called.

襟懷 the feelings.

胸襟濶 liberal-minded; magnanimous.

襟山帶河 cloaked with hills and girdled by the river.

襟舊 lasting,—of colours.

襟燒 slow burning.

荊 2040

See 2157.

巾[1] 2041
R. 眞
C. *kên*
H. *kin*
F. *küng*
W. *ciang*
N. *cing*
P. M. Sz. *chin*
Y. *ching*
K. *kïn, kên*
J. *kin, gon*
A. *kên*
Even Upper.

A cloth; a kerchief; a towel. A cap; *see* 7472. Radical 50.

巾帕 a kerchief; a head-wrapper.

手巾 or 汗巾 a handkerchief; a towel.

頭巾 a turban.

縞衣綦巾 a thin white silk robe and a grey head-kerchief.

巾幗 womenkind.

自巾至履 from my cap to my shoes,—from head to foot.

公子巾 the cap of a young nobleman.

華陽巾 a Taoist cap.

儒巾 the *literati*.

佩巾 a girdle; a sash.

長巾 a scarf.

搭膊巾 or 膊肩巾 a shawl; a cape.

堇[3] 2042
R. 吻文
See 僅
Rising and Even Irregular.

Clay; yellow loam. To plaster. A time; a season. Few. Used with 2051.

赤堇山 a hill near Ningpo.

僅[3] 2043
R. 震
C. [c]*kên*
H. [c]*kiun*
F. *köüng*[2]
W. *djang*[2]
N. *djing*
P. M. Y. Sz. [c]*chin*
K. *kïn*
J. *kin, kon*
A. [c]*kên*
Sinking Lower Irregular.

Only; hardly; scarcely; barely.

僅僅敷用 barely enough for use.

僅僅用得 I can just make it do.

僅可 it will barely do; just enough to.....

僅够 just enough to.....

僅止 is only.....; is not more than.....

僅及一年 a year having barely elapsed.

僅足日給 just enough for daily expenses.

僅幸得免 I luckily escaped.

廑[3] 2044 R. 震 文 See 僅 勤 Sinking and Even Lower Irregular.

A hut; a hovel. Few. Careful; thoughtful. Used for 2043 and 2097. To cause anxiety. *See* 653.

茅廑 a hut.
廑念 or 廑系 to be anxious about.
廑能勿失 with care you will be able to avoid error.
廑窄 narrow, confined.
實廑朕懷 truly causes US great anxiety.

廑 2045

Same as 2044.

墐[3] 2046 R. 眞震 See 僅 勤 Even and Sinking Lower Irregular.

To plaster; to stop with mud. To cover over; to bury.

塞向墐戶 the windows that face (the north) are stopped up and the doors are plastered,—in the tenth month.
行有死人，尚或墐之 on the road there is a dead man: some one will bury him.

槿[3] 2047 R. 吻 See 僅 Rising Irregular.

A tree which blossoms and fades in a day. Transient; fleeting.

黃槿 *Hibiscus tiliaceus*, L.
朱槿 *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*, L.
木槿 *Hibiscus syriacus*, L.

殣[3] 2048 R. 震 See 僅 Sinking Lower Irregular.

To die of starvation. Used with 2052.

道殣相望 the corpses of those who have died of hunger lie strewn about the roads.

瑾[3] 2049 R. 震 See 僅 Sinking Lower Irregular.

The lustre of gems; brilliant.

瑾瑜之美有瑕匿焉 even in the most brilliant gem there is a hidden flaw.
瑾發奇光 the gem emits its wondrous rays,—genius must declare itself.
何故懷瑾握瑜而自令放爲 how with such jewels of hand and heart could he cause himself to be dismissed?—said of the virtuous 屈原 Ch'ü Yüan.
瑾戶 the vagina.

菫[1] 2050 R. 文 See 斤 Even Upper.

A large variety of bamboo from the province of Kuei-chou.

堇[3] 2051 R. 吻 眞 See 勤 僅 A. *kên, ngen* Rising Irregular.

Aconite, also known as 烏頭 crow's head; poisonous.

飲堇無苦者奇士也 he who can drink off a cup of aconite without harm is a wonderful man.
藥也其實堇也 drugs may be actually aconite (*q.d.* poisonous),—and yet used as medicines.
堇堇菜 a wild flower like nightshade.
紫堇 *Corydalis incisa.*
堇荼如飴 crow's head and sow-thistle as (sweet as) dumplings.

Read *chin*[3]. *Viola Patrinii.*

覲[3] 2052 R. 震 C. ᶜ*kên*, *kên*[2] H. ᶜ*kiun* F. *köüng*[2] W. *djang*[2] N. *djing* P. ᶜ*chin* M. Y. Sz. *chin*[2] K. *kïn* J. *kin*, *kon* A. ᶜ*kên* Sinking Lower Irregular.

To have an audience with the Emperor. To see a superior. To display.

朝覲 or 覲見 or 覲光 to see the Emperor; to have audience.
韓侯入覲 the marquis of Han came to court.
入覲于王 he went in to audience with his prince.
三年入覲 to have audience once in 3 years,—the rule for high provincial officials since the Ming dynasty.
乃日覲四岳羣牧 he daily gave audience to (the rulers of) the Four Mountains and the crowd of officers.
覲親 to visit parents.
以覲文王之耿光 in order to display the bright glory of Wên Wang.

謹[3] 2053 R. 吻 C. *kén* H. *kin*, *kiun* F. *king* W. *ciang* N. *cing* P. M. Y. Sz. *chin* K. *kïn* J. *kin*, *kon* A. *kên* Rising Upper.

Cautious (*see* 6423); vigilant. Respectful.

謹爾侯度 be careful in your duties as a prince.
以謹無良 in order to make bad men cautious.
謹愼 careful.
謹守 to carefully guard, or attend to.
謹選 to carefully select.
謹盜賊 be on your guard against thieves.
舉大事不細謹 in carrying out a great work do not attend too much to detail.
謹稟 a respectful petition.
謹呈 to respectfully state, or hand in.
謹記 to reverently remember.
謹遵 or 謹按 to respectfully obey.
敬謹 to respect; to venerate.
恪謹天命 respect the will of God.
謹具微儀 I have respectfully prepared this trifling present.
謹識 to become respectfully aware,—as by an intimation.
謹奏 to reverently memorialise.
謹此 this with respect,—used at the end of notes.
謹領 to receive attentively; to receive with respect; to accept, as a present.
謹恭 humbly.
謹啟 or 謹白 to respectfully announce,—as in a notice or advertisement.
謹避 to carefully avoid,—trespassing upon the rights or dignities of another, as when avoiding the use of personal or sacred names.

饉[3] 2054 R. 震 See 僅 Sinking Lower Irregular.

A dearth of vegetables; without crops.

飢饉 famine (= no grain) and dearth (of vegetables).
三穀不升謂之饉 when three (out of the five) grains are not harvested, it is called *chin*.

盡[4] 2055
R. 震 軫
C. *tsun*
H. *ts'in*
F. *cheing*
W. *ʿzang*
N. *djing*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chin*
K. *chin*
J. *djin*
A. *tên*
Sinking Lower.

An empty vessel; exhausted; finished; nothing left; the last; the utmost; all; both; wholly; entirely.

已盡 gone; used up.
有餘不盡 there is still a little left; there is still more which I have left unsaid.
命盡 his life is ended; his race is run.
家財散盡 his patrimony is all gone.
月盡給你 at the end of the month I will pay you.
感謝不盡 I cannot thank you sufficiently.
盡人事 to do one's duty as a man.
盡職 to thoroughly and conscientiously do one's duty as an official.
自盡 to commit suicide.
書不盡言,言不盡意 books do not exhaust words, nor words ideas.
無窮盡 inexhaustible.
盡瘁以仕 worn out with service.
盡情 to exhaust the feelings,—in acts of kindness.
盡其所有 exhausted all his resources; did his utmost.
盡節 preserved chastity to the last; died for chastity.
盡係水漬 are all soaked with water.
走盡天涯 to go to the uttermost end of the earth.
盡頭 the uttermost end.
已讓至盡頭地步 have already made the utmost possible concessions.
一綱打盡 took them all at one haul of the net.
盡在不言中 (the meaning) is all in that part which is left unsaid.
盡貪玩 he cares for nothing but play.
葷腥盡有 there is both garlic and meat in it. *See* 5234.
盡我心 with my whole heart.

盡[4] 2055

殺個盡絕 he slew them every one.
盡皆 every one of them.
盡忠 thoroughly loyal.
盡力 with all one's might.
盡美 or 盡善 most excellent; capital; faultless.
盡述 told the whole story.
盡責 to fulfil all one's functions; to be equal to one's responsibilities.
盡用 in general use.
大盡 and 小盡 months of 30 and 29 days, respectively. The character 建 1592 is often wrongly used in this sense.
升安不盡 may you enjoy promotion and repose without end.
盡性 to be perfect in nature,—as (*e.g.*) Confucius.
盡法 with the utmost rigour of the law.
盡行 entirely.
盡淨 altogether; clean, used adverbially.
盡各 each and every; all without exception.
盡棄 utterly thrown away; lost.
盡是 it is simply.....
盡數 the whole amount.
盡上來 used up.
盡根 absolutely and without reserve of any rights,—of a sale of land, etc.
盡量 to exhaust one's powers; to do full justice to, as to a meal.

建 2056
See 1592.

津 2057
See 2163.

儘[3] 2058
R. 軫
C. *tsun*, *ʿchun*
H. *ts'in*²
F. *cheing*²

To complete; all; the utmost. Used with 2055.

儘東 on the extreme east.
儘可以行 it can be managed very easily.

儘[3] 2058
W. *ʿzang*
N. *dzing*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ʿchin*
K. *chin*
J. *djin*
A. *tên*²
Rising Upper.

儘自不來 he will not come for an age.
儘下得去 it will do very well.
儘溜頭 the farthest end,—as of a passage, etc.
儘數 to the full; fully.
儘着量 or 儘着力 with all one's might; to do one's very utmost.
儘讓 to be very obliging.
儘先 the very first; in the front rank.
儘先補用 to be the very first on the list of expectants.
儘先前 above the very first on the list,—a position involving a certain extra outlay.
儘行 totally.
儘末後兒 the very last.

濜[4] 2059
R. 軫
See 儘
Rising Upper.

A rapid stream. A branch of the river Han in Hupeh. Used for 2163.

濜湲 flowing swiftly.

燼[4] 2060
R. 震
C. *ʿchun*
W. *zang*²
N. *tsing*³
See 藎
K. *sin*
SinkingUpper.

Ashes; embers. Remnants.

餘燼 what is left from fire.
化爲灰燼 all reduced to ashes.
燈燼 the snuff of a candle.
民燼 the remnant of the population.

藎[4] 2061
R. 震
C. *ʿchun*
W. *ʿzang*
N. *tsing*
K. *sin*
Sinking Upper.

A plant, the roots of which yield a yellow dye. Loyal; faithful.

藎忠 loyal.
進思藎忠,退思補過 when in office he thought of his loyalty, when in private life he thought of repairing his errors.

贐[4] 2062
R. 震
C. *ʿchun*
W. *zang*²
N. *tsing*³
See 藎
K. *sin*
SinkingUpper.

Presents to departing friends.

贐儀 parting gifts.
餽贐 delicacies sent to a departing friend.
納贐 to offer presents,—as vassal nobles did.

贅 2063

Same as 2062.

巹[1] 2064
R. 吻
H. *ʿkiun*
F. *ʿching*
See 謹
Rising Upper.

The nuptial cup, in which bride and bridegroom pledge each other. It is usual to have two cups joined by a red string, and these are exchanged by the pair in token of their union.

合巹 or 交巹 or 合巹交杯 to drink the wedding-cup.

謹 2065

Same as 2064.

㤅 2066

See 13,263.

緊[3] 2067
R. 軫
See 謹
K. J. *kin*
Rising Upper.

To bind tight. Urgent; important.

綁緊 tie it tightly.
緊妥 fast; secure,—as a package.
緊緊閉着 it is securely shut.
緊慢 excitability; hurry.
緊密 secret.
緊要 urgent; necessary.
要緊 important; to be sure to; not to fail on any account to....
不要緊 or 不打緊 it is not important; no matter.
無關緊要 it is not of great importance.
緊急 in straits; at a crisis of need.
吃緊之際 a crisis.
軍情甚緊 military affairs are in a critical state.
東南風甚緊 the south-east wind blowing very hard.
那個東西我等緊得狠 I am very anxious to have that thing.
我緊等多時 I have been anxiously expecting you for some time.
手緊 hard up.

緊[3] 2067

水緊 water running swiftly.
赶緊做 make haste and do it.
眼緊 a good memory for faces.
緊跟着 close behind.
緊事 important business.
緊身兒 a close-fitting jacket.
緊挨着 or 緊鄰 close to; next to.
四大緊關 the four chief obstacles to virtue,—*viz.*: 酒色財氣 wine, women, wealth, and wrath.
緊那羅 the Kinnaras,—innocent musical creatures of doubtful shape and constitution, often depicted, when in attendance upon Buddha, as having horses' heads.

錦[3] 2068
R. 寢
See 金
K. *kêm*
Rising Upper.

Brocade; embroidered work. Ornamental; flowery.

錦衾爛兮 how splendid was the embroidered coverlet!
錦綢 figured pongee.
錦緞 figured satin.
錦盒 gilt boxes; caskets.
錦幕 embroidered tapestry or hangings.
錦繡 brocades and embroideries; ornamental, as style or scenery.
花如錦 flowers like embroidery.
美錦 beautiful embroidery.
錦上添花 to add flowers to embroidery,—to paint the lily; to give things where not wanted. *See* 10,650.
錦文 fine writing.
什錦碗碟 painted china-ware.
衣(*i*[4])錦夜行 to wear embroidered clothes at night,—which nobody can see to be what they are. Said of a man whose talent is not recognised.
果然奪得錦標歸 I shall certainly return with the embroidered trophy,—as first on the list at the final examination.
無煩錦念 do not trouble your embroidered thoughts,—on my behalf.

錦[3] 2068

錦語 fanciful language, used as a substitute for ordinary terms in games, etc., like "kiss" at billiards, "love" at lawn-tennis.
錦製 one who can cut a dress out of brocade without spoiling it,—a name for a List. Magistrate.
錦還 to return home in silk attire,—as a sign of honours gained; an honourable return.
錦城＝蜀郡 Sstch'uan.

晉[4] 2069
R. 震
See 進
Sinking Upper.

To increase; to grow. To attach to. To curb a horse. A drum. To go to; to enter. Name of a State; now used for "Shansi." [To be distinguished from 普 9513.]

晉爵 take another glass,—said to a guest. Also, to rise to a higher rank.
上晉 to rise in office.
晉謁 to have a personal interview; to visit.
如晉如齊 like the States of Chin and Ch'i,—in their fraternal feelings.
晉朝 or 晉紀 the Chin dynasty,—subdivided into 西 West and 東 East, and lasting from 265 to 317 A.D., and from 317 to 420 A.D., respectively.
兩晉 the West and East Chin dynasties, as above.
晉國 a feudal State under the Chou dynasty, occupying the southern half of Shansi and the north-west of Honan. It lasted from 737 to 436 B.C.
晉封 to bestow posthumous honours on a man.

晉 2070

Same as 2069.

搢[4] 2071
R. 震
See 進
Sinking Upper.

To stick into. To shake. To strike the watches. To rescue.

搢插 to stick into.
搢笏 elliptical for 搢笏於紳 to stick one's official tablet into one's girdle.

搢[4] 2071

搢紳 officials at Court,—because they stick their tablets in their girdles. *See* 2073.

德聲搢鐸 the fame of his virtue strikes the bell,—is heard far and wide.

瑨[4] 2072
R. 震
See 進
Sinking Upper.

A grained pebble, like cornelian.

縉[4] 2073
R. 震
See 進
Sinking Upper.

Red silk. To gird, as with a sash.

縉紳 red girdles,—those whose names appear in the 縉紳錄 or 文武縉紳 guide to the civil and military officials of the Empire, known to foreigners as the "Red Book" from its red paper cover. *See* 2071.

鄑[4] 2074
R. 震支
See 進
Sinking Upper.

A town, formerly in 青州府 in Shantung. Also read *tzŭ*[1].

進[4] 2075
R. 震
C. *tsun*
H. *tsin*
F. *cheing, ching*
W. *tsang*
N. *tsing*
P. M. Sz. *chin*
Y. *ching*
K. *chin*
J. *shin*
A. *tên*
Sinking Upper.

To advance, as opposed to 退 12,183; to be promoted. To enter. To send in; to offer.

進退維谷 or 進退兩難 to go forwards or backwards is equally difficult.

進厥虎臣 he advanced his tiger-like officers.

進達 to advance; to be promoted.

進位司空 he was promoted to the post of Ssŭ-k'ung. *See* 6595.

官不進自請 if he did not get promotion, he himself asked for it.

進身之計 a scheme for getting promoted.

不知進退 to be wanting in discretion or judgment.

日進 daily progress.

前進 to go ahead; to advance.

收拾前進 to prepare to start.

進[4] 2075

沒長 *chang*[3] 進 he does not advance; he makes no progress.

引進 to bring into notice; to introduce.

進秀才 or 進學 to pass the first or bachelor's degree.

初進步 to take the first step,—the first degree.

進士 an "advanced scholar",—a graduate of the third or doctor's degree. Instituted A.D. 606.

中 *chung*[4] 進士 to take the third degree.

登進士第 graduated in the third degree.

賜進士出身 conferred upon him the hon. degree of *chin shih*.

求也退, 故進之 Ch'iu is retiring, therefore I urged him forward.

進門 to enter a door; to enter a family; to become a disciple or apprentice; to begin to learn. *See* 5690.

進京 to go to Peking.

進城 to go to any walled city; to go "into town."

進省城 to go to any provincial capital.

進來 come in!

進入 to enter.

三揖而進 to make three bows and enter.

進香 to offer up incense,—to worship.

進貢 to send tribute.

進表 the official communication which accompanies the tribute; to present a statement to the Throne.

進獻 to present; to offer up.

再進一杯 let us have another glass!

先進於禮樂 *yo*[4], 野人也 the men of former times, in the matter of music and ceremonies, were rustics.

後進 the men of modern times.

進口 to enter a port; imports.

進售 to import.

進謁 to present oneself to some one.

進[4] 2075

進呈 to present to the Emperor.

進項 income; receipts and perquisites.

進祿 to have advancement.

進數 receipts.

進欵 revenue; income; receipts.

進取 advancement and wealth.

進攻 to take the offensive; to gain an entrance (*e.g.*) into a fort; to advance to the attack.

進署 to take office; to take up or enter upon one's duties; to attend office.

進鮮的 presented to the Emperor when in season,—as certain kinds of fish, etc.

進風 the wind comes in; to let the wind in.

進發 to set out; to start.

進場 to enter the examinations as a candidate.

進勦 to attack and destroy,—as rebels.

進履之謙 the humility of presenting the shoe,—which 張良 Chang Liang did to an old man who had dropped his shoe down an embankment.

璡[1] 2076
R. 眞震
See 進
Even & Sinking Upper.

A stone resembling jade.

蜄[4] 2077
R. 震
See 進
Sinking Upper.

A shell.

蜄蜆 a *Pinna*.

浸 2078

See 2090.

寖[1] 2079
R. 沁侵
See 浸
(generally Even)
A. *têm*
Sinking & Even Upper.

The ancient name of a river in the north of Kiangsu. A marsh. Gradually; increasingly.

寖以成俗 to gradually become a fixed habit.

寖劇 got gradually worse,—of a disease.

禋[1] 2080
R. 侵 沁
C. *ts'ên* H. *ts'im* F. *ch'ing* W. *ts'ang* P. M. *ch'in* Y. *ch'ing* K. *ch'im* J. *shin* A. *hsêm*
Even & Sinking Upper Irregular.

To influence. A malign halo round the sun. Abundant; full.

陰陽相禋 the *yin* and the *yang* act and re-act on each other.
禋氣 a noxious air; malaria.
妖禋 an evil influence,--as of evil spirits.

CH'IN.

親[1] 2081
R. 眞
C. *ts'ên* H. *ts'in* F. *ch'ing* W. *ts'ang* N. *ts'ing* P. M. Sz. *ch'in* Y. *ch'ing* K. *ch'in* J. *shin* A. *tsên*
Even Upper.

To love; to be attached to; to be intimate with. Near, in point of time; *see* 9813. Relatives; parents; relations by marriage. Of or belonging to self; personal. *See* 7182, 6567.

皇天無親 God has no affection,—except for the virtuous.
百姓不親 the people do not love one another.
親愛 to love dearly.
親交 a close friendship; to personally hand to.
親熱 or 親厚 or 親密 or 親睦 very friendly; very intimate.
親近 closely connected with; intimate; fond of.
不要失了親情 don't interrupt our friendly relations.
我親親的娘 my very dear lady,—as a term of endearment.
親戚 or 親屬 *see* 1018.
親派 relatives of the same surname.
內親 relatives on the mother's or wife's side.
有親 to be related as above.
親眷 or 親串 relatives of another surname.
一層親 relationship by a single tie,—as the first intermarriage between two families.
親上加親 to add relationship to relationship,—as by marrying a cousin.

親[1] 2081

舉目無親 to be a total stranger in a place.
貧窮斷六親 poverty puts an end to the six relationships,—of father, mother, elder brother, younger brother, wife, and child.
遠親不如近鄰 a far-off relative is not so good as a near neighbour.
親疏 near and distant,—of relationship.
疎不間 *chien'* 親, 你我終是外人 distant relatives (or friends) may not come between near ones: you and I are after all but outsiders.
親友 relatives and friends.
親支 near relatives.
親信 trusted; trusty.
親隨 a close attendance.
親歷 personally experienced.
親督 to take command in person.
親加一半 to add half oneself.
親手去作 to go and do it oneself,—without aid.
親母 *see* 8067.
親爹 one's own father.
親爲 to do personally.
親兵 the Emperor's own troops,—the Banner force is so called. Also, the bodyguard of any civil or military official.
皇親 the Emperor's relatives by marriage.
親薦枕席 to spread oneself the pillow and mat,—to wait personally on a husband.
親臨 to visit in person.
親臨上司 one's immediate superior.
親點 personally marked off,—as the names of Han-lin graduates by the Imperial pencil.
是親不是親, 非親却是親 though a relative, one may not be a relative: though not a relative, one may still be a relative,—in the true sense of the term.
親不僭友 relatives must not take the places of friends.
親族 clan; kindred; blood relatives.

親[1] 2081

親兄弟 brothers by the same parents.
至親的莫如爹娘 there is no relationship so close as that of father and mother.
子賢, 親自樂 if a son is worthy, his parents are happy.
雙親在堂 both parents alive.
或有親在 in the event of having parents living.
嚴親 or 父親 a father.
親結其縭 their mothers have tied their sashes,—ready for marriage.
二親 father and mother.
親祖 a paternal grandfather.
親伯 a father's elder brother.
親叔 a father's younger brother.
成親 to marry; to consummate a marriage.
迎 *ying'* 親 to go to meet the bride.
一門親事 a marriage.
好親事 a capital marriage.
這相應的親事 this very suitable marriage.
親自 or 親身 one's own self; personally.
親筆寫的 written by the person in question, by the signatory; holograph.
親手畫押 to sign with one's own hand.
親身銳任 I myself will take the responsibility.
親生 of one's own begetting, as children. Also, those who actually begot, as parents.
親供 one's own deposition.
弗躬弗親 doing nothing himself personally.
大人不親細事 great men do not personally attend to small matters.
親迎 *ying'* 于渭 he personally met her on the Wei.
王親命之 the king himself gave the charge.
親詣 to go in person.
親王 an hereditary prince of the 1st order.

親[1] 2081

親軍營 the Imperial Guard. *See* 1302.

Read *ch'in*[4] or *ch'ing*[4]. Relationship; affinity.

庶人工商,各有分親 the common people, mechanics, and traders have their different relatives of various degrees.

親家 a term by which the parents of a married couple address one another. Relatives by marriage.

乾親家 relatives by adoption.

人主人臣是親 *ch'in*[1]家, the Emperor and his subjects are all one Family,—the change of tone being a poetical licence.

嗪[4] 2082
R. 沁
P. coll. *ch'in*[5] (not used elsewhere).
cf. 寢 Sinking Upper.

To vomit,—of animals only. To spit forth; to use bad language.

狗嗪 the dog vomits.

亂嗪 or 胡嗪 to rail; to abuse; to use foul language.

嗪不出好話 he never utters a decent word.

吣 2083

Same as 2082.

綅[1] 2084
R. 侵
See 寢
A. *hsêm*
Even Upper.

The red silk crest of a helmet.

鋟[3] 2085
R. 鹽寢侵
C. *ts'êm*
F. *ching*, *ch'ing*
W. *ts'ang*
P. *ch'ien*
K. *ch'im*
J. *shin*, *sen*
A. *têm*, *tiem*
Rising Upper.

An awl.

Read *ch'ien*[1]. To engrave.

遂鋟梓 it was then printed.

併命復寫一部鋟諸梓 orders were also given for a copy to be made for printing,—of the *Yung lo ta tien*.

駸[1] 2086
R. 侵
C. *ts'êm*
F. *ching*
N. *ts'ing*
P. *ch'in*
M. *chin*
Y. *ching*
K. *ch'im*
J. *shin*
A. *hsêm*
Even Upper Irregular.

A fleet horse.

駸駸其馬 the coursers flew over the ground.

載驟駸駸 (my coursers) hurried away with speed.

駸駸 superficially.

侵[1] 2087
R. 侵
寢 12*a*.
F. Y. *ching*
See 寢
A. *hsêm*
Even Upper.

To usurp; to encroach upon; to appropriate; used of a raid, or stealthy attack, as opposed to 伐 3369.

侵佔 to encroach upon, or occupy, the land of another.

侵犯 to encroach; to invade another's rights; to act aggressively.

侵奪 to seize upon by violence.

侵伐 to invade.

侵叛 to rebel; to usurp.

侵近 to approach; to encroach upon.

侵欺 to cheat; to take by fraud.

侵害 to injure; to act to the detriment of.

侵凌 to insult; to oppress.

侵削 to gradually encroach upon.

侵越 to encroach on; to infringe.

侵吞 to appropriate (funds, etc.) for one's private use.

侵吞入己 or 侵用 to appropriate to one's own use.

侵銀 or 侵吞賬目 to embezzle.

勿使風雨所侵 do not let the wind and rain get in.

冷氣侵人 the cold air goes through one.

大侵 a bad year for harvests.

侵踹 to trespass upon.

侵擾 to invade; to disturb.

貌侵 (*ch'in*[3]) deformed; ugly.

寖[4] 2088
R. 沁
See 寢
SinkingUpper.

An implement used in making ink. A bamboo style for marking lines.

寖[4] 2089
R. 侵沁
See 浸
Even & Sinking Upper.

To flood; to soak. Gradually. Name of an ancient District in Honan.

浸[4] 2090
R. 沁
C. *tsêm*
H. *tsim*
F. *cheing*
W. *tsang*, *ts'ang*
N. *tsing*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chin*
K. *ch'im*
J. *shin*
A. *têm*
Sinking Upper.

To flood; to soak; to penetrate. To baptise.

浸彼稻田 flooding the rice-fields.

水浸街 the water flooded the street.

無浸穫薪 do not soak the firewood I have cut.

浸不透 not soaked through.

浸了幾次 soaked several times.

浸在酒中 steeped in spirits.

浸濕 wet; soaked.

浸潤 imbued with; to bias; to influence, as by bribes.

汗浸紅顏 the perspiration stood on his flushed face.

浸死 drowned.

浸淫 absorbed in; devoted to, as music.

其說浸淫 his words were seductive.

浸晝 broad daylight.

浸禮 the rite of baptism,—according to the Baptists. *See* 4146.

寢[3] 2091
R. 寢 26.
C. *ts'êm*
H. *ts'im*
F. *ch'ing*
W. *ts'ang*
N. *ch'ing*
P. M. *ch'in*
Y. *ch'ing*
Sz. *ch'in*
K. *ch'im*
J. *shin*
A. *têm*
Rising Upper.

To sleep; to rest. To stop. The back parts of an ancestral temple.

寢寐 to sleep.

寢息 to rest.

獨寢 *see* 2107.

寢食不安 unable either to sleep or to eat comfortably.

寢苫枕塊 sleeping on a mat, pillowed on a clod,—in mourning for a parent. *See* 271.

寢其皮而食其肉 to sleep on a man's skin and eat his flesh,—as vengeance.

乃安斯寢 he sleeps so quietly.

寢[3] 2091

載寢之牀 he (the son) shall sleep on a bed,—the daughter on the ground.
廢寢 to lose one's sleep.
寢不寧 to sleep uneasily.
寢室 a bedroom.
其事遂寢 the matter was then allowed to rest.
難寢 difficult to stop, or hush up.
寢兵 to stop fighting.
正寢 the death-chamber of a man, in the palace.
內寢 the death-chamber of a woman, in the palace.
壽終內寢 to end life in the inner chamber,—is the ideal death for a woman.
太祖寢疾多年 His Majesty had been bedridden for years.
寢廟既成 when the ancestral temple was completed.
六寢 the six apartments of a prince under the Chou dynasty,—five for private purposes and one for a public hall.
寢門 door leading to the inner apartments in the Palace.

芹[2] 2092
R. 文
H. *k'iun*
See 勤 Even Lower.

Celery; parsley; cress.

言采其芹 they gather the cress.
水芹 water-cress, *Nasturtium palustre*, D.C.
掇 (or 採) 芹 to pluck cress,—to become a *hsiu-ts'ai* or take the 1st degree. The allusion is to the line in the *Odes* 思樂泮水, 薄采其芹 pleasant is the semi-circular water, and we will gather the cress about it.
芹筵 or 芹酌 a feast given to successful *hsiu-ts'ai*.
旱芹菜 celery.
芹芽 celery sprouts.
水芹菜 *Œnanthe stolonifera*, D.C.
野芹菜 *Cardamine hirsuta*, L.
假芹菜 *Cardamine macrophylla*, W.
芹意 my humble opinion.

秦[2] 2093
R. 眞
C. *ts'un*
H. *ts'in*
F. *ching*
W. *zang*
N. *dzing*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'in*
K. *chin*
J. *shin*
A. *tên*
Even Lower.

A fine kind of rice. Name of a feudal State and dynasty. Used down to the 2nd cent. A.D. as a name for China. *See* 4440.

秦國 the Ch'in State,—which arose with 非子 Fei Tzŭ, B.C. 897, and gradually extended over the whole of Shensi and Kansuh, until in B.C. 221 the Chou dynasty was finally overthrown, the feudal system came to an end, and the Ch'in State became the Ch'in dynasty under 始皇帝 the First Emperor of a united China.
結爲秦晉 or 秦晉之交 to be as friendly as were the Ch'in and Chin States. Also used of matrimony.
秦人 people to whom we are indifferent,—strangers.
秦人之弟 the younger brother of a man of Ch'in,—who is less to me than my own brother.
不用于秦, 猶用于楚 if I am of no use in Ch'in, I may still be of use in Ch'u.
視若秦越 regard each other as men of Ch'in and Yüeh,—who would have nothing to do with one another.
秦人之肥, 越人之瘠 the fatness of a man of Ch'in, the thinness of a man of Yüeh,—of no mutual importance.
秦緩何能爲力 what good can I do, when you wait until the sickness is mortal before calling me?
大秦 Syria,—so called because its inhabitants were like the Chinese but taller.
室女誕聖於大秦 a virgin brought forth the Holy One in Ta-ch'in.
秦椒 pepper from Ta-ch'in, or the west.
秦地 Shensi.
秦嶺 a range of mountains in the south of Shensi.
秦瓊 or 秦叔寶 the white-faced guardian painted at the gate of every Chinese *yamên*. He is better known by his 字 Shu-pao than by his 名 Ch'iung. He was originally a soldier who assisted in the establishment of the T'ang dynasty. His black comrade is 尉遲恭, *see* 12,621.
秦吉了 a kind of cockatoo.
秦叔嘴 a large species of king-fisher.
秦檜 a spittoon,—so called from the name of the infamous traitor-statesman of the Sung dynasty, who obtained the execution of the heroic 岳飛 Yo Fei, A.D. 1141.
三秦 the three portions into which the Ch'in State was divided by 項羽 Hsiang-yü.
秦川 another name for 關中; *see* 6368.

秦[2] 2093

犍[2] 2094
R. 眞
See 秦 Even Lower.

Old name for an ox.

螓[2] 2095
R. 眞
See 秦 Even Lower.

A small cicada, which has a square striped head.

螓首蛾眉 cicada's head and moth's eyebrows,—said of a beauty.
胡螓 a kind of blue-bottle fly.

懂[2] 2096
R. 支
See 勤 Even Lower.

Brave; intrepid. Compassionate. Cautious.

懂然後得免 he lamented (that his purpose had miscarried) and brought about his flight only at the last moment.

勤[2] 2097
R. 支
C. *k'ên*
H. *k'iun, k'in*
F. *k'üng*
W. *djang*
N. *djing*
P. M. *ch'in*
Y. *ch'ing*
Sz. *ch'in*
K. *kin*
J. *kin, gon*
A. *kên*
Even Lower.

Diligent; attentive; ready to work. To encourage to toil.

勤做 to do diligently.
勤儉 diligent and frugal.
勤學 to learn diligently.
勤工 to work diligently; a diligent workman.
勤敏 diligent and intelligent.
勤愼 diligent and careful.
勤政 diligent in the administration of government.

勤[2] 2097

勤士 a diligent scholar.
勤謹 or **殷勤** diligently attentive.
勤奮 diligence and energy.
勤力 or **勤勞** or **勤苦** diligently laborious; taking great pains.
勤能補拙 diligence can make up for stupidity.
一勤天下無難事 with diligence there is nothing difficult in the world.
勤爲無價之寶 diligence is a priceless jewel.
文王旣勤止 Wên Wang laboured earnestly.
恩斯勤斯鬻子 with love and with toil I nourished my young.
四體不勤 your four limbs are unaccustomed to toil.
終歲勤動 to toil the whole year long.
勤家立業 to establish oneself by diligence.
勤民 to be active on behalf of the people.
大富由勤 riches come from diligence.
周公咸勤 Chou Kung encouraged them all to diligence.
倦于勤 wearied with labour.
勤行 (*hang*[2]) waiters; attendants.
勤求 diligently searched.
勤公 zealous for the public good.
勤勇 devoted troops.
勤樸 active and well-behaved.
勤下雪 to snow steadily.
勤王 aiding the sovereign,—said of those who assist their country in times of trouble.

懃[2] 2098
R. 文
H. *k'iun*
See 勤
Even Lower.

Zealous.

慇懃 diligently attentive; careful; particular about.

禽[2] 2099
R. 侵
See 琴
Even Lower.

Birds; animals (*see* 1800). Used for 2103. *See* 9883.

禽獸 birds and beasts; the brute creation.
家禽 the family bird,—the cock.
仙禽 or **胎禽** the crane, which is regarded as **禽之宗** the chief of birds.
禽圖 civilians,—because they wear birds as badges of rank. *See* Table *I.*
委禽 to send bridal presents.
子禽 the designation of **陳亢** Ch'ên Kang, a disciple of Confucius.
服者不禽 those who submit will not be put under restraint.
鳴禽 singing-birds.

噙[2] 2100
R. 侵
See 琴
Even Lower.

To hold in the mouth. To restrain.

噙齒戴髮 with teeth in the mouth and hair on the head,—a man.
龍噙一顆珠 the dragon holds in its mouth a pearl.
噙着一把眼淚 restraining a flood of tears.

檎[2] 2101
R. 侵
See 琴
Even Lower.

A species of *Pyrus*, called **林檎**, which bears a small red fruit.

蟫[2] 2102
R. 侵
See 琴
Even Lower.

A long-legged spider, called **蟫蟧**. (Dist. from 1973).

擒[2] 2103
R. 侵
C. *k'êm*
H. *k'im*
F. *k'ieng*
W. *djang*
N. *djing*, v. *djañg*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'in*
K. *kim*
J. *kin*, *gon*
A. *kêm*
Even Lower.

To seize; to clutch; to arrest.

擒拏 or **擒獲** or **擒捉** to seize; to arrest.
擒住了 he has been caught.
若擒得他就擒 if you can seize him, do so.
擒賊須擒王 in capturing rebels the important point is to capture the chief.
入山擒虎易 to go into the mountains and catch a tiger is easy,—as compared with asking a favour.
猩猩啼而擒之 the orang-outang weeps and then seizes,—its prey; crocodile tears.
擒送 to capture and deliver over to.
生擒 to take alive.
殺出生擒子胥 to take Tzŭ-hsü alive or dead.
擒王封王 to seize a (rebel) prince and get appointed prince,—in his stead.
七擒孟獲 Mêng Huo, a chief who was seven times captured by **諸葛亮** Chu-ko Liang.

坽[3] 2104
R. 寢
See 欽
Rising Upper.

A pit.

坽坎 a well.

庈[2] 2105
R. 侵
See 琴
Even Lower.

Occurs in the name of **費庈父** "Father" Ch'in of Pi,—in Shantung.

芩[2] 2106
R. 侵
F. *k'ing*, *k'ieng*
See 琴
J. *ken*, *gen*
Even Lower.

A salt-marsh plant, with lanceolate leaves like the bamboo, and creeping roots.

黃芩 a yellowish-coloured medicinal root (*Berberis nepalensis*, Spr.), used as a tonic.

衾[2] 2107
R. 侵
C. *k'êm*
H. *k'im*
F. *k'ing*
W. *c'iang*
N. *c'ing*
P. M. *ch'in*
Y. *ch'ing*
Sz. *ch'in*
K. *kim*
J. *kin*, *kon*
A. *kêm*
Even Irregular.

A coverlet; a quilt; bedclothes.

抱衾與裯 carrying our coverlets and sheets; hence, to be a concubine.
被衾 a quilt; bedclothes.
衾幄 coverlet and blanket; bed.
寒戀重 *ch'ung*[2] **衾** seeking refuge from the cold under plenty of bedclothes.
衾影無慚 coverlet and shadow nothing to be ashamed of,—to have no cause for shame

衾[2] 2107

either by day or by night. A condensation of the lines,—

獨行不愧影獨寢

不愧衾 walking alone, not ashamed to face one's shadow; sleeping alone, not ashamed to face the quilt.

枕冷衾寒 cold pillow and chilly coverlet,—without a bed-fellow.

翡翠衾 the kingfisher-wings' quilt,—the Emperor's bedclothes.

捻[4] 2108

R. 沁
C. *kêm*
H. *ᶜk'im, kim²*
F. *k'eing*
W. *ᶜciang*
N. *ᶜcing²*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'in*
J. *kin, kon*
A. *k'êm²*
Sinking Irregular.

To press down with the hand; to lean on.

捻壓 to press down.

捻桌 to lean on the table.

捻地泅水 to swim with one foot on the ground,—to have something to depend on.

搓圓捻扁 to roll round and press out flat,—as cakes.

琴[2] 2109

R. 侵
C. *k'êm*
H. *k'im*
F. *k'ing*
W. *djang*
N. *djing*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'in*
K. *kïm*
J. *kin, gon*
A. *kêm*
Even Lower.

The Chinese psaltery or lute, which now has seven strings. Under Yao and Shun, it had only five. A sixth, the **文絃**, was added to commemorate the captivity of **文王** Wên Wang; and the seventh, the **武絃**, to commemorate the victory of **武王** Wu Wang over **紂** Chou. It is said to have been called **琴** because it **禁** "restrains" evil passions, and is used pictorially as an emblem of culture.

彈琴 or **撫琴** or **鼓琴** to play the lute.

琴有七不彈 there are seven conditions under which the lute should not be played,—(1) within sound of mourning, or (2) of music; (3) when one is busy or (4) dirty or (5) *en deshabillé*; (6) without burning incense; (7) in the absence of a connoisseur.

琴雖是清高之品 although the lute is classed as a refined instrument.....

對驢 (or **牛**) **彈琴** to play the lute to a donkey (or ox),—to cast pearls before swine.

琴音亂 the lute's notes make discord,—the time is out of joint.

風琴 or **筒琴** an organ. [The first is properly a kind of Aeolian harp, fixed to a kite.]

啼琴 or **提琴** a two-stringed violin.

月琴 a four-stringed guitar with a round belly like a banjo.

洋琴 a kind of dulcimer, with wire strings. Also used for a pianoforte.

胡琴 a kind of small violin with four strings, between which the bow passes.

雙琴 an octagonal guitar with a long neck and four strings.

八音琴 a musical box.

口琴 a Jews'-harp.

琴堂 formerly the music-room of a dilettante; now applied to the hall or court-room of a *yamén*. *See* Biog. Dict. *Fu Pu-ch'i.*

余張燈坐琴堂 I lighted a lamp and took my seat in the judgment-hall.

琴堦 steps leading to the daïs of the court-room.

琴心 the "belly" of a lute.

琴心可挑 his heart is susceptible,—can be stirred to vibration as the "belly" of a lute.

琴之神理盡矣 the divine power of the lute could no farther go,—than in this melody.

琴桌 a lute stand,—a small narrow table.

妻子好合, 如鼓瑟琴 happy union with wife and children is like the music of harp and lute,—perfect harmony.

琴瑟之絃 the strings of lute and harp,—the harmony of husband and wife; matrimony.

琴瑟之事, 終身已矣 there is an end to my prospects of matrimony.

琴瑟調和 conjugal felicity.

琴瑟不調 conjugal discord.

沁[4] 2110

R. **沁** 27.
C. *ᶜsêm, tsêm²*
F. *ᶜsing, ch'eing²*
N. *sêng*
P. M. *ch'in²*
Y. *hsing²*
K. *ch'im, sim*
J. *shin*
A. *ᶜtêm*
Sinking Upper Irregular.

To soak into; to penetrate; to fathom. An affluent of the Yellow River in Shansi.

沁入 to soak into.

凉沁心脾 the cold penetrates one's vitals.

香沁鼻端 the fragrance penetrates the nose.

日沁乎其中 daily soaking therein. Also used figuratively.

捻 2111

Same as 2103.

瘄[1] 2112

R. 侵合
See **欽定**
Even and Entering Upper.

A severe chill; ague. Also read *k'ê*[1]*.

嶔[1] 2113

R. 侵
See **欽**
Even Upper.

Mountain peaks.

嵔嶔 high peaks.

嶔嶔 yawning; gaping.

欽[1] 2114

R. 侵
C. *yêm*
H. *k'im*
F. *k'ing*
W. *ᶜciang*
N. *ᶜcing*
P. M. *ch'in*
Y. *ch'ing*
Sz. *ch'in*
K. *kïm*, v. *hïm*
J. *kin, kon*
A. *k'êm*
Even Upper.

To command respect. That which emanates from the Emperor; Imperial. Reverent; respectful.

欽命 by Imperial command.

欽賜 bestowed by the Emperor.

欽差 sent by the Emperor; an Imperial Commissioner; ambassadors and ministers.

欽派 commissioned by the Emperor.

欽定 ordered by the Emperor,—as reprints of valuable books, etc.

欽此 a concluding phrase to all Imperial Edicts and Rescripts. It has been variously rendered by "Respect this!", "This from the Throne!", "Such is His Majesty's pleasure!", "The above is Imperial!", etc. It is added by the secretaries to the Grand Council in process of transcription, and means, "The above has been reverently received." [Manchu: *sehe* = these are the Imperial words.]

欽[1] 2114

欽召進京 summoned to the capital by the Emperor.
欽奉 respectfully received,—as an Imperial mandate, decree, etc.
欽點 marked off by the Emperor,—to be members of the Han-lin.
欽敬 to esteem highly.
憂心欽欽 my heart cannot forget its grief.
鼓鐘欽欽 they strike the bells, *ding dong*.
認欽鴉作鳳凰 to mistake an osprey for a phœnix.
惟臣欽若 then his ministers will reverently accord with him,—their prince.
欽厥止 reverently determine your end,—be careful as to that in which you are going to rest.
欽哉 be reverent!
欽使 a Minister at a foreign Court.
欽限 an Imperial appointment for a certain time; a special mission.
欽感 respectful gratitude.

巠[1] 2115
R. 庚
See 經
Even Upper.

徑[4] 2116
R. 庚 8*a*.
徑 25.
H. *kang*[2]
See 婙敬
Even and Sinking Lower and Upper.

CHING.

Streams running underground. Water flowing.

A by-way; a short cut; the diameter. Straightforward. Used with 2124. *See* 1618.

行不由徑 do not take by-paths.
徑路 the direct road.
路徑 a road; a track.
路徑不熟 the road was unfamiliar.
曲徑 a roundabout way.
捷徑 an easy way; the "royal road."
徑到 to go direct to.
大可徑尺 about a foot in diameter.

徑[4] 2116
徑五尺 five feet in diameter.
口徑闊九寸 9-inch bore,—of guns.
環軸半徑 the radius of gyration.
徑情 straightforward.
斜徑 sly; underhand; tricky.
徑復 to reply direct,—not through another.
徑復者 I beg to inform you in reply.

徑 2117
Same as 2116.

剄[3] 2118
R. 刂
See 經
Rising Upper.

To cut one's throat.
令從者剄之 bade the attendant cut off his head.

勁[4] 2119
R. 敬
C. *king*
H. *kin*
F. *keing*[2]
W. *djang*, v. *ciang*
N. *djing*, *djie*
P. *chin*, M. *ching*
Y. *ching*
Sz. *chin*, *ching*
K. *kiŏng*
J. *kei*, *kiō*
A. *king*
Sinking Lower.

Strong; muscular; stiff; unyielding. *See* 1108. Also read *chin*[4].
勁敵 well-matched foes.
對勁 well matched; congenial,—as friends.
勁勇 able-bodied braves.
馬肥弓勁 their horses are in good condition and their bows stiff.
勁風 a stiff breeze.
沒勁兒 it has no strength,—as wine, scent, etc.
後勁不小 its after-strength is not small,—it is heady, as wine.
使勁 to put forth strength; to make an effort.
趲勁 to make a great effort; to try hard.

桱[4] 2120
R. 徑
See 徑
Sinking Upper.

A kind of hard timber. A roller used by silk-dyers to straighten the silk.

涇[1] 2121
R. 青
See 經
Even Upper.

Name of a large river which rises in Kansuh and joins the 渭 Wei in Shensi (*see* 渭 12,577). To flow straight through.
涇彼涇舟 quickly go the boats on the Ching.
分涇渭 to distinguish between the Ching and the Wei,—to see the rights and wrongs of a matter.
涇涎 to flow straight through.

經[1] 2122
R. 青 徑
C. *king*, v. *kang*
H. *kin*
F. *king*, v. *kiang*
W. *ciang*
N. *cing*
P. *ching*
M. *chin*
Y. } *ching*
Sz. }
K. *kiŏng*
J. *kei*, *kiō*
A. *king*
Even Upper.

That which runs lengthwise; the warp in a loom. The larger veins or arteries; *see* 8011. Meridians of longitude. To pass through (*see* 6622); hence, the past, already, etc. Permanent, as opposed to 權 3190 = 常. To manage; to regulate. The "Canon" of Confucianism. The *sûtras* of Buddhism and Taoism. *See* 8956, 13,330.
經緯 warp and woof; lengthwise and crosswise.
經緯萬端 under all possible conditions.
其人有文經武緯之才 this man has a warp of civil and a woof of military genius,—in the web of his character.
經綸 threads; principles; to classify; to manage. *See* 7472.
抱經綸之志 having a lofty moral character.
經絡 the greater and lesser blood-vessels.
經脈 the blood-vessels generally.
經線 or 經度 degrees of longitude. *See* 12,535.
經度英國中線東 longitude east of Greenwich.
經水 or 月經 the *menses*.
經時 the time of the *menses*.
經閉 stoppage of the *menses*.
美國經由 *via* America.
經過 to pass by or through; to experience.

經[1] 2122

見一秀才經過 he saw a B.A. pass by.

經手 to pass through the hands; a broker.

沒經過我手 it did not pass through my hands.

事非經過不知難 you do not know how difficult anything is until you have tried it.

經過之事 events that one has been through.

不經事之人 an inexperienced hand.

不經一事不長一智 without actual experience, wisdom is not attainable.

經練 experience.

經目之事 something one has actually seen.

曾經眼過 I have already seen it.

曾經報過 has already been reported.

燕子經秋可以去矣 swallows, when autumn is over, can depart,—but I must remain.

經今不出 he has not come out up to now,—since he went in.

經歷 to pass through; registrar of 宗人府 the Imperial Clan Court; secretary of records in a *yamên*, known colloquially as 經廳.

經承 a chief clerk.

經費 or 經用 outlay; expenditure.

經摺子 a banker's pass-book.

經商 a commission agent.

已經 or 業經 already.

經紀 order; rule; principle. A broker; an agent. Skill; proficiency.

毋失經紀 they never fail in their regular courses,—as the stars. Don't relax your efforts.

經常 constant; unchanging,—as the eternal principles of right and wrong.

經魁 the five graduates of the second or master's degree whose names immediately follow that of the successful candidate who is first on the list.

經[1] 2122

經絲 thrown silk.

不是我經管 it is not my business; it is not under my jurisdiction.

經理 or 經治 to manage; to direct.

經營 the fifth of the six styles under which paintings are classified; to trade; to do business. *See* 13,505.

經之營之 planning it and marking it out. *See* 10,577.

經營四方 to plan and labour in all parts of the empire.

此少年經營之作 this (poem) is the work of a young man.

經世者當志於大成 statesmen should devote their energies to ultimate perfection,—rather than to immediate results.

經籍典 canonical and general literature.

五經 the Five Canonical Books,—of Confucianism: the *Canons of Changes*, *Poetry*, and *History*, the *Rites*, and the *Spring and Autumn*. Thus finally classified under the Ming dynasty.

九歲通六經 at nine years of age he was proficient in the Six Classics,—the Rites of the above Five being regarded as two works. Another enumeration includes the Classic of Music with the above Five.

九經 the Nine Canonical Books,—as classified under the T'ang dynasty:—The Five Books as above, with the *Chou Ritual*, *Decorum Ritual*, *Canon of Filial Piety*, and the *Confucian Discourses*.

天下國家有九經 the States and families of the empire have nine standard rules of conduct.

十經 the Ten Canonical Books,—as classified under the Sung dynasty.

十三經 the Thirteen Canonical Books,—consisting of the Nine above-mentioned, with the *Érh Ya*, the commentaries of *Kung-yang* and *Ku-liang*, and the works of *Mencius*.

無不讀爲讀經之法 to study everything is the true way to study the Canon (of Confucianism),—heterodox and orthodox writers alike.

經[1] 2122

聖經 the Sacred Books,—the Canon of Confucianism. Used by Roman Catholics for the Bible.

使老子之言而皆若此則列之于聖經何不可哉 if all that Lao Tzŭ said was like this, where would be the reason for not admitting his words into the Sacred Canon?—of Confucianism.

經云 the Canon says.....; the Bible says.....

非經 uncanonical; not classical.

不經之談 uncanonical talk,—nonsense.

經傳 (*chuan*[4]) Canon and commentary, *i.e.* the *Ching* proper and the three *Chuan*; the Classics in general.

不見經傳 not to be found in the Canon; not classical, as a quotation.

經書 the Confucian Canon; the Chinese Classics.

經筵講官 an Imperial expositor of the Classics.

經典 allusions drawn from the Classics.

經濟 political economy.

不復有經濟意 ceased to take any interest in politics.

法經 or 佛經 the Canon of Buddhism; Buddhist *sútras*, containing the actual words of Shâkyamuni, also known as 契經.

經棚 the marquee for the prayers for the dead. *See* 1680.

念經 or 誦經 to chant the liturgies; to perform religious services. *See* 1680.

念些經文 to repeat a few Buddhist prayers.

念空經不濟事 to repeat Buddhist liturgies to no purpose,—unanswered by Buddha.

經咒 prayers; invocations; services.

妙法蓮華經 or 正法華經 the Lotus *sútra* of the wonderful Law,—the standard classic of the Lotus school, brought to China A.D. 300. Sanskrit: *Saddharma pundarika sútra*. *See* 2032.

經[1] 2122

南華經 the *sûtra* of Nan-hua,—the works of Chuang Tzŭ, canonised by the Taoists.

眞經 the True Scriptures,—a name given by the Emp. Ming Huang to the works of Chuang Tzŭ, Lieh Tzŭ, Wên Tzŭ, and Kêng Sang Tzŭ, as being of equal value with the Buddhist Scriptures.

念完了經打和尙 after the service to beat the priest,—ingratitude.

蓋持經之力也 for he was fortified by the holy book.

經旬 the cremation of a Buddhist priest.

善經 a good rule,—of life, or of conduct.

經略 a Generalissimo. Also, to administer.

Read *ching*[4]. To put an end to oneself.

自經 or 經死 suicide,—generally by hanging.

自經于溝瀆 to commit suicide in a ditch.

莖 2123

See 3921.

逕[4] 2124

R. 徑
H. *kang*[2]
See 敬
SinkingUpper.

To pass; to approach. Direct.

逕啟者 I beg to inform you,—as at the beginning of a letter.

大相逕庭 they are very unlike.

郢[1] 2125

R. 靑
See 刑
A. *shing*, *king*
Even Lower.

A village in 高密縣 in Shantung.

頸[3] 2126

R. 梗
C. *king*, *keng*
H. *kiang*
F. *keing*[2]
W. *ciang*
N. *cing*
P. *ching*, *kêng*
M. *chin*
Y. *ching*

The neck, especially the front part; the throat. The narrow part; an isthmus.

頸項 or 頸子 the neck.

頸帶 or 頸巾 a neck-tie.

刎頸之交 a cut-throat friendship,—each party to which would die for the other.

頸[3] 2126

K. *kiŏng*
J. *kei*, *kiō*
A. *kaing*
Rising Upper.

生頸癤 to have swellings on the neck; swelled glands.

火頸 fire-neck,—irascible.

交頸 to put necks together,—of the billing and cooing of birds.

凊[4] 2127

R. 敬
C. *tsing*[2]
N. *dzing*[2]
F. coll. *ch'eing*
See 凊
P. *ching*, *ch'ing*
M. *chin*, *ch'in*
A. *saing*, *t'aing*
SinkingUpper.

To cool.

凊暑 to allay the heat.

凊凉 cool; refreshing.

冬溫夏凊 in winter warm, in summer cool; also of filial sons who warm their parents' bed in winter and cool it in summer.

圊[1] 2128

R. 庚
See 凊
Even Upper.

A privy.

婧[4] 2129

R. 敬
See 凈
Sinking Lower.

Modest; retiring. Slender; supple.

婧婧 supple; lithesome.

睛[1] 2130

R. 庚
H. *tsiang*
N. *tsing*, v. *tsiẽn*
See 精
Even Upper.

The iris of the eye; also, the pupil; also, the eye-ball. *See* 13,129.

黑睛 the pupil of the eye.

白睛 the white of the eye.

藍睛 a blue iris; blue eyes,—given by Chinese painters to devils.

碧睛 green eyes,—as in preceding entry.

睛珠 the crystalline lens.

定睛一看 fixed his eyes on him.

目不轉睛 eyes with fixed pupils,—staring fixedly.

畫龍不點睛 to draw a dragon without putting in the eyes,—of incomplete work.

方睛 a square iris,—a sign of long life.

靖[4] 2131

R. 梗
H. *ts'in*
See 靜
Rising Lower Irregular.

Quiet; tranquil; peace restored. To tranquillize.

地方安靖 the place is quiet and peaceful.

靖共爾位 quietly perform the duties of your office.

肆其靖之 and so to secure its tranquillity.

靖逆 to put down rebellion.

日靖四方 seeking daily to secure the tranquillity of the kingdom.

俾予靖之 if I were to try to order his affairs.

實靖夷我邦 these are the men employed to tranquillize our country!

箐[1] 2132

R. 庚梗
See 精債
Even and SinkingUpper.

A basket or cage; fishing-baskets; creels.

笭箐 basket traps for fish.

Read *ch'ien*[4]. To draw a bow or crossbow.

精[1] 2133

R. 庚
C. *tsing*, *tseng*
H. *tsin*
F. *ching*, v. *chiang*
W. *tsing*
N. *tsing*, v. *chŏñ*
P. *ching*
M. *chin*
Y. } *ching*
Sz. }
K. *chŏng*
J. *sei*, *shō*
A. *ting*
Even Upper.

The essential part; essence; spirit; the ethereal part, as opposed to the gross. Fineness; detail in painting (*see* 5013) as opposed to 畧 7564. Semen; animal spirits; skill. Infinitesimal. Very (*see* 9381).

不前不精 neither first nor best of its kind.

君子雖死,其精誠不散 though the perfect man may die, the essential part of him does not perish.

方悟諸女皆衆花之精也 he then became aware that these young ladies were all the spirits of the various flowers.

精怪 a supernatural manifestation of form without substance; bogeys; elves. *See* 4956.

精氣 an *aura* which makes things what they are; an incorporeal essence which is inseparable from the phenomenon of life.

精[1] 2133

兵貴於精，不貴於多 the strength of an army depends upon its *morale*, not upon its numbers.

精華 the essential and the ornamental,—the sun and the moon.

圓精 the round essential,—the ether; the sky.

業精于勤 the essential of work is diligence.

精者神之本 semen is the basis of mental power.

男子六十而精絕 virility ceases at sixty.

五精成毒 the origin, according to the Chinese, of syphilis.

流精 or 遺精 involuntary emissions.

精神 or 精氣神兒 animal spirits; mental energy; wits; brightness.

沒有精神 I am tired out.

抖擻精神 to pull oneself together,—for an effort.

精神外漏 precocious-looking; not so clever as he looks.

題中精神血脈處 the spirit and scope of the theme.

精詳謀國 to contrive well for one's country.

心精道妙 his heart is pure and his doctrine admirable.

精靈 ethereal; refined; clever.

精工 skilled workmen.

精巧 clever; skilful.

精潔 clean.

精爽 brisk; lively; full of spirits.

精爽不亂 no failure of the faculties.

你精，我不呆 if you are clever, I am not a fool.

精鬪精 wit struggling with wit,—"when Greeks joined Greeks," diamond cut diamond, etc.

精明 clever; bright.

精通 or 精於 versed in; acquainted with.

精粗 fine and coarse. *See* 11,863.

精微 minute; infinitesimal; delicate; abstract.

至精無形 the infinitesimally small has no form.

精[1] 2133

夫精小之微也 the infinitesimal is a subdivision of the small.

而盡精微 so as to embrace all the minutiæ.

精濕 very damp.

精短 very short.

精淡 very insipid.

食不厭精 he (Confucius) did not dislike to have his rice reduced,—by cooking, to about a third of its original volume. Rice thus prepared was called 精.

精絕國 a country lying near the bay of Bengal.

精醫 skilful treatment,—of a disease.

精詳 minute; scrupulous.

精熟 minutely acquainted with.

精美 elegant.

觸類皆精 nihil tetigit quod non ornavit,—of a painter.

精進 skilfulness acquired by practice. Also, energy in the practice of Buddhism. Sanskrit: *vîrya*.

精魂 spirit; pluck.

失精魂 to feel cowed; to lose one's spirit.

精采 elegant; refined.

精利 ingenious and useful.

精壯 well-trained and muscular.

精力 spirit and strength,—of one's faculties or energies.

精液 secretions.

精細 fine,—of the quality of materials; smart; clever.

筆意精湛 piquancy of conception,—a phrase used in marking the essay of a candidate.

水精 rock-crystal. *See* 2149.

精兵 the flower of the troops; picked men; trained troops.

精衛 a bird like a pheasant.

精衛啣石 like the *ching-wei* carrying stones in its beak,—vain exertions. The daughter of the Emperor 炎 Yen, B.C. 2838, was drowned while crossing the Eastern Sea. Being changed into a bird, the *ching-wei*, she ever afterwards was to be seen carrying stones from the western hills to fill up the Eastern Sea, some say, out of revenge. As that sea was on the site of modern Shantung, her task may be said to have been actually accomplished.

精[1] 2133

腈[1] 2134
R. 庚
See 精
Even Upper.

Lean meat.

菁[1] 2135
R. 庚
C. *tsing*, *ts'ing*
H. *tsin*, *tsiang*
F. *ching*, *ch'ing*
W. *tsing*
N. *tsing*, *ts'ing*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ching*
K. *chŏng*, *ch'ŏng*
J. *sei*, *shō*
A. *ting*
Even Upper.

The flower of the leek, called 韮菁; small onions.

菁茅 a large kind of sedge, used for clearing liquor of sediment.

蕪菁 a kind of vegetable, used as a relish.

菁華 splendour; display.

蜻[1] 2136
R. 庚
H. *ts'iang*
See 清
K. *chŏng*, *ch'ŏng*
A. *ting*
Even Upper.

A dragon-fly.

蜻蜓點水 like the dragon-fly sipping water,—upside down or inverted, from the position of the insect.

蜻蜓點水欸欸飛 the dragon-fly takes a sip of water and flies away contented,—of one who has received timely assistance and goes on his way rejoicing.

豎蜻蜓 to stand on one's head.

蜻蛚 a black field-cricket.

似蜻蜓撼石柱 like a dragon-fly shaking a stone pillar,—in vain.

靚[4] 2137
R. 敬 梗
C. v. *leng*
See 淨
Sinking Lower.

To ornament; to paint the face.

靚粧 painted,—like a Chinese woman's face.

詐靚 false ornaments; meretricious.

閃靚 brilliant; splendid.

豐容靚飾 a pretty face with pretty ornaments.

曄靚 bright; luminous, as a flash of lightning.

請 2138

See 2190.

鵾[1] 2139
R. 庚
See 精
Even Upper.

Water-fowl, called 鴖鵾 (*see* 1316) and 鵾鴟, resembling the heron.

京[1] 2140
R. 庚
H. *kin*, *kiang*
See 經
Even Upper.

A height; an eminence. A capital; metropolis. A numeral = ten millions.

景山與京 high hills and eminences. *See* 1976.
乃觀于京 he looked at a height.
念彼周京 thinking of the capital of Chou.
曰嬪于京 she married him at the capital.
京華 the capital.
京師 a spacious plateau, such as would be suitable for a capital city; hence, a capital or metropolis; the *Kinsay* or *Quinsay* of Marco Polo, by which is meant 杭州府 the modern Hang-chow Fu, the capital under the Sung dynasty. Also, Peking.
京師之業 the uncultivated land of the plateau.
京都 the capital; the city of Kioto in Japan. Also, Peking.
京卿 a member of one of the Nine Ministries.
京外 at the capital and in the provinces.
京控 to appeal to Peking.
京中 at the capital.
京官 petty officials engaged in Peking at the Boards; metropolitan officials.
京秩 metropolitan officials.
京餉 the Peking contingent,—of taxes.
京兆 (*see below*) or 京城 *the* capital or *a* capital. Also Peking.
神京 or 京畿 Peking.
京畿道 Peking, as a Censor's circuit. Also, Kinkitao, the metropolitan province of Korea.
東京 *see* 12,248.

京[1] 2140

西京 the Western capital = 長安 Ch'ang-an.
北京 the northern capital,—Peking; first occupied as such by Kublai Khan. The *Cambaluc* of Marco Polo.
條條大路通北京 every high road leads to Peking.
南京 the southern capital,—Nanking; under the Ming dynasty, from A.D. 1368 to 1403.
進京 or 上京 to go to Peking.
京油子 an oily-mouthed Pekingese.
京式 or 京派 Peking fashions,—in clothes, etc.
京報 the *Peking Gazette*,—issued daily, except during the New Year holidays when it appears every other day, and containing selected memorials from high officials, promotions, Court movements, etc. Existed as far back as the T'ang dynasty.
京口 the mouth of the capital,—Chinkiang, because of the Imperial grain supply which passes through on the Grand Canal.
京庄水筆 a pen from Peking. *See* 8979.
京堂 directors or sub-directors of the four minor "Courts,"—of Sacrificial Worship, of the Imperial Stud, of Imperial Entertainment, and of State Ceremonial.
莫之與京 he has no equal.
憂心京京 the sorrow of my heart grows intense.
十兆曰京 "ten million" is called *ching*.
京兆 ten millions and one million, respectively; the name of a 府 Fu under the Han dynasty, in which was situated 長安 Ch'ang-an, the capital; the capital *par excellence*. *See* 489.
京觀 a common burial-ground for those slain in battle.

Read *yüan*[2]. Used for 原 13,700.

起九京而問之 were you to bring him back from the Nine Cities (Hades) and ask him...

麖[1] 2141
R. 庚
C. *king*, *keng*
H. *kiang*
F. *kiong*
See 經
Even Upper.

A large deer, with one horn and a cow's tail.

黃麖 the mouse-deer.
麖皮袋 a leather fob.

璟[3] 2142
R. 梗
See 影
Same as 境
A. *aing*, *kaing*
Rising Upper.

The lustre of gems.

景[3] 2143
R. 梗
C. *king*
H. *kin*
F. *king*
W. *ciang*
N. *cing*
P. *ching*
M. *chin*
Y. Sz. *ching*
K. *kyöng*
J. *kei*
A. *kaing*
Rising Upper.

Bright; beautiful. Scenery; a view; a vista. Prospects; circumstances; detail in a picture. *See* 6412, 2187, 3554.

介爾景福 to increase your bright happiness.
無景 disreputable.
擺景 to display beautiful things.
清景 bright or beautiful scenery.
玩景得趣 to get pleasure out of scenery.
景教 the luminous teaching,—of the Nestorian Christians who introduced Christianity into China towards the close of the 6th century A.D.
朝下以蔽景 let (the blind) down in the morning to deaden the glare.
景物寬潤 the view (from it) is splendid.
景色 the view; landscape.
景緻 a view; a prospect.
佳景 or 美景 beautiful scenery.
八景 the eight beautiful views,—to be seen in any given neighbourhood.
人居短景 man's life has but a narrow horizon,—he cannot see far.
隆冬短景 in the depth of winter when the days are short.
天寒景短 the weather is cold and daylight is short,—of winter.

景[3] 2143

冬景天寒冷 it is cold in winter.

順景 pleasantly situated.

西洋景 foreign scenery; stereoscopic views.

好晚景 good evening scenery,—as after a stormy day. Used as "all's well that ends well."

時景 present prospects; signs of the times.

年景 the prospects of the year.

對景無心 to take things philosophically.

光景 or 景狀 prospects; outlook; circumstances.

光景十個 about ten.

光景有的 there are probably some.

看起光景來 seeing the state of affairs; under the circumstances.

值茲景況 in face of such scenery and surroundings.

此路行艱險之景況也 such are the difficult and dangerous conditions of travel.

談景況 to talk about affairs in general. *See* 6412.

見景生情 to adapt one's feelings to circumstances.

景行 *hsing*[4] 行 *hsing*[2] 止 the great road may be travelled on.

景泰藍 *cloisonné* enamel ware,—so called from the seventh Emperor of the Mings.

老景 old-fashioned,—of things and people.

過景了 was past the season.

景象 appearance; state; condition, *e.g.* of a family, as prosperous or otherwise.

景象黯然 a gloomy scene or look-out.

此是富貴人家景象 this is a picture (or delineation) of a (really) rich and powerful man.

皇帝門景如何 what like is the Emperor's household?

景星慶雲 lucky stars and propitious clouds.

景[3] 2143

Read *ying*[3]. A shadow. *See* 13,339.

汎汎其景 their shadows floated on the water.

考日景以正四方 to determine the cardinal points by examination of the shadow made by the sun.

駐景恨無千歲藥 alas that I had not the elixir of life so as to make time stand still,—said by Su Tung-p'o of his dead Chao-yün.

敬[4] 2144

R. 敬 24.
C. *king*
H. *kin*
F. *keing*
W. *ciang*
N. *cing*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ching*
K. *kiöng*
J. *kei, kiō*
A. *king*
Sinking Upper.

To be reverent; respectful. That which shows respect; a present. Attentive.

各敬爾身 let each attend reverently to his duties.

各敬爾儀 be careful, each of you, of your deportment.

我友敬矣 if my friends would only be careful of themselves,—there would be an end to slander.

必恭敬止 they must be regarded with reverence.

五倫之要在敬 the point of greatest importance in regard to the Five Relationships is respectfulness. *See* 7464.

禮主於敬 the essential of politeness is respect.

恭敬不如從命 respect is not so good as obedience.

敬啟者 I beg respectfully to inform you,—at the beginning of a letter.

敬稟者 a respectful petition.

敬請台安 I respectfully trust that you are well.

敬重 to respect; to venerate.

敬遵 to respectfully obey.

失敬 I have been wanting in respect; I beg your pardon,—a conventional phrase.

回敬 I return your civility; I return the compliment; many thanks,—a conventional phrase equivalent to the actual performance of any act of ceremony.

敬神 to venerate the gods.

敬身 to be careful of one's own conduct.

敬[4] 2144

敬酒 to honour with wine; to drink to a person's health; to hand a person wine.

親敬一杯 allow me to drink your health.

敬書 to respect books. *See* 1889.

別敬 a present at parting.

節敬 a present, *see* 1477; a bribe.

不成敬意 an incomplete respect,—said by a host in depreciation of the entertainment given to a guest.

聊以爲敬 kindly regard it as a mark of respect.

敬信 to reverently believe,—as in a religion.

肅敬 gravely respectful.

修己以敬 for self-cultivation take reverence.

敬于事 attentive to business.

敬禮 to salute.

敬佩 respectfully devoted to...

敬呈 to reverently present.

敬頌 I respectfully wish you...

敬避 *see* 2053.

敬陳 a respectful statement.

敬意 a present,—*i.e.* a mark of respect.

不成敬意得狠 it was nothing at all of a present for you.

敬使 money given to the bearer of a card which is sent with a present.

儆[3] 2145

R. 梗 敬
See 經
Rising Upper.

To warn; to caution; to urge to reform.

儆戒 to warn; to caution.

教一儆百 teaching one man (by punishment) warns a hundred.

以儆將來 as a warning for the future.

儆衆 to warn the masses.

儆世言 words to warn the age,—as pamphlets against vice, etc.

儆悟 to arouse to a sense of danger.

懲儆 to make an example of.

儆勵 to excite; to stimulate.

儆[3] 2145

儆船浮 a warn-ship-float,—a buoy.
儆人 a bully.
儆報 or 儆句 (*see* 2947) alarming news.
儆動 to startle; to alarm. Also, to "trouble" a person.
儆省 (*hsing*[3]) to awake to an understanding of.
儆絕 very clever; able or skilful with.
儆鐘 an alarum; alarm bell.
儆敏 clever; sharp; intelligent.
儆鍊 striking and refined,—as an essay or poem.

警 2146

Same as 2145.

璥[2] 2147
R. 梗
See 經
Rising Upper.

A gem; a precious stone.

驚[1] 2148
R. 庚
C. *king, keng*
H. *kiang*
F. *king, kiang*
See 經
Even Upper.

Frightened; terrified. To cause alarm.

驚駭 or 驚怕 or 驚懼 or 驚恐 or 驚惶 to be alarmed.
馬驚了 or 驚下去 the horse was frightened, or bolted.
吃了一驚 he was startled or alarmed.
驚死人 to frighten people to death.
咸謂驚人 all (his pictures) were said to startle people,—by their beauty.
假意失驚 he pretended to be frightened.
震驚 to shake with terror.
驚得呆了 frightened out of his wits.
驚客到也 startled by the arrival of a stranger,—as a dog.
腰細驚風 her waist was so small as to fear the wind,—lest it should snap.
驚風駭浪 fearful winds and dreadful waves.
風微浪不驚 a gentle breeze and no waves to cause alarm.
驚風 or 驚瘋 convulsions; fits.
膽戰心驚 shaking with fear.
驚衆 or 驚場 afraid of the public; bashful; shy.
驚異 marvellous; strange; frightful; astonishment.
徒御不驚 the foot-soldiers and charioteers created no alarm.
驚疑 to suspect; in a state of apprehension.
驚避 to hide from fear.
驚天動地 to startle or surprise the world.

晶[1] 2149
R. 庚
See 精
Even Upper.

Bright; clear. Transparent stones; crystal; pebble.

水晶 quartz crystal. *See* 2133.
水晶宮 the crystal palace,—the sea.
已內水晶宮 had already entered the crystal palace,—was drowned.
黑水晶 an old name for grape-wine.
茶晶 the cairngorm.
墨晶 smoky quartz.
髮晶 acicular tourmaline or actinolite in quartz.
紅晶 rose quartz.
藍晶 beryl.
天氣晶 clear weather.
銀晶 a kind of crystal.

旌[1] 2150
R. 庚
See 精
Even Upper.

A banner; a kind of long whip with tufts fastened at intervals down the lash. To signal; to make manifest.

干旌 the staff and pennon of a high official.
悠悠旆旌 long and slow moved the line of pennons and banners.
旌旗 banners and flags.
王召以旌節 the prince sent to summon him with a pennon,—consisting of tufts fastened at intervals on a string arranged like a whip-lash.
旌表 honorary distinctions,—conferred by the Emperor upon loyal officials, chaste widows and others.
請旌 to request that such a distinction, as above, be conferred upon some one.
旌邺 a posthumous reward for merit.
誅之而旌其閭 put him to death (for murder) and conferred an hon. distinction on his village,—for producing a filial son.
銘旌 a kind of long scroll, with an inscription, carried at funerals. [以絳帛爲之.]
欲叩行旌 I desire to knock my head to your departing banner,—to see you off.
旋別淑慝 to separate the good from the bad.

井[3] 2151
R. 梗
C. *tsing*
H. *tsiang*
F. *ching, chang*
W., N. *tsing*
P., M., Y., Sz. *ching*
K. *chŏng*
J. *shō*
A. *ting*
Rising Upper.

A well; a pit; the shaft of a mine. One of the 28 zodiacal constellations.

井水 well-water.
井水不犯河水 our interests do not clash.
井口 the mouth of a well.
井臺 the platform round a well, on which the windlass stands.
打了一眼井 he has sunk a well.
鑿井 or 挖井 or 掘井 or 開井 or 穿井 to sink a well.
坐井觀天 to sit in a well and look at the sky,—thus seeing only a small portion of it. Used of inexperience.
井鼃不可以語於海者 you cannot talk of the ocean to a well-frog.
井裡蝦蟆井裡好 the frog of the well is best in the well.
井里 a village.
殊厥井疆 mark off the boundaries of their hamlets.
井臼 well and mortar,—drawing water and pounding rice, *sc.* woman's work.

井[3] 2151

市井人 a loafer.
臨渴掘井 to wait till one is thirsty to dig a well.
浚井 or 淘井 to clean a well.
淘古井 to clear out an old well,—to marry a rich widow.
天井 a sky well,—an open court in the middle of a house.
一井地 nine hundred 畝 (8050) of land.
萬井之樹 many thousand *ching* of forest.
井井有條 arranged in regular order.
井宿 the 22nd constellation,—the stars γεζλμν in Gemini.
金井 a *cunnus diaboli*. Supposed to be opened by a 金人 who smites the ground with a wand. Also used for a grave.
二人不看井 two men should not examine a well,—lest one should fall into it and the other be accused of murder. *See* 5342.
井學 a name in Yünnan for the public schools or gymnasium through which pass all candidates for the first degree.

姘[4] 2152
R. 敬
See 穽 Sinking Lower.

Female virtues.

穽[4] 2153
R. 梗 敬
C. *tsing*[2]
H. *ʿtsiang*
F. *seing*[2]
W. *ʿzing*
N. *dzing*[2]
See 靜 Rising & Sinking Lower.

A hole; a pitfall; a snare.
陷穽 pitfalls and holes.
布穽以自陷 to dig a pit and fall into it oneself.
爲穽于國中 it will be a snare to the country.
金穽 *see* 2151.

阱 2154

Same as 2153.

畊 2155

Same as 6007.

耕 2156

See 6007.

荆[1] 2157
R. 庚
F. *ʿking*
See 經
K. *kiöng*, v. *hiöng*
Even Upper.

A bramble; a thorn. Old name of the 楚 Ch'u State.
荆榛 thorn trees.
拙而無能,以荆爲釵 stupid and without ability, she takes a thorn for a hairpin.
拙荆 stupidity and thorns (or 荆妻 thorn wife),—my wife. *See* 9839.
素不識荆 or 素未班荆 I have not the pleasure of your acquaintance. The character 荆 stands for 韓朝宗 Han Ch'ao-tsung from the district he ruled over, and is taken from a verse by Li T'ai-po expressive of regret at not being acquainted with his illustrious contemporary.
但願一識韓荆州 I should like once to have met Han of Ching-chou.
荆釵布裙 thorn hairpin and cotton skirt,—poor.
負荆 to make apologies,—*lit.* to carry a birch to the person offended.
荆棘 thorny; annoying.
班荆相對 to treat courteously.
手生荆棘 thorns spring in the hand,—from this affair; it is an awkward business.
柴荆 the Judas tree (*Cercis sinensis*). *See* 13,325.
荆蒿花 or 蔓荆花 *Vitex incisa*.
荆條 stems of the above, woven into baskets, like osiers.
荆州 one of the 九州 Nine Divisions of the Great Yü.
荆楚 a name for the State of Ch'u which occupied the region above-mentioned.
荆芥 *Phtheirospermum chinense*, Bge., *Mosla dianthera*, Max., and other plants.

耍 2158

Same as 5990.

更 2159

See 5990.

梗 2160

Same as 5997.

粳 2161

See 5997.

矜[1] 2162
R. 眞 蒸
C. *kên*, *king*
H. *kʿim*
F. *kʿing*
W. *ciang*
N. *cing*
P. *chin*, *ching*
M. *chin*
Y. *ching*
Sz. *chin*, *ching*
K. *kin*, *kĭng*
J. *kin*, *kon* *kiō*, *kō*
A. *käng*
Even Upper.

To pity; to commiserate; to spare. To attend to. To boast. Vigorous; firm.
蒼天蒼天矜此勞人 O azure heaven, pity those troubled men!
寧不我矜 shouldest thou not have compassion on us?
矜憐 to compassionate.
矜老憐幼 to pity the old and young.
可矜 pitiable.
不矜不躁 undisturbed; imperturbable.
矜恤 sympathy; pity for.
矜孤恤寡 to pity the orphan and feel for the widow.
何人不矜 which of them was not to be pitied?—as being separated from their wives; hence, wifeless; helpless, etc.
爰及矜人 all were objects of pity.
居以凶矜 to be in a state of pitiable misery.
特予矜全 in consequence of which they had spared his life.
矜全 to take every measure.
不矜細行 not to attend to small affairs.
不矜於同而矜於治 not to be particular about uniformity (in the incidence of penalties) but about the actual government,—of the people.
矜張 or 矜誇 to boast; to brag.
頗以自矜 rather fancied himself,—at the game.
多自矜大 very boastful.
自矜己善 to boast of one's own abilities.

矜[1] 2162

自矜生長邯鄲裏 boasted that they were born and bred at Han-tan. *Cf.* εὔχομαι εἶναι.

躬矜 or 全身矜持 self-opinionated; cocksure.

矜矜 vigorous-looking.

矜而不爭 firm but not quarrelsome.

有所矜式 to be emulated; worthy of emulation.

魚矜鱗而并凌 the fish moved their scales and advanced together.

矜尚 to admire; to esteem.

Read *kuan*[1]. Used for 6371.

不侮矜寡 he does not insult the wifeless (or helpless) or the widow.

Read *chin*[4]. The stock of a lance.

津[1] 2163

R. 眞
C. *tsun*
H. *tsin*
F. *ching*
W. *tsang*
N. *tsing*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ching*
K. *chin*
J. *shin*
A. *tên*
Even Upper.

A ford; a ferry; a stream. To overflow. Saliva. Tientsin.

津口 a ferry.

關津 custom-house stations at ferries.

津梁 ferries and bridges.

迷津 the stream of error,—that leads astray.

藉作津梁 to use as a bridge,—to help one over a difficulty. Also, to use as a muster.

問津過來人 to enquire of one who has crossed the ford,—a man of experience.

問津 to ask for the ford; to seek a wife.

迷津 to miss the ford; to go astray.

是知津矣 that man knows the ford,—knows which way to go in life. Said of Confucius.

往賂要津 on her way to bribe the authorities.

武陵津 fairy-land; Elysium. *See* 12,744.

津津 overflowing.

津津有味 I like it more and more.

津[1] 2163

其中津津乎 there is a foulness within, *i.e.* the passage is not clear.

津液 or 口中津 saliva.

生津 to cause a secretion of saliva.

津漏 to leak; to ooze.

津貼 extra money; *pourboire*; *douceur*; squeeze; tax.

天津 the port of Tientsin, for which 津 only is often used in writing; the star γ in Cygnus. [The 星經 says that 天津 is a constell. of 9 stars in the N. River.]

朝發軔於天津兮 in the morning I started from the star γ in Cygnus.

五津 five rivers in Ssŭch'uan, *viz.* 白華, 萬里, 江首, 涉頭, 江南.

耿 2164

See 6009.

蕝 2165

See 6010.

竟[4] 2166

R. 敬
C. *ʿking*
H. *ʿkin*
F. *keing*
W. *ciang*
N. *cing*, v. *tsing*
P. *ching*
M. Y. Sz. *chin*
K. *kiŏng*
J. *kei*, *kiō*
A. *ʿkaing*
Sinking Upper Irregular.

To finish; finally; after all; only.

竟酒 to finish one's wine.

吾欲竟此曲 I wish to finish the song.

吹竟 when he had finished playing,—the 簫 pan-pipes.

其未竟者, 次夜復至其處完之 what I had not finished (reading), I went back the next night and finished.

小者數寸, 長或竟天 measuring at first only a few inches, it increased until it stretched almost across the sky,—of a comet.

吾不知其胸中有何憤懣竟至於斯 I know not what feelings of anger brought him to this.

竟不曉得 he was quite unaware.

事竟罷 when the matter was ended, (the arrangement) came (also) to an end.

竟[4] 2166

竟自 actually; all the same; in spite of all; notwithstanding; nevertheless.

竟自去了 he finally went off by himself; he actually went.

竟然不至乎 won't he come after all?

竟然如此 it is thus after all.

畢竟 finally; after all.

而竟不死 but he did not die after all.

究竟如何 how is it to be after all?

竟無一言 he did not say a single word.

竟送了一個空箱 he only sent an empty box.

竟至 at most; in fine; altogether.

竟好 splendid! best luck in the world!

竟管 have only to.....

竟不知 I really do not know....

竟爾無聞其聲 it is quite impossible to hear the sound of it,—of falling snow.

竟不理他 not to pay the slightest attention to him.

竟寧 nothing but repose.

無竟 without end.

巴究竟 the final limits of the world of desire; the last of the eighteen heavens of Brahmâ. Sanskrit: *akanichtha*.

境[4] 2167

R. 梗
C. *ʿking*
H. *ʿkin*
F. *ʿking*
W. *ciang*
N. *cing*
P. M. *ching*
K. *kyŏng*
A. *ʿkaing*
Rising Upper Irregular.

A region; a district; neighbourhood; residence. Circumstances; condition.

境界 frontier; boundary; plot; concession.

邊境 the frontier.

隣境 neighbourhood.

入境問禁 when you enter a district, enquire what is prohibited therein.

上司入境 the arrival of one's superior officer.

平如夢境 very like a dream. *See* 534 and 12,633.

境社 the local temple.

越境 to cross the boundary; to go out of one's province; to meddle. *See* 3428.

境[4] 2167

境遇 circumstances; condition.
處逆境難 to be in adverse circumstances is hard.
苦樂境 circumstances both of sorrow and joy.
境內 in the locality.
境地 frontier; territory.
冒雪看花乃實境也 to see flowers in a snowstorm is a real thing,—and not merely invented by Wang Wei.

獍[4] 2168
R. **敬**
See **竟** Even Upper.

An animal, known as the **梟獍** which on being born eats its mother. *See* 4327.
破獍 or **獍虎** the Muntjak tiger of Manchuria *(Felis brachyurus)*.

璟 2169

Same as 2142.

鏡[4] 2170
R. **敬**
C. *king, keng*
H. F. *kiang*
See **竟**
A. *ᴸkaing*
Sinking Upper.

A mirror of polished metal. Now used for a looking-glass. [This seems to be a much later word than 1644.]
至人之用心若鏡 the perfect man uses his mind as a mirror,—which **不將不迎, 應而不藏** grasps nothing, refuses nothing, receives but does not keep.
引鏡自照 he took a mirror and looked at himself in it.
舞鏡 a hand-glass,—formerly used when dancing.
面鏡 a mirror for the face.
玻璃鏡 a glass mirror; a looking-glass.
鏡粧 a Chinese lady's dressing case, with mirror.
鏡盒 a box containing a mirror.
鏡台 a stand for a mirror.
願以鏡台自獻 I beg to offer myself as a husband.
照身鏡 a cheval-glass.
心鏡用書磨 the mirror of the mind should be polished up with books.
如鏡花水月 like flowers in a mirror or the moon in a stream,—unsubstantial.

鏡[4] 2170

眼鏡 spectacles. [The different powers of lenses are designated by the characters of the **地支** Twelve Branches. *See* Table *Vd*.] *See* 13,129, and 21.
千里鏡 a telescope.
顯微鏡 a microscope.
取火鏡 a burning-glass.
花鏡 a convex lens; spectacles for old sight.
百花鏡 a reflector; a kaleidoscope.
護心鏡 a plaque of metal worn by soldiers as a defence; a charm worn by a bridegroom.
明鏡高懸 your bright mirror is hung aloft,—a conventional phrase praising the perspicacity of the person addressed.
明鏡聖法 you are very clear upon the doctrines of the Prophets.
鏡聽 the mirror-and-listen,—method of divination. A mirror is wrapped secretly up, and the words next heard by the enquirer determine the issue in question.
天鏡 the moon.
龜鏡 a mirror "with tortoise-shaped handle," says one authority, but more probably a mirror with a tortoise for a stand.
是卷古誼若龜鏡 this essay shows us the moral code of the ancients as in a mirror.

競[4] 2171
R. **敬**
C. *king*
H. *ᶜkʻin*
F. *keing*
W. *djang*², *ᴸdjang*
N. *djing*
P. *ching*
M. *chin*
Y. Sz. *ching*
K. *kiöng*
J. *kei, giō*
A. *kaing*
Sinking Lower.

To quarrel. To emulate. [To be distinguished from **競** 2173.]
開競 to begin the fray.
爭競 to quarrel; to wrangle.
不競不絿 neither violent nor remiss.
灰心無競 he is ashen-hearted, without emulation.
出人頭競 to excel others by a head; distinguished.
競節 plain-spoken.
競張 to make an uproar.
人競珍之 people vied with one another in valuing them,—pictures of a great artist.

誩 2172

Same as 2171.

兢[1] 2173
R. **蒸**
C. *king*
H. *kʻin*
F. *king*
W. *ciang*
N. *cing*
P. *ching*
M. *chin*
Y. Sz. *ching*
K. *king*
J. *kā, kiō*
A. *käng*
Even Upper.

To fear; cautious.
兢兢 strong; cautious; terrified.
兢懼 to dread.

盡 2174

See 2055.

甑 2175

See 11,721.

凈[4] 2176
R. **敬**
C. *tsing*
H. *tsʻiang*
F. *cheing, ching, chiang*
W. *zing*
N. *dzing, zing*
P. Y. Sz. *ching*
M. *chin*
K. *chöng*
J. *sei, djō*
A. *ting*
Sinking Lower.

Clean; pure. To wash. Net, as opposed to gross. A comedian who plays the part of a dissolute man.
凈潔 or **乾凈** clean. *See* 5809.
眼不見爲凈 what the eye does not see is regarded as clean.
凈水 clean water.
凈水符 a cleansing charm,—written on yellow paper and stuck on the wall.
洗凈 to wash clean.
凈了口 rinsed his mouth,—before saying prayers.
凈地 a pure place,—as a monastery or convent.
凈土 the pure land,—a paradise in the west, popularly regarded as Nirvâna. Sanskrit: *Sukhavatí*.
潔凈其心 to purify the heart.
身登清凈 to mount to the Pure Serene,—to go to heaven.
凈心意 to purify one's thoughts.
個個都掃了乾凈 I have got rid of them all.
凈魚翅 clarified sharks' fins.
凈重 the net weight.

淨[4] 2176

淨貨輕重 the net weight of goods.
除皮淨剩 the clean remainder, less packing,—the net weight.
淨數 the net amount.
淨桶 a close stool. *See* 12,289.
淨器 a utensil supplied at the public exams for the use of candidates.
冷冷淨淨 all alone; by oneself.
淨德 pure virtue,—the wife of a king who was converted to Buddhism. Sanskrit: *Vimaladattá.*
淨有 to have nothing but..... Used for 2166.
淨手 to wash one's hands of an affair; to have done with it.
淨身 to castrate oneself; chastity; celibacy,—of men.

淨 2177

Correct form of 2176.

竫[4] 2178

R. 梗
See 靜
Rising Lower Irregular.

Quiet; still. To compose.

惟諓諓善竫言 cunning at putting together words,—as a clever debater.

靜[4] 2179

R. 梗
C. *tsing*[2]
H. *ts'in*[2]
F. *cheing*[2], v. *sang*[2]
W. N. *ʿzing*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ching*[2]
K. *chŏng*
J. *sei, djō*
A. *ting*
Rising Lower Irregular.

Quiet; still; peacefulness; repose. Modest. Soft in tone. Clean. *See* 6554.

靜閒 quiet; repose.
夜靜 the stilly night.
靜極 absolute quiet.
靜默 silent; no sound.
山靜似太古 the hills are as quiet as in primeval days,—ere man existed.
買靜求安 to purchase peace and quiet,—as by hush-money.
動靜 movement and repose,—conduct or behaviour, as coming under either one heading or the other.
一動不如一靜 to try to do anything (in relief of given circumstances) is not so good as to remain quiet.

靜[4] 2179

靜坐常思己過 to remain quiet and reflect upon one's faults.
百官靜事毋刑 all the officials stopped business and inflicted no punishments.
靜養 to keep quiet and take care of oneself.
靜息 to rest; to take repose.
靜聽 to keep quiet and listen.
靜幽 quiet; still; in solitude.
靜言思之 silently I think of it.
靜女 a modest girl.
貞靜 chaste.
心水靜 contented; patient; unruffled.
靜嘉 clean and elegant.
靜中 in silence.
靜守 to remain quietly.
靜候 to await with reverence; to wait patiently.
靜心 serenity; tranquillity of mind.
靜鞭官 the whip-of-silence bearer, an officer whose function it is to crack a whip at intervals during Imperial worship.
好 *hao*[4] 靜 to be fond of quiet.

竫 2180

Same as 2132.

秫 2181

Same as 5997.

CH'ING.

脛 2182

See 4629.

輕[1] 2183

Y. *ch'ing*
Sz. *ch'ing*
K. *kyŏng*
J. *hei*
A. *k'ing*
Even Upper.

Light, as opposed to 重 2880. Frivolous; worthless. Of no importance. Easy. Young. To esteem lightly.

輕重 light and heavy; weight; serious and unimportant; to despise and to esteem; discretion; judgment.
無所輕重 of no importance.
不足輕重 no lightness one way and no heaviness the other,—not enough to matter either way.
輕載 to be lightly laden,—as a cart or boat.
輕粉 light powder,—calomel. *See* 2814.
輕騎 "light horse;" in light marching order.
輕騎減從 to travel with little baggage and few attendants.
輕吹 to blow lightly.
輕輕的 lightly; gently.
輕耗 loss in weight.
輕巧 nimble; agile; handy.
輕薄 light and thin,—frivolous; impudent; worthless.
任其輕薄 suffered his embraces.
輕狂 frivolous; dissipated; harum-scarum.
輕躁 or 輕挑浮躁 flippant; volatile; wanting in steadiness and seriousness.
口輕 light-mouthed,—of one who is too ready to promise.
輕許 to lightly promise.
關係非輕 the consequences are not unimportant.
輕易 easy; to treat disrespectfully, as opposed to 尊重.
他輕易不在家 he is scarcely ever at home.
非輕容易 it is no easy matter.
年輕人 a young man.
輕之 he made light of it.
輕棄 or 輕慢 or 輕薄 or 輕待 to treat disrespectfully.
輕俏 low; soft,—as a voice.
輕恕 to forgive; to deal lightly with.
當依於輕,慎無與人重 incline towards leniency: beware of being severe with others.
輕租 a low rent.

庚敬 2183

R. 庚敬
C. *hing, heng*
H. *k'iang*
F. *k'ing*
W. *c'iang*
N. *c'ing*
P. *ch'ing*
M. *ch'in*

輕[1] 2183

輕也不好,重也不好 it won't do either way.
輕視 to disregard; to hold in light esteem; to make light of.
輕言輕語 to speak with disrespect.
輕言亂語 foolish random talk.
輕動 to act precipitately or inconsiderately.
輕則……重則 the least evil being that…… while it may result in……
輕縱 lenient.
輕舉妄動 a rash and reckless enterprise.
輕筆 a light style of writing; a description by slight touches.
輕裝 in light marching order; with light baggage.
輕車都尉 hereditary nobles of the sixth rank.
輕生 to make light of life; to determine to die. *See* 10,280.
輕身 light of body; to have small regard for one's person.
輕木 soft wood.
輕重木桅 soft and hard wood spars.
輕省 light; better, of a cough (*see* 6100); unencumbered; flippant.
精輕 or 飄輕 very light.

靑[1] 2184

R. 靑 9*a*.
C. *ts'ing, ts'eng*
H. *ts'iang*
F. *ch'ing, ch'ang*
W. N. *ts'ing*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'ing*
K. *ch'öng*
J. *sei, shō*
A. *t'aing*
Even Upper.

The colour of nature; a dark neutral tint. Green. Blue. Black (*Cf.* 玄 4790, and Gr. μέλας). Grey. Refers to the east. Radical 174. *See* 3784, 9964, 9893, 9632.

其葉靑靑 its leaves are green.
綠竹靑靑 a luxuriance of green bamboos.
靑蔴 green hemp.
靑礬 green alum; copperas.
靑豌 green peas.
靑綠 or 靑石 or 靑晶石 lapis lazuli.
靑梅 green plums.

靑[1] 2184

靑苔 moss; lichen.
靑草 grass.
燒靑 to burn green wood.
靑衫子 "green shift,"—the heroine in a tragedy, etc.
靑黃不接 there is no sequence in the greenness and yellowness,—of the crops, as in a plentiful season. Also expl. as the time when the old corn is used up and the new not come in.
靑春 or 靑年 green spring,—the green and salad days of youth.
靑帝 one of the five planetary Gods; the God of Spring.
願教靑帝長爲主 I would cause the God of Spring to reign always.
踏靑 to ramble over the green (fields); to worship at the ancestral tombs, which are generally in the country.
靑菓 or 靑子 the olive.
靑鹽 soda.
鷄蛋靑 the "white" of an egg.
靑顧 to look at with the iris,—*i.e.* to regard kindly, as opposed to looking with the white of the eye, *sc.* coldly. *See* 8556.
茶靑 tea-green.
人面靑白 sallow and pale.
靑天白日 a blue sky and a bright sun.
靑天大老爺 your intelligent Honour,—used to a magistrate.
靑冥 or 靑丙 the sky; heaven.
靑衿 the blue collar,—of a graduate of the 1st degree. *See* 2029.
靑生 a graduate of the 1st degree, who has only come out in the 5th class at the 歲考, and is excluded from the M.A. exam.
靑社生 a student; a graduate of the 1st degree.
降爲靑 took away his degree.
靑雲 blue clouds; the empyrean. Used of advancement in official life.
靑楓林 the green-maple grove,—a cemetery; a burial ground.

靑[1] 2184

靑女 a pure woman. Also, the goddess of hoar frost.
靑蘭 blue orchids.
靑龍 the green dragon,—a geomantic term = the left side; *see* 8556. Also, the four at dice.
靑龍砂 winding hills.
不分靑紅黑白 not to know green, red, black, and white,—stupid.
靑銅片 copper sheathing or sheathing metal.
靑衣 black or blue clothes. *See* 5385.
靑牛 the black oxen,—on which tradition says 老子 and 尹喜 departed for the deserts of the West.
靑牛白馬 a black cow and a white horse,—an ill-assorted match.
靑馬 a grey horse.
靑嵩 *Artemisia apiacea*.
靑藤 *Cocculus Thunbergii*, D.C. Also, *Pericampylus incanus*, Miers.
靑金 lead; also, tin.
靑白 light shades of bluish-grey.
佛頭靑 or 佛靑 the colour of Buddha's hair,—ultramarine.
玄(or 元)靑 very dark; black.
靑樓 brothels.
靑蚨 copper cash. The *ch'ing fu* is an insect resembling the locust. Mother and young shew a peculiar mutual attachment. If the blood of each be smeared on 81 *cash*, these *cash*, no matter how widely distributed, will always return to their original owner.
靑州 one of the Nine Divisions of the Great Yü.
靑嶼 Sing-seu I., near Amoy.
靑鳥 the Chinese oriole; the bird-messenger of 西王母 the Queen of the West.
靑雀 the wax-bill,—a kind of hawfinch.
靑鳥難通 hardly could the bird-messenger bring us news of each other,—so far apart are we.
靑鳥之術 geomancy.
靑莊 or 靑鶩 the common heron.

青[1]
2184

青莊魚 the bleak (*Leuciscus æthiops*).
青鶴 the common crane.
青條子 the hobby (*Hypotriorchis subbuteo*).
青鷹 the kestrel.
青眼子 a kind of sparrow-hawk.
青鷄 the edible frog.
青長虫 a greyish-green snake, with red marks on neck and black spots at sides (*Tropidonotus tigrinus*).
青州從事 good wine.

清
2185

See 2127.

晴[2]
2186
R. 庚
C. *ts'ing*
H. *ts'iang*
F. *ching, sang*
W. *zing*
N. *zing, dzing*
P. *ch'ing*
M. *ch'in*
Y. } *ch'ing*
Sz. }
K. *ch'öng*
J. *sei*
A. *ting*
Even Lower.

A clear sky after rain.

晴時 or 天氣晴爽 clear weather.
晴天 or 晴日 a fine day.
天晴了 the weather has cleared up.
晴和 fine and mild; genial; propitious.
雨晴 the rain has cleared off.
發晴光 to show signs of being fine,—as the weather.
晴雲 fair weather clouds.
春晴 a bright spring day.
雲斂晴空,冰輪乍擁 the clouds gathered in the blue void and the ice-wheel (the moon) was suddenly obscured.
求晴 to pray for fine weather.
晴欲雨 (*yü*[4]) fine weather changing to rainy weather.

情[2]
2187
R. 庚
C. *ts'ing*
H. *ch'in*
F. *ching*
W. *zing*
N. *dzing*
P. }
M. }
Y. } *ch'ing*
Sz. }
K. *chöng*
J. *sei, djō*
A. *ting*
Even Lower.

The passions; emotions; feelings. Affection; lust. Circumstances; facts. *See* 5844, 803.

七情 the seven passions,—喜 joy, 怒 anger, 哀 sorrow, 懼 fear, 愛 love, 惡 hatred, and 欲 desire.
情急 chagrin.
情急自盡 committed suicide while under excitement.

情[2]
2187

情意 feelings; affection; kindness.
情投意合 of congenial sentiments.
絕情絕意 totally estranged.
在情意,不在東西 the point is the good intention of the giver, not the value of the thing itself.
若念舊情 if you ever think of the old friendship.
薄情 or 無情 ungrateful.
有情 having affection; they are in love. Also, a Buddhist term for all human beings as subject to metempsychosis. Sanskrit: *pudgala*.
情腸 affection; sympathy.
求情 or 尋情 to appeal to a person's feelings of friendship,—generally by bribes.
情緒 the course of love or friendship; train of thought or feelings. *See* 4772.
情緒無聊 depressed; listless.
情苗 an affection for.
情敦 cordial affection.
情苟相得 if they are in love with one another,....
情虧 ill-treatment; want of fair dealing.
情況 feelings.
凡人生之有情者 every man of feeling.....
情同 consenting: at once.
情知 to fathom; to know; to be conscious of.
我情知你不願意 I know why you are not willing.
情慾 or 情欲 affection; lust.
有情有義的 proper; right; reasonable.
水流花謝兩無情 water flows away and flowers die, both without feeling. [Explained as 無情去而不能復留也.]
情鬼 persons of deep feeling.
情鍾 stock of affection; to indulge the affections; infatuate.
情濃 strong affections.
情思 feeling; sentiment.

情[2]
2187

情殷 devotion to; warm regard for.
留情 to make allowances for.
情分 (*fén*[4]) affection; solicitude; favour; influence.
討情分 to ask a favour,—on the strength (*e.g.*) of relationship.
作情 to grant a favour; to be a peace-maker; to esteem highly.
蒙情 to receive a favour,—from an equal.
得情 to obtain what one wants; to succeed, as opp. to 失志.
欠情 to be under an obligation. *See* 7254.
弟屢屢欠情 I am very much in your debt,—in such matters as exchange of courtesies.
說情 or 謙情 or 求情 to plead with or for another. *See* 5624.
破除情面 to show no respect for persons,—but only for justice and right.
以情還情 to treat as one is treated.
多情 or 重情 grateful.
悅情 pleased.
用情 to respond,—as when granting a favour asked for, etc.
情甘 or 情願 or 情允 willing; to consent to.
情所不甘 not agreeable; not willing to.
我情願作 I am willing to do it.
不知見之將何以爲情 I don't know what they could make of such a sight as that.
寫得最有情 very happily expressed.
無才情 stupid; stolid; of no parts.
情深 deeply attached.
情愛 affection; love.
人情 *see* 5624.
情人 or 情郎 a lover.
情人眼內出西施 the lover's eye sees a Hsi-shih (a great beauty) in his mistress.
方與情人別 having just parted from my sweetheart.

情² 2187

情書 a love-letter.

爲情所累 in the meshes of love.

情字始,情字終 love the *alpha*, love the *omega*,—of life.

偷情 to have illicit intercourse. *See* 10,308.

事情 affairs and their phases; matters; business.

情勢所有 within the range of conditions or circumstances; quite possible.

無情之辭 unfounded accusations.

見景生情 to adapt oneself to circumstances.

情狀 or 情形 the aspects of a matter; conditions of a case.

情節 or 情景 details; circumstances.

情由 cause; origin of.

實情 the real facts of the case.

情實難已 matters really difficult to bring to a conclusion.

情難推却 the circumstances made it difficult to decline.

不知情 not to know anything about it; not to be a party to; not to be acquainted with the details.

本情 the truth of the matter; it is quite true that...; no doubt....

情理 or 天理人情 the whole aspect of a case, viz.: the 理 or eternal principle upon which the question is strictly decided either one way or the other, and the 情 or special circumstances which are allowed to modify the too stringent application of the principle aforesaid.

出夫 (or 乎 or 於) 情理之外 or 不在情理之中 beyond the scope either of principle or of modifying circumstances,—unreasonable.

沒有情理 or 沒情沒理 unreasonable.

當於理而厭人情也 right in principle, but repellent to the feelings.

情² 2187

情虛畏罪 to be conscious of guilt and to dread punishment in consequence.

今日何情飲酒 is this a suitable occasion for wine-drinking?

清¹ 2188

R. 庚
C. *ts'ing*
H. *ts'in*
F. *ch'ing, ch'iang*
W. N. *ts'ing*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'ing*
K. *ch'öng*
J. *sei, shō*
A. *t'aing*
Even Upper.

Pure; unsullied. Respectable; honest. Clear; transparent; bright; lucid. A surd, as opposed to 濁 2409; a sharp in music. To clear off, as accounts.

清朝 (*ch'ao²*) the Pure Dynasty,—of the Manchu Tartars or present rulers of China. *See* 7946.

清朝 (*chao¹*) the fresh dawn.

清字 the Manchu written character.

清文 Manchu literature.

清話 the Manchu spoken language.

能清言 he was a good speaker,—in conversation.

清國 China,—a term commonly employed by the Japanese.

見他相貌清奇 seeing that his features were refined and out of the common.

聞白吟詩清奇 noting the refinement and originality of [Li] Po's verses.

清業 the pure business,—of a priest; Buddhism.

清廟 a pure temple,—implying quiet and seclusion.

三清 the Three Pure Ones,—or Taoist Trinity, consisting of 老子 Lao Tzŭ, 盤古 P'an Ku, and 玉皇上帝 Yü Huang Shang Ti. Also, the Three Heavens: 玉清 for the 聖, 上清 for the 眞, and 太清 for the 仙.

清眞 used by Mahometans for God. Also applied by the Jews to their 寺 synagogue at K'ai-fêng Fu.

守清 to preserve purity,—as a girl who will not marry after the death of her betrothed.

清心 a pure heart; to purify the heart; polite for "you."

清¹ 2188

清規 the pure rules,—of vegetarianism, as enjoined upon good Buddhists.

清正持躬 to keep oneself pure and upright.

清淨 or 清潔 undefiled; pure.

家世清白 a family of unsullied reputation. *See below.*

清清白白之人 a respectable member of society.

清廉 clean-handed; honest.

清官 an incorrupt official.

清官難逃滑吏手 honest officials cannot escape from the hands of dishonest clerks.

水洗不清 water cannot wash it out,—of a bad act.

酒未清 the wine had not got clear.

清濁 clear and muddy. *See* 2409.

清見毛髮 it is clear enough to see a hair through it.

清泉 clear springs.

清水 clear water.

清凉 clear and cool.

清風徐來 the clear breeze blows gently.

清道而行 to travel along the highway,—as opposed to across country.

清靜 or 清幽 secluded; quiet.

清閒 at leisure; peaceful and quiet.

清夜 night time, when all is quiet.

清和 clear,—as weather.

清和月 the fourth moon.

清晨 break of day.

清俊 or 清秀 elegant; refined.

清白 clear,—to the understanding.

清爽 clear; lucid, of style. Also, the brightness of good health; cheerful.

清淡 thin; poor; without body. Also, pure.

清客 an amateur actor.

清楚 clear; settled,—as an affair or a statement of accounts.

清[1] 2188

料理清楚 to settle up.
清清楚楚 clean; clear or plain; neat or good looking.
清了數 cleared off the account.
數尾未清 the balance of the account has not yet been settled.
清款項 to settle items,—to close an account.
清越 clear and shrill,—of voices.
清操 integrity; high principles.
清聽 your attention.
清湯 clear soup,—*i.e.* without relishes or anything floating in it.
清神 your faculties or attention.
清單 a memo of accounts; a statement of items; an invoice; a specification; a ship's manifest.
清册 a list; a register; a table.
清摺 a report; a statement of accounts; a memorandum of details.
清妥 clear,—as a ship's cable.
清明 a clear bright day. Specially, the solar term which falls about April 5th and is the occasion upon which the Chinese annually worship at the tombs of their ancestors.
予之清揚 clear are her eyes.
旁觀者清 lookers-on are clear of sight,—see most of the game. *See* 2955.
清醬 soy; sauce.
清福 blessedness,—as of the saints.
清香 fragrant.
清理 to purify,—as the blood.
清芬 the pure fragrance of a flower; the influence of a good or great man.
清恙 your (or his) disease.
清寒 clear and cold, of the weather; poverty-stricken.
清名 a pure name.
清醒 to get sober; sober.
清歌 clear vocal notes.
清談 to talk; to debate.
清節 chaste,—of widows.
清宏 pure; polished, of style.
清光 lustre.

清[1] 2188

清陽 ethereal.
清正 pure and upright.
清貧 very poor. Also, poor but honest.
清雅 elegant; spruce; clean-looking.
清算 to settle an account.
清償 to pay it all back.
清道 to clear or cleanse the path (to the grave).
清蒸 cooked without seasoning.
清酒 clear wine,—good wine.
清酒紅人面 good wine makes the face red.

箐[4] 2188*a*

Jungle.
緬箐 Myinsin.

靚[1] 2189

R. 敬徑

A dark colour.

See 清
cf. 清 SinkingUpper.

請[3] 2190

R. 梗敬
C. *ts'ing, ts'eng*
H. *ts'iang*
F. *ch'ing, ch'iang*
W. *ts'ing*
N. *ts'ing*
P. *ch'ing*
M. *ch'in*
Y. Sz. *ch'ing*
K. *ch'öng*
J. *sei*
A. *t'ing*
Rising Upper.

To beg; to request; have the kindness to; please. To invite; to engage.

請問 I beg to ask you,—the following question.
請先生過來 request the teacher to come here.
我打算要請先生 I think I will engage a teacher.
請他等一下 beg him to wait a moment.
大人請 his Excellency requests,—your presence.
請坐 please sit down.
請上 or 請上坐 please take the upper seat,—of honour.
請客 to invite guests.
請帖 an invitation,—always taken by the guest and returned to the host.
請書匣兒 a box to hold invitations.
法術不靈,請他不來 their magical art is not efficacious, and he (the god) will not come in reponse to their invocation.

請[3] 2190

請廚子 to engage a cook,—used only in certain parts of China.
請以遺之 I beg to be allowed to leave it.
閣下自請 please excuse me, sir,—as from joining in a drink; go on by yourself.
崔請之 Ts'ui begged,—to know what it was.
勿見害,請如所求 don't hurt me, and I will do what you ask me.
請安 to trust that a person is well,—a Manchu salutation, accompanied by the bending of one knee to the person addressed.
請旨 to request a Decree from the Emperor; to ask for orders.
請命 to request orders; to apply for Imperial sanction.
請罪 to ask for punishment; to confess a fault; to beg pardon.
請告 to beg to be informed; please tell me.
請期 to ask for a date to be fixed,—the fifth preliminary in arranging a marriage; *vulgo* 送日.
請便 don't let me interfere with you; don't stand on ceremony; go on with what you are doing.
請假 to ask for leave.
請領 to apply for,—as a pass.
請煩查照 of which please take note accordingly.
請勿 to request not to.....
請驗 to invite examination.
請免 pray do not.....
請覓 to engage.
請醫 to call in the doctor.
請赦 to implore clemency.
請惠 please give.
請禱 to implore.
請教 may I enquire? may I ask?
請咨 to request a superior to consult with his colleagues as to.....
請鑾 *see* 7456.

請[3] 2190

請酒 to invite to a meal; please take wine.
請茶 or **請用茶** please take tea; may I offer you some tea?
請菜 please take something to eat.
請與 to ask permission.
請示 to request to be informed.
請備 to request the preparation of.
請爲 to request.....to.
請給 to request.....to give.
請代 to request.....to.....for, or in the place of.
請將 to request one to.....
請飭 to request that orders be given.
請陞車 (*chü*[1]) please get into your carriage,—and not wait for me to go indoors first; used to a departing guest.
請走 please go on,—ahead of me.

賕[2] 2191
R. **敬**
See **凈**
Sinking Lower.

To receive; to come into possession of.
賕家產 to receive one's patrimony.

鯖[1] 2192
R. **庚**
See **征**
A. *t'aing*
Even Upper.

Read *ching*[4]. To make a present.

Mackerel; mullet. *See* 4698.
海鯖魚 a kind of mackerel.
鯖魚 a fresh-water fish, two to three feet long and prettily marbled.
鯖鰮 a variety of the last.

倩 2193

Read *ching*[1]. To fry.

蒨 2194

Read *chêng*[1].
五侯鯖 a dish made of fish and other ingredients, originally served by Lou Hu to the five **王** nobles (*Biog. Dict.* 1397).

See 1758.

See 1759.

頃[3] 2195
R. **梗庚**
C. *k'ing, k'eng*
H. *k'in*
F. *k'ing*
W. *c'iung*
N. *c'ing*
P. *ch'ing*
M. *ch'ün*
Y. *ch'ing*
K. *kiöng*
J. *kei, kiō*
A. *k'waing, k'wing*
Rising Upper.

The head awry. A hundred **畝** *mou* = 15.13 acres or 6.11 *hectares*. A moment; just now; presently. Shallow. Respectful.
頃畝多少 what is the area? *See* 6397.
萬頃波濤 a boundless expanse of water.
頃接來函 I have just received your letter.
頃聞 I have just heard.
頃刻不離 not separated for a moment.
少頃 a short time.
食頃 the space of a meal.
俄頃 in a moment; suddenly.
頃間 just; recently; of late.
頃誦 have just read.
有頃 in a short time.

Read *ch'ing*[1]. Used for 2196.
不盈頃筐 not enough to fill my shallow basket.
頃心料理 pay attention to what you are doing.

傾[1] 2196
R. **庚**
C. *k'ing*
H. *k'in*
F. *k'ing*, v. *sk'ing*
W. *c'iung*
N. *c'ing*
P. *ch'ing*
M. *ch'in, ch'ün*
Y. } *ch'ing*
Sz. }
K. *kiöng*
J. *kei, kiō*
A. *k'wing*
Even Upper.

To incline the head. To fall; to be overthrown. To turn upside down; to pour out; to subvert.
傾耳聽 to incline the ear to listen.
日旣西傾 the sun was already down in the west.
傾蓋而語 to put one's umbrella down and talk,—as Confucius did when he met **程子** Ch'êng Tzŭ. Hence,—
傾蓋 a close friendship.
傾側 leaning; inclined to one side.
傾跌 to fall.
傾倒 to fall down flat; to be utterly prostrated.
傾塌 or **傾頹** to collapse; to be overthrown.
傾敗 defeated; overthrown.
傾家 to ruin one's family.

傾[1] 2196
傾心悅服 to pour out one's heart and joyfully submit.
傾盃 to turn the wine-cup upside down,—to show that you have emptied it.
傾囊相贈 he emptied his purse and gave him all.
傾在裡頭 pour it in.
傾酒量 to try which can drink the most.
傾才學 to compete; to make a trial of ability.
傾一時 the best man of the day,—in any given line.
一顧傾城, 再顧傾國 one glance would upset a city, a second would upset a State,—so beautiful is she. Thus sang **李延年** Li Yen-nien about his sister, known as **李夫人**, the favourite concubine of **武帝** Wu Ti of the Han dynasty.
哲婦傾城 a wise woman is the ruin of a city.
大命以傾 your mandate is exhausted. *See* 5367.
傾鎔 to melt.
傾化 to assay.
傾鎔之費 meltage fees.
傾成一個足色大錠 melted (the pieces) down into a large "shoe" of pure sycee.
傾盆 or **傾盆盎** to overturn a bowl; in torrents, as rain.
傾計 to debate; to talk.
傾覆 to capsize.

蕚[3] 2197
R. **梗迥**
See **苘**
Rising Upper.

A plant from the fibres of which cloth is made. Used with 2213.
蕚蔴 Abutilon hemp (*Sida tiliæfolia*).

卿[1] 2198
R. **庚**
See **輕**
A. *k'aing*
Even Upper.

A high minister; a noble; a general. The "Directors" of the Four Minor Courts at Peking. Used for 2211.
無陪無卿 without intimate adviser or minister.
卿士 chief minister; premier.
卿相 a minister.

卿[1] 2198

公卿大夫 dukes, nobles, and high officials generally.
卿家 our ministry.
六卿 the Six Ministers under the Chou dynasty:—
冢宰 the Premier.
司徒 the Minister of Instruction.
宗伯 the Minister of Religious Ceremonies.
司馬 the Minister of War.
司寇 the Minister of Crime.
司空 the Minister of Public Works.
[Also, six generals; *see* 464.]
九卿 same as the above, with three added:—
少師 the Junior Tutor.
少傅 „ „ Assistant.
少保 „ „ Guardian.
大九卿 the nine chief ministers,—under the present dynasty, are the heads of the Six Boards, and of the Censorate, Office of Transmission, and Grand Court of Revision.
小九卿 the nine lesser ministers,—under the present dynasty, are the heads of the 五寺 Five Courts, Censorate, Office of Transmission, Han-lin College, and Imperial Academy.
少卿 sub-Director of the Four Minor Courts at Peking. Also, a name for the wild duck.
飽卿 Director of Bellyfuls,—a serio-comic name for the official who presides over the 光祿寺 Imperial Banqueting Court.
睡卿 Director of Sleep,—a similar title given to the official who presides over the 鴻臚寺 Court of State Ceremonial.
先卿 my late wife.
愛卿 my dear girl.
卿卿 a term used in addressing women; a term of endearment used to a wife.

剠 2199

Same as 2201.

勍[2] 2200
R. 庚
See 擎 Even Lower.

Strong; violent.
勍敵 a powerful foe.

黥[2] 2201
R. 庚
See 擎 Even Lower.

To brand the faces of criminals.
黥面 to brand the face.
墨黥 to tattoo.
椓黥 castration and branding.

鯨[2] 2202
R. 庚
H. *ʂk'iang, ʂkin*
See 擎 Even Lower.

A leviathan which measures 1,000 *li* in length, causes thunder by beating the waves, and rain by its spray. The whale. Vast; overwhelming.
騎鯨上天 to ride a whale to heaven,—as 李太白 Li T'ai-po did at his apotheosis.
鯨吞 to gulp down; to cheat out of the lion's share.
鯨吞地方 to annex territory.
鯨波未靖 the waves (of rebellion) have not yet subsided.

檠[2] 2203
R. 庚 敬
See 擎 Even Lower.

A stand for a lamp, for dishes, etc. A frame for a bow.
燈檠 a lamp-stand; a candlestick.
檠子 or 檠柶 a stand for bending a bow.

警 2204

Same as 2203.

擎[2] 2205
R. 庚
C. *k'ing*
H. *k'iang*
F. *king*
W. *djang*
N. *djing*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'ing*
K. *kiöng*
J. *kei, giō*
A. *king*
Even Lower.

To raise; to lift.
擎拳 to raise the folded hands,—in salutation.
持擎 to hold up in the hands.
擎起 to raise up.
擎天柱 a pillar which holds up the sky,—a patriot statesman.
擎受 to receive respectfully.
擎受不起 I don't deserve this honour.

彀[4] 2206
R. 迥
See 慶
A. *k'aing, k'ing*
Rising Upper.

A stream flowing from the side of a hill. To pour out.

彀[4] 2207
R. 迥
C. *king*
See 慶
A. *k'aing, k'ing*
Rising Upper.

Hot; scorching.
頭彀 a feverish head.

磬[4] 2208
R. 徑
See 慶
Sinking Upper.

Musical instruments made of sonorous stone, which, though opening at an angle of 135½°, have been wrongly identified with the "square" as an evidence of the existence of Freemasonry in ancient China. To gallop a horse. [Stands pictorially for 慶 2211, good luck.]
持磬 or 離磬 the single sonorous stone,—generally shaped like a carpenter's square, but opening at an obtuse angle, and hung in a frame by a hole bored at the apex.
編磬 the stone chime,—sixteen of the above stones, of graduated thickness, hung in two rows in a wooden frame.
歌磬 an old-fashioned variety of the above, consisting of 12 or 24 stones carved into fantastical shapes.
擊磬 to strike the musical stone. Also understood as "May blessings attend you," from the similarity in tone to 吉慶.
有心哉擊磬乎 his heart is full who beats the musical stone thus,—said by a man who overheard Confucius playing.
笙磬同音 the organs and the sonorous stones are in harmony.
銅磬 an inverted bell, used in temples and struck on the rim with a short stick.

磬[4] 2208

引磬 a small hand-bell, used by priests to guide the worshippers when chanting the liturgies.

掉磬 to stir up; to incite; aggressive; to impeach one another, as two hostile officials. Also, overflowing.

磬口盃 cups with narrow mouths.

磬折 an obtuse angle; to bend one's body to the angle of a musical stone,—respectful obeisance.

磬於甸人 handed over for strangulation to the officers of agriculture,—of any members of the Imperial family condemned to death under the Chou dynasty.

抑磬控忌抑縱送忌 now he gives his horses rein, now he brings them up, now he discharges his arrow, now he follows it.

罄[4] 2209
R. 徑
See 慶 Sinking Upper.

Empty; exhausted; all; everything. Stern.

罄淨 or 罄盡 all gone; exhausted.

囊罄 my purse is empty.

罄囊 to empty one's purse.

餅之罄矣 when the pitcher is exhausted.

其書久已告罄 this book has long been out of print.

罄無不宜 everything is as it should be. Or optatively, "may, etc."

室如懸罄 my house is like an empty (jar) hung up,—I am very poor.

不能罄述 I cannot tell you all the details,—they are so many.

罄吐平生 to tell all about one's life.

罄然 stern.

謦 2210
R. 徑 迥
See 慶 Sinking and Rising Upper.

To cough or hawk. To speak softly.

謦欬 to speak loud and soft; the tone of the voice.

躬聆謦欬 to make your honourable acquaintance in person.

謦談密語 talking secrets in a low voice.

慶[4] 2211
R. 敬陽
C. *hing*^{2}, *kʻöng*
H. *kʻin*
F. *kʻeing*^{2}, *kʻiong*
W. *cʻiang*
N. *cʻing*
P.
M. } *chʻing*^{2},
Y. } *cʻhʻiang*
Sz. }
K. *kiöng*, *kang*
J. *kei*, *kiō*
A. *kʻaing* Sinking and Even Upper.

Good luck; happiness; well-being; blessings. To congratulate.

慶賀 to congratulate.

慶新年 to congratulate at the New Year.

吉慶 joy and blessings.

慶壽 to congratulate on a birthday.

慶賜 to congratulate on being rewarded.

慶喜 to rejoice in the blessings of another; to felicitate.

餘慶 a superabundance of blessings,—such as the virtuous are sure to get.

慶鬧 jolly; lively; noisy.

慶典 joyful; merry.

慶中秋 to have a good time at the mid-autumn festival.

慶慰 to feel consoled.

慶弔 congratulations and condolences.

具慶下 both joys are with me,—my parents are both alive.

重 *chʻung*^{2} 慶下 both parents and grandparents alive.

親 2212

See 2081.

檾[3] 2213
R. 梗迥
See 苘
A. *kʻwaing* Rising Upper.

A grassy plant, from the fibres of which cloth can be made. Used with 2197.

檾蔴 Abutilon hemp (*Sida tiliæfolia*); jute.

苘 2214

Same as 2197.

CHIO.

角[2*] 2215
W. *ko*
N. *cüoh*, *koh*
P. *cʻchiao*, *ʂchüo*, *ʂchüe*
M. *chio*, *ko*, *kwo*
Y. *chiak*, *kak*
Sz. *chio*
K. *kak*
J. *kaku*, *koku*
A. *giak*, *giouk* Entering Upper.

The horn of an animal. A cup, with handle. A corner; an angle; a foot (*see* 6638). A quarter; a ten-cent piece. Radical 148. Also read *chüehʻ* and (colloquially) *chiao*^{3}. Numerative of despatches, snakes.

麟之角 the horn of the unicorn,—is as nothing compared with the noble family of our prince. *See* 1387.

有捄其角 with its crooked horns,—of a bull.

角端 an animal with the body of a deer, the tail of a horse, green in colour, having a single horn on the forehead, and able to speak all foreign 夷 languages. One of these creatures appeared during the reign of 寧宗 A.D. 1195—1225, and another appeared to Genghiz Khan when marching on India. [角 may here be read *lu*^{4*}.]

并角 a single horn,—as though two fused into one.

鹿角 deer's horns.

解角 to shed horns.

角勝 to butt with the horns; to compete with.

角抵戲 or 角觝 the sport of fighting with horns,—bulls' heads being fixed on to the shoulders of the players.

角器 horn ware.

角梳 a horn comb.

角枕粲兮 how beautiful was the pillow of horn!

角弓 a bow adorned with horn; the title of one of the *Odes*.

總角 to gather into horns, *i.e.* into the two tufts in which a child's hair was tied up. Boys wore their hair like this until they received the cap of manhood; girls, in knots (*see* 875) until they were married.

總角之宴 in the happy days of girlhood (or boyhood).

皂角 black horns,—the pods of *Gleditschia sinensis*, used as soap; soap-bean.

三角 triangular.

三角米 buckwheat.

三角銀 in the north of China = three quarters of a dollar; in the south = $\frac{3}{10}$ or thirty cents.

三角法 trigonometry.

四角俱全 four-cornered.

角 2215

八角 star aniseed (*Illicium anisatum*).
轉灣八角 to go round the eight points of the compass; to box the compass.
眞角 a right angle.
銳角 an acute angle.
鈍角 or 奓角 an obtuse angle.
原角 the angle of incidence.
回角 the angle of reflection.
屋角晴 the sign of fair weather in the corner of a room,—a spider's web.
角田 a corner field.
眼角傳情 to convey one's feelings from the corner of the eye; to ogle; to wink.
口角 or 角嘴 mouth-corner,—to quarrel; to abuse; to use bad language.
抹角 a folded note; a three-cornered note.
天涯海角 the uttermost corner of sky and sea; remote regions.
角箱 a quarter chest,—of tea.
鬬角 to wrestle.
請一角低昂 let us try a fall.
角車 the same as 僞器, *see* 1123.
角其拙巧 to pit stupidity and cleverness,—to compete.
兩不相角 no rivalry between them.
角星 the first of the Chinese constellations, comprising the stars α (Spica) and ζ in Virgo.
犄角 a projecting point; the wing of an army.
到拐角地方就往西 on reaching the turning, go westwards.
截角 to break a corner,—off an official seal. Every official seal is made originally like a small table with four legs, the engraved part being, so to speak, under the table and consequently not available to make impressions until the legs have been removed. One is broken off at the official department where the seal is made, a second by the Board of Civil Office, a third by the Governor of the province, and the last by the mandarin for whom the seal is destined.

角 2215

角門 a small side door.
角色 the particular business in which a man is engaged; his class, often written 脚色.
他是什麼角色 what's his value? what's the good of him? Also of actors, what *rôle* does he play?
他很是個角色 he's a very clever man.
一角公文 (or 文書) an official despatch.
角鴝 the crested lark.
角鴟 the horned owl.
鼻角 the rhinoceros.

覺 2216

R. 覺 3.
效去 19.
C. *kok*$_o$, *káu*^{2}
H. *kok*, *kau*^{2}
F. *kauk*, *koh*, *kaök*, *kau*^{2}, *kieu*^{2}
W. *ko*
N. *cüoh*, *koa*
P. *ʦchio*, *ʦchüe*, *chiao*
M. *chio*, *chiao*^{2}
Y. *chiak*, *kak*, *koa*
Sz. *chio*, *chiau*
K. *kak*, *kyo*
J. *kaku*, *kō*
A. *giak*
Entering and Sinking Upper.

To feel; to perceive; to be awake, as opposed to 7779. To cause to perceive; to instruct. "Awake"; *sc.* Buddha. Straightforward; upright = 直. Also read *chüeh*$^{2.3.4}$ and *chiao*$^{3.4}$, according to circumstances.

身上覺着冷 feeling chilly.
覺疼 to feel pain.
覺有些倦意 to feel rather tired.
知覺 to apprehend; to be aware of; perception.
不知不覺 without knowing or perceiving; suddenly; unawares; ere one could notice it.
失覺 to fail to perceive a hint; inattentive.
覺察 to keep an eye on; to understand; to "twig."
全然不覺 positively felt nothing at all,—in the way of pain.
昏迷不覺 dazed and unconscious,—of what is going on around.
覺悟 to be roused to a sense of; to become enlightened as to conditions before unperceived.
夫子覺者 you, sir, are intelligent.
先覺者 one who is quick of apprehension; one who knows by intuition.

覺 2216

以先知覺後知 to use fore-knowledge to impart knowledge.
以先覺覺後覺 to use preconceptions to impart conceptions.
發覺 to make known; to bring to light.
覺世 to manifest to the world.
有覺其楹 lofty are the pillars around it.
有覺德行,四國順之 to an upright virtuous conduct, all in the four quarters of the State render obedient homage.
覺賢 Buddha Bhadra,—who in A.D. 419 introduced an alphabet of 42 characters into China, for the purpose of transliterating Pâli or Sanskrit.
正覺 perfect intelligence. Sanskrit: *Bôdhi.*
獨覺 or 圓覺 or 緣覺 ascetics who attain to Buddhaship without a teacher and without being able to save others. Sanskrit: *Pratyéka Buddha.*
七覺分 or 七覺支 the seven branches of intelligence. Sanskrit: *Bôdhyanga.*
覺羅 Gioro or Ghioro,—the Manchu surname of the present Imperial family of China. All "Red girdles," *see* 紅 5270, are Gioros.
愛新覺羅 Aisin Gioro or "Golden Race,"—the surname of the legendary progenitor of the Manchu chieftains who subsequently reached the throne.
淨覺 pure intelligence,—a name for Buddha.

Read *chiao*^{4}. To sleep. To wake.

睡覺 to sleep.
睡不着 *chao*^{2} 覺 unable to sleep.
始覺 whereupon he waked up.
尙寐無覺 I wish I might sleep and never wake more.

覞 2217

Same as 2216.

爵 2218

R. 藥
C. *tsök*₀
H. *tsiok*
F. *chiok*
W. *cia*
N. *tsiah*
P. *tsüe*, *tschio*
M. *chüo*
Y. *chiak*
Sz. *chüo*
K. *chak*
J. *shaku*, *saku*
A. *tök*
Entering Upper.

A wine-cup, standing on 3 legs, with 2 ears, and a projecting lip. [This name was used under the Chou dynasty. *See* 1184, 299.] Dignity; rank. A term for small birds. Also read *chüeh*²* and *chüo*²*.

公言錫爵 the duke handed me a cup of wine.

以祈爾爵 I shall ask you to drink a cup,—as being the loser in a bout of archery.

洗爵 to rinse a goblet.

爵杯 a wine-cup.

三爵後 half-seas over.

受爵無讓 to obtain a dignity and be without humility.

誨爾序爵 I instruct you how to arrange men according to their ranks.

爵蔭 hereditary ranks.

世爵 or 襲爵 hereditary nobility,—consisting in all of nine ranks, as follows:—

1.—公 duke.
2.—侯 marquis.
3.—伯 earl.
4.—子 viscount.
5.—男 baron.

For the remaining four, *see* 尉 12,621.

爵位 the rank of a noble.

錫爵 to bestow noble rank.

爵祿 noble rank and salary.

貴爵帥 your nobility the Commander-in-chief,—a conversational phrase.

有天爵者，有人爵者 there is a divine nobility and a human nobility,—the former consisting in charity, duty to one's neighbour, loyalty, sincerity, and good works.

古之人修其天爵而人爵從之 the men of old aimed at divine nobility, and human nobility followed in its train.

爵前 before your Lordship; to your Lordship.

爵 2218

嚼 2219

R. 藥
C. *tsök*₅, *tsiu*²
H. *tsiok*₅, *ts'iau*²
F. *chiok*₅, *chioh*₅
W. *ciâ*₅, *ja*₅
N. *jah*₅, *ziah*₅, *ciah*₅
P. *tschiau*₅, *chiau*₅
M. *tschiau*, *chüo*₅
Y. *tsiak*
Sz. *chiau*
K. *chak*
J. *shaku*, *zaku*
A. *tök*
Entering Irregular.

爵閣 Grand Secretary and of noble rank.

鬻爵 to sell rank,—used A.D. 1176.

To chew; to bite; to ruminate. Also read (colloquially) *chiao*².

噬嚼 or 咀嚼 to chew.

我嚼不動 I can't masticate it, or break it with the teeth.

貪多嚼不爛 if you put too much in your mouth, you will not be able to chew it soft,—applied in the sense of "do not attempt too much." *Cf.* To bite off more than one can chew.

正要狼嚼我 he wants to gobble me up.

咬文嚼字 to munch style and chew words,—in the vain effort to produce literary work.

結構雖工，咀嚼無復餘味 although the argument is well worked out, on reconsideration there is not much point in it.

嚼蠟無味 as tasteless as chewing wax.

嚼舌頭 to chew the tongue,—to calumniate.

嚼子 a bit.

倒嚼 (*chiao*⁴) to chew the cud.

嚼說 to chatter.

嚼過兒 or 嚼用 one's bread; daily bread; rate of living; maintenance of life.

灂 2220

R. 覺 蕭
See 浞
K. *ch'ak*, *cho*
J. *saku*, *soku*
A. *hsuk*
Entering and Sinking Upper.

The rippling of water. The appearance and disappearance of stones in a rapid. The darting of fishes.

爝 2221

R. 藥 嘯
C. *tsök*₅
F. *ch'iok*²
P. *chiau*²
M. *chio*
See 爵燋
Entering and Sinking Upper.

A torch. To light a fire.

日月出矣而爝火不息 if, when the sun and moon are shining, you persist in lighting a torch,—is not that misapplication of fire?

皭 2222

R. 藥
C. *tsök*₅
See 爵
Entering Upper.

Pure white; clean.

皭然泥而不滓 [Ch'ü P'ing] was so pure that he could touch mud (mingle with evil men) and not be defiled.

穚 2223

R. 覺
See 捉
K. *ch'ak*, *chak*
J. *saku*, *soku*
A. *trok*
Entering Upper.

To sow wheat between the rice-crops.

冬稌夏穚 in winter rice, in summer wheat.

脚 2224

See 1362.

腳 2225

Same as 1362.

雀 2226

R. 覺
See 搉
Entering Upper.

Occurs in the name of 李雀, a general mentioned in the 三國志 History of the Three States. Also, a surname. [To be distinguished from 雀 11,918.]

噱 2227

R. 藥
N. *djih*
P. *chio*²
Y. *chüe*²
K. *kiak*
J. *kioku*, *gaku*
A. *kök*₅
Entering Lower Irregular.

Laughter.

談笑大噱 laughing and talking uproariously.

嗢噱 to smile.

大噱醉 roaring drunk.

珏 2228

R. 覺
N. *cüoh*
K. *kok*, *kak*
J. *kaku*
A. *kouk*, *giak*
Entering Upper.

Gems placed together. Occurs in names of persons.

躩 2229
R. 藥
N. *ch'üoh*
See 攫 Entering Upper.

To walk respectfully in the presence of superiors. To bend. *See* 1653.

躩走 to walk with a long stride.
躩跳 to skip across; to jump.
鳧浴蝦躩 when the duck bathes the shrimp jumps away.
足躩如也 his legs seemed to bend under him,—of Confucius when executing the commissions of his prince.

CH'IO.

却 2230
R. 藥
C. *k'ok*。
H. F. *k'iok*
W. *c'ia*, *c'iai*
N. *c'iah*
P. *ch'üe²*, *ch'io²*
M. *ch'üo*
Y. *ch'iak*
Sz. *ch'üo*
K. *kak*
J. *kaku*, *kiaku*
A. *k'ök* Entering Upper.

To decline; to reject, as opposed to 愛 15. A particle meaning now, then, it is evidently so, really, etc.; and used after 雖 (10,387) and 若 (5644) to introduce the apodosis.

推却 to decline; to put off with excuses.
却其銀釵，受其紈扇 declined the silver hair-pin but accepted the fan.
了却 to finish off; to have done with.
幸勿見却 I trust you will not reject,—my gift.
副使何喬等却之 the assistant Commissioner Ho Ch'iao, and others, drove them off,—of bandits, barbarians etc.
却病 to drive away disease.
遠却繁華 to flee from the pomps and vanities of this world.
以却者爲輸 those who are pulled over, lose,—of tug-of-war.
却意 to disappoint hopes.
忘却 to utterly forget.
却說 let us now proceed to relate,—as of a digression in a story, etc.
好却好，只是 I admit the advantage, but.....
却是 or 却係 evidently; the fact is that.
却不知 really do not know.
却不行 on no account will it do.
却原來 it really was so.
却也 but.
却是一件美事 a pretty piece of business this is!
却有來 so you have come, have you?
和尚抄化完了却來問 when the priest had finished collecting subscriptions, he then came to enquire.....
這一相公却是何人 and who may this young gentleman be?
方鳴睡却矣 has just gone to sleep after a cry.
問以却老術 asked him the secret of immortality.
却走 or 却行 to step backwards; to withdraw.
大駭却走 greatly terrified he stepped back.
却之不恭，受之有愧 rude to refuse it and embarrassing to accept it.
却又作怪 on the other hand, it was strange that.....
却流 to flow backwards.
却而西流 flowed backwards to the west.

却 2230

卻 2231

Same as 2230. *See* also 1003, and 1363 for construction of character.

爵 2232

See 2218.

噱 2233

See 2219.

雀 2234

See 1387.

猎 2235
R. 藥
See 鵲 Entering Upper.

Name of a famous dog.

猎 2236

Same as 2235.

碏 2237
R. 藥
See 鵲 Entering Upper.

Coloured stones; gems.
Read *hsi*¹*. A stumbling-block.

鰉 2238

See 11,765.

鵲 2239

See 1388.

皵 2240
R. 藥
See 鵲 Entering Upper.

The old bark of trees. Rough; wrinkled; corrugated.
皮皴皵以龍驚 to paint wrinkles on the skin in order to frighten dragons,—by the likeness to themselves.
皵皺有綺 this mottled surface is very pretty.

榷 2241
R. 藥
See 鵲 Entering Upper.

The rough, wrinkled bark of trees.

榷 2242

See 2226.

確 2243
R. 覺
C. H. *k'ok*
F. *k'auk*
W. *k'o*
N. *c'üoh*, *k'oh*
P. *ch'üe²*, *ch'üo²*
M. *ch'üo*
Y. *ch'iak*
Sz. *ch'üo*
K. *kak*, *hwak*
J. *kaku*, *kwaku*, *koku*
A. *hsak* Entering Upper.

A firm rock. Solid; substantial; actual. Really; certainly.
的確 or 確實 actual; true.
確情 the actual facts or circumstances.
確據 positive proof.
確鑿 trustworthy; reliable; beyond all doubt.
確眞 really true.
確知 to know for a fact.
確然 surely; certainly so.
確乎能其事 can he really manage this matter?

確[4*] 2243

確否 is it so or not?
確切 with the utmost accuracy.
確當 correct and in order.
確查 to investigate carefully.
確信 or 確音 or 確耗 trustworthy information.
確探 to find out really.
確證 true testimony.

慤[4*] 2244
R. 覺
C. H. *k'ok*
F. *k'auk*
W. *k'o*
N. *c'üoh*
P. *ch'üo*, *ch'üe*
M. *k'o*, *ch'üo*
Y. *ch'iak*
K. *kak*
J. *koku*, *kaku*
A. *hsak*
Entering Upper.

Guileless; upright; ingenuous.
謹慤 retiring; reserved.

殼 2245

See 6103.

殼 2246

Same as 6103.

殼 2247

Same as 6103.

矍[4*] 2248
R. 藥
See 攫
K. *kwak*, v. *hwak*
J. *kiaku*, *kaku*
A. *kök*, *kwăk*
Entering Upper.

To look right and left in alarm.
矍矍 scared; in a state of trepidation.
矍踢 to run hither and thither, seeking to escape.
矍視 to glance hastily at.
矍鑠哉是翁也 what a fine old man he is!

穫[4*] 2249
R. 藥
See 嚄
Entering Lower.

Weary; tired.
精神忽穫 my energies are exhausted.

啾[1] 2250
R. 尤
C. *ts'au*
H. *chiau*
F. *ch'iu*
W. *tsiu*
P. *chiu*
M. *ch'iu*
K. *ch'u*
J. *shō*, *shu*
A. *tu*, *t'u*
Even Upper Irregular.

揪[1] 2251
R. 尤
F. v. *ch'iu*
P. *chiu*
M. *ch'iu*, *ch'ou*
See 秋
Even Upper.

CHIU.

The wailing of infants.
啾啾 sound of children crying.
啾唧 the hum of insects; murmuring sounds.

To grasp with the hand. To pinch.
揪住 to grasp tight.
揪着不撒手 holding tight and not letting go.
揪耳 to seize by the ear.
揪辮子 to catch hold of the queue,—as Chinese do when fighting.
揪不斷 unable to break in two.
揪斂 to gather up,—as stalks of grain.
揪束 to bind into a sheaf.
揪着心繫兒去做 put your whole heart into it.
揪皮 to pinch the skin,—as the Chinese do, generally on the neck, for purposes of counter-irritation.
揪扭 to clutch and wrestle; to struggle with.
揪番 to seize and throw over,—a man.
揪繫兒 to hold it by the handle,—of baskets, etc., with hooped handles.

鰍 2252

Same as 2251.

湫[1] 2253
R. 尤 篠
P. *ch'iu*
See 秋
Even Upper.

A pool; a pond. A branch of the Yellow River, famed for its clear water. Mournful; sad.
龍湫 a waterfall.
湫湫者悲愁之狀也 *chiu chiu* means a sorrowful appearance.
湫兮如風 chill as the wind.
敝居湫隘 my humble dwelling is insignificant and lowly.

湫[1] 2253

觀斯景也好不湫人 to gaze at this scenery is enough to make a man sad.
湫狹 narrow and confined.
湫鄙 bare and poor,—of rooms.

瘈[4] 2254
R. 宵
See 秋
SinkingUpper.

To heal up, as a sore. To contract, or go down, as a swelling.
腫瘈了 the swelling has gone down.

瞅[1] 2255
R. 尤
See 秋
Even Upper.

A singing in the ears.
耳中瞅瞅 singing in the ears.
瞅的一聲 a ringing sound.

鰍 2256

See 2306.

酋[1] 2257
R. 尤
C. *ts'au*
H. *siu*
F. *iu*
N. *dziu*, *yu*
P. *ch'iu*
M. *you*, *ch'iou*
Y. *ch'iĉo*
Sz. *ch'iu*
K. *ch'u*
J. *shū*, *dju*
A. *tu*
Even Lower.

Liquor after fermentation; must. To come to perfection; to end. A headman; a chief.
大酋 a chief cup-bearer.
似先公酋矣 may you end (your days) like your ancestors!
酋長 a chief of a tribe; a leader.
酋雄 warlike; valiant.
酋號 a *nom de guerre*, literally speaking.
酋耳 a kind of tiger or leopard.

湫[1] 2258
R. 尤
See 泅
Even Lower.

To float. Same as 4666. [To be distinguished from 酒 2260 and 洒 9531.]
湫湫 scum.
湫河 an affluent of the 渭 Wei in Shensi.

髶[1] 2259
R. 尤
P. *ch'iu*
Y. *ch'iĉo*
See 揪酒
Even Upper.

The hair done up in a knot or coil.
挽(or 梳)一個髶兒 do up your hair in a coil,—at the side of the head.
正墜髶 a knot of hair in the middle.
牛屎髶 the cow-pat coil,—the queue twisted round the head.

酒[3] 2260

R. 有
C. *tsau*
H. *tsiu*
F. *chiu*
W. N. *tsiu*
P. M. *chiu*
Y. *chiêo*
Sz. *chiu*
K. *chu*
J. *shū, shu*
A. *tïu*
Rising Upper.

Spirit, as distilled from grain and subsequently modified in various ways so as to produce a variety of "brands;" usually rendered by "wine." It is sold by the 斤 catty, *see* 容 5754; and is always drunk hot from small pewter jugs which stand in boiling water. *See* also 12,553. [To be distinguished from 酒 2258 and 洒 9531.] *See* 3497, 759, 1220, 12,504, 8149, 3487, 4624, 3120, 7331.

燒酒 distilled spirit,—the ardent spirit of millet as commonly drunk in north China. It is sometimes called 三燒 thrice fired, a name which has been corrupted by Europeans into *samshoo*.

紹興酒 wine from Shao-hsing in Chehkiang. It is a light table wine made from glutinous rice, of varying price, according to quality.

紹興爲名士,燒酒爲光棍 Shao-hsing wine is a polished gentleman, samshoo is a rowdy,—alluding to the different effects produced by each.

黃酒 yellow wine,—another name for Shao-hsing wine, as above. Also, a cheap wine made in the north from glutinous millet.

酒天之美祿 wine is the glorious gift of God.

紅酒 and 白酒 red, and white wine, are Anglo-Chinese terms for claret and sherry or hock.

美酒 or 旨酒 fine wine. *See* 醲 8414.

清酒爲聖人,濁酒爲賢人 clear wine is as it were a Prophet, while turbid is only a Sage.

清者爲酒濁者爲醴 the clear is *chiu*, the thick is *li* (*see* 6950).

水酒 poor wine,—used when speaking of one's own cellar.

陳酒 old wine.

酒[3] 2260

酒非內法 unless the wine is of the best,—*i.e.* made acc. to the method employed in the Palace.

天酒 the wine of heaven,—dew.

玄酒 the wine of earth,—water.

酒杯 or 酒鍾 or 酒巵 a wine-cup; a goblet.

酒瓶 or 酒罇 a wine-bottle.

酒缸 a wine-jar.

酒甑 a distiller's vat.

酒樓 or 酒店 or 酒肆 or 酒舖 or 酒舘 or 酒局 a wine-shop; a public-house; a restaurant.

叫酒保燙酒 bade the waiter heat some wine.

酒坊 a distillery.

酒頭茶脚 the top of the wine-flask, the bottom of the teapot,—is the best.

善別酒 able to distinguish wines,—a connoisseur.

酒器 wine-vessels.

酒炒 to boil with wine.

酒酣 affected by wine; tipsy.

酒色 wine and women,—debauchery.

酒色財氣 drunkenness, lust, avarice, and passion.

酒病 or 酒癖 a weakness for wine.

酒食 eating and drinking.

逃酒 or 混酒 to shirk drinking,—at a feast etc.

酒醒 to get sober.

酒簍 wine-baskets.

酒鑽 a cork-screw.

酒足飯飽 to have eaten and drunk one's fill.

酒漏子 a funnel.

縮酒 to strain wine.

酒標 or 酒帘 a tavern sign.

酒母 or 酒麵 or 酒餅 or 酒媒 or 酒娘 yeast or ferment for making spirits. *See* 8241.

酒菜 or 酒肉 or 酒饌 or 酒蔬 food.

酒[3] 2260

賞你們下酒 I bestow it on you to help your wine down,—of some delicacy.

按酒之物 something to go with wine.

酒肉朋友 wine-and-meat friends,—friends in prosperity only. *See* 5665.

酒席 a feast; a banquet.

酒漿 cookery; *see* 8419.

酒友 a boon companion.

酒鬼 or 酒徒 or 酒仙 or 醉酒佬 a sot; a tippler.

酒狂 delirium tremens. *See* 雅 12,807.

發酒瘋 to be elevated with wine.

酒瘋脚 gout in the feet, from drinking.

酒囊飯袋 a wine-skin and rice-bag,—a worthless fellow.

酒刺 wine thorns,—grog-blossoms on a man's nose. *See* 3519.

酒窩 dimples in the cheeks.

酒力 the strength of wine.

被酒 or 酒中 under the influence of wine; in his cups.

有七八分酒意 half-seas over.

每逢酒後 whenever he had been drinking,.....

乘其酒興來勸女兒 took the opportunity of being a little "elevated" to come and advise his daughter.

酒在肚裡,事在心裡 when inspired with wine, that is the time for business.

酗酒滋事 drunk and disorderly.

千日酒 wine that will make one drunk for a thousand days. *See* 2875.

酒行數過 when the wine had been round several times.

酒話不在心上 drunken talk does not remain in the mind, *i.e.* the drunkard forgets what he has been saying.

酌水爲酒 to turn water into wine,—mentioned as a feat performed by magical aid.

酒[3] 2260

厭世而逃于酒 to seek refuge from the cares of this world in wine.

得全于酒 to find peace in wine.

以酒生思 he sought inspiration in wine.

好使酒 fond of boozing.

余性不近酒 I am not naturally fond of wine.

見其面尙帶酒容 seeing that he still looked the worse for liquor.

酒神降 the Spirit of Wine has descended,—the influence of the wine is beginning to be felt.

酒量 a person's capacity for wine.

我是無酒量 I cannot stand much wine.

莫飲過量之酒 don't drink more wine than you can carry.

酒不可雜飲 don't mix your liquor.

祭酒 a Libationer of the 國子監 Imperial Academy of Learning. There are two; one Chinese, and one Manchu.

賣酒不說酒酸 the publican never tells you his liquor is sour. *Cf.* Don't cry stinking fish.

今日有酒今日醉 to-day we have wine, to-day let's get drunk.

莫喫卯時酒 don't drink wine between 5 and 7 a.m., *i.e.* in the early morning.

酒不解眞愁 wine cannot dispel real sorrow.

酒債尋常行處有 he got into debt for drink wherever he went. Said of Li T'ai-po, the tippling poet.

破除萬事無如酒 for solving difficulties, there is nothing like wine.

酒逢知己千杯少 of wine, taken with a dear friend, a thousand cups are too few.

酒能成事，酒能敗事 wine can both make and mar.

酒發心腹之言 *in vino veritas.*

酒[3] 2260

酒不醉人，人自醉 wine does not make a man drunk: it's the man himself.

美不美，鄉中酒 good or not, it is the wine of my country.

人狠不攙，酒狠不喫 do not mix with violent men, nor drink strong wine.

無酒不成禮 without wine no ceremonial is complete.

酒[1] 2261

R. 尤

See 酋 Even Lower.

The oily scum on rich spirits.

酒[4] 2262

R. 嘯

See 醮 Sinking Upper.

To shrink up.

酥酥了 shrivelled up.

酥短 contracted, as dry timber.

酥分兩 to shrink in weight.

酥一半 shrunk one half.

酥縮 shrunk, as cloth in washing.

酥旗 a group of stars, partly in Leo and partly in Cancer.

九[3] 2263

R. 有

C. *kau*
H. *kiu*
F. *kiu, kau*
W. *ciau*
N. *ciu*
P. M. Sz. *chiu*
Y. *chiêo*
K. *ku, kiu*
J. *ku, kiū*
A. *kiu*
Rising Upper.

Nine. *See* 州 2444, 卿 2198, and 品 9273. In accounts written as 2276, in order to prevent alteration.

九九 or 隆冬數九 eighty-one; the nine periods of nine or eighty-one days of winter.

九盡花開 when the nine periods of winter end, flowers open.

三九 the three periods of nine days each, which immediately follow the winter solstice and form the coldest part of the year.

九章 the nine sections of mathematical science.

九九 or 九歸 arithmetic.

小九歸 addition.

大九歸 division.

小九九 or 九九合數 the multiplication table as far as nine times nine.

九九圖 cabalistic tables.

九[3] 2263

重 *ch'ung*[2] 九 the double nine,—the ninth day of the ninth moon.

九重 (*ch'ung*) nine storeys; also, nine folds or enclosures; the nine heavens of the Taoists, hence, heaven in general; Peking.

九宮 the Imperial palace.

九有＝天下 the empire.

九省統制 an officer of the T'ang dynasty, something like the present 九門提督.

九城 or 九門 or 九華 names for Peking.

九成九有 there are nine to one (out of ten) chances in its favour.

九天 or 九霄 the nine divisions of the celestial sphere; the nine divisions of the Buddhist or Taoist Paradise.

九連環 *see* 5043.

九鼎 the nine tripods of the Great Yü.

九死一生 a very narrow escape of one's life.

九二八 exchange at 92.8,—*i.e.* 7.2 discount.

九如 the Nine Similitudes,—(1) 如山 (2) 如阜 (3) 如岡 (4) 如陵 (5) 如川之方至 (6) 如月之恒 (7) 如日之升 (8) 如南山之壽 (9) 如松柏之茂.

九泉 or 九原 the Nine Springs,—Hades; death. *See* 2140 and 6450.

雖九死，其猶未悔 though I had to die nine times, yet I should feel no regret.

九代 or 九輩子 or 九族 the nine generations,–four above and four below the individual in question.

九子母 a mother of many sons.

登九五之尊 to mount the Throne,—a phrase based upon certain permutations of the Diagrams.

九江 Kiukiang, one of the ports opened by the Tientsin Treaty of 1858.

九[3] 2263

九段 or 九團 Kiutoan, the site of the lighthouse near Shanghai.

Read *chiu*[1]. To collect.

九合諸侯 to call together the feudal princes.

匌 2264

Same as 2267.

疚[1] 2265

R. 尤
J. *kiū, ku*
A. *ᵏkau*
Even Upper Irregular.

A disease.

瘵疚沈痾 the illness has assumed a dangerous phase.

究[4] 2266

R. 宥
P. *ᶜchiu, chiu*[2]
See 救 Sinking Upper.

To examine into; to investigate, especially with "torture," *i.e.* bambooing. After all; finally.

究察 to investigate.
考究 to enquire into; to hunt up.
究審 or 究問 to try a case.
究情問事 to examine into the details of.
究辦 to investigate and settle a case.
究斷 to hear and give judgment.
究治 to investigate and award punishment accordingly.
追究 to follow up a clue; to investigate step by step.
究追 to recover stolen goods by a prosecution.
嚴究 or 究鞫 to strictly enquire into.
深究 to probe; to investigate minutely.
究度 to investigate and weigh the facts.
亦不復究 nor would he re-open the case.
窮究根源 to investigate to the very bottom.
不舒究之 he does not leisurely examine into things.
究愆 or 究罰 or 究處 to bring to trial and punish.

究[4] 2266

究禁 to enquire into and issue prohibitions against.
究報 to examine into and report.
究詰 to question; to examine in court.
究結 to finish a case.
究心 thoroughly.
究革 to investigate and dismiss.
究抵 to enquire into and compel redress.
是究是圖 examine this and study it.
卽其新，不究其舊 pay attention to what a man is, not to what he has been.
疾不及究 you will not find out if you are in too much of a hurry.
老學究 an old pedant, or one who never emerges from the student stage.
究竟 or 究之 (at the beginning of a sentence) even supposing that; even then; in that case; really; after all; indeed. [The polished equivalent of 到底.]
靡屆靡究 without limit, without end.
其究安宅 in the end we had rest in our dwellings.
自我人究究 you use us with cruel unkindness.
他那個菜做得講究 he is very particular about having his food nicely cooked. *See* 講 1244.

鳩[1] 2267

R. 尤
C. *kau, kᵘau*
H. *keu*
F. *kiu, kᵘiu*, v. *ku*
W. *ciau*
N. *ciu*
P. M. *chiu*
Y. *chiêo*
Sz. *chiu*
K. *ku*
J. *ku, kiū*
A. *kïu*
Even Upper.

The turtle-dove; the pigeon, which is believed to hatch nine young ones. To assemble. To collect.

維鳩居之 the dove dwells in it,—the magpie's nest.
鳩居 to take up one's residence, as a bride; to sponge on.
鳴鳩在桑 the turtle-dove is in the mulberry tree.
于嗟鳩兮，無食桑葚 ah! you dove, do not eat the mulberries.
雎鳩 the osprey.

鳩[1] 2267

班鳩 the blue rock pigeon. Fig. in *Tᶜu shu* suggests common sandpiper or summer snipe.
火鳩 the fire-dove of Formosa (*Turtur humilis*).
白鳩 the dove of the Pescadores.
蒙鳩 a name for the grass-warbler.
金鳩 the golden dove of Formosa (*Chalcophaps formosanus*).
鳩聚 to flock together.
鳩鳩聲 the noise of wrangling.
鳩錢修路 to collect money to repair a road. This meaning is said to be taken from pigeons sitting in the sun and "collecting" 陽氣 in their bodies.
鳩資 subscriptions.
鳩工 to collect workmen.
鳩杖 an old man's staff,—a symbol of longevity, taken from a custom which prevailed under the Han dynasty, of presenting persons over 80 years of age with a jade staff upon which the figure of a pigeon was engraved, implying the wish that the recipient might digest food as well as pigeons do.
鳩其民 to give peace to the people.
鳩口 the pubes.
鳩茲邑 an ancient name for the port of 蕪湖 Wuhu on the Yangtsze.
鳩盤荼 Kumbhāndas. *See* 2032.

丩[4] 2268

R. 尤
See 求 Even Lower.

To join; to connect. Also read *chiao*[1] or *chᵘiao*[3].

赳[3] 2269

R. 有
H. *kiu*[3]
W. *ᶜciau*
P. *ᶜchiu, ᶜchiu*
Y. *ᶜchiêo*
K. *kiu*
A. *ku*
Rising Upper Irregular.

To carry the head high. Valiant.

赳蜴 (*hsiuᵏ*) a dragon stretching out its neck in a menacing manner.
赳赳武夫 a gallant soldier.
果赳 energetic; firm in action.

糾[3] 2270

R. 有
C. ᶜkau
H. kiu²
F. ᶜkiu, ᶜkieu
W. ciau², ᶜciau
N. ᶜciu
P. ᶜchiu, ᶜchiu, chiu²
M. ᶜchiu
Y. ᶜchîo
Sz. chiu
K. ku, kiu
J. ku, kiū
A. ku
Rising Upper Irregular.

A three-fold cord. To collect; to bring together. To connect. Light; thin. To examine. *See* 糾 12,133.

糾衆 to collect a crowd.
糾會 a club, or mutual association, sometimes for gambling.
糾合匪盜 to bring together bad characters.
糾纏爲禍 from this leaguing together misfortune will result.
糾打不開 not to be separated,—as two men quarrelling and each holding on to the other's queue.
勿復相糾纏 we must not be connected any more.
繩愆糾謬 applying the line to one's faults and exhibiting one's errors.
其笠伊糾 with their light splint hats on their heads.
糾糾葛屨 thin shoes of Dolichos fibre.
糾黨 or 糾夥 to band together; to collect together.
糾刦 to rob in bands.
糾葛 mutually involved,—as by accounts in which each owes the other different sums.
糾繆 to correct errors.
糾謀 to conspire.
糾察 to investigate.
糾殛 to punish according to deserts.
糾萬民 to examine into the behaviour of the people.

Read *chiao*[3]. Deep; intense.

舒窈糾兮 oh to have my deep longings for her relieved!

摎[1] 2271

R. 尤肴
See 鳩
Even Upper.

To enquire into. To strangle.

摎天道其焉知 how is the way of God to be found out by searching?

Read *liu*[1]. To bind.

摎[1] 2271

Read *chiao*[1]. To curl up.

天雨草而葉相摎結 the sky rained grass, with the blades curled up.

Read *nao*[3]. Confused; mixed; connected.

生死相摎 life and death are bound up in one another.

樛[1] 2272

R. 尤
C. H. kau
F. ᶜkiu, ˂kiu, ᶜkʻiu
W. ᶜciau, lu˜, liu˜
N. ciu
P. chiu
K. kiu
J. ku, kiū
A. ˂kiu
Even Upper.

Hanging or "weeping" branches of trees. Crooked; twisted.

南有樛木 in the south are trees with drooping branches,—as the banyan. *See* 12,672.
樛流 to roam about.

久[3] 2273

R. 有
See 九
Rising Upper.

For a long time past or to come. Slow; *see* 9279.

好久 or 久之 or 久遠 for a long time past; a long while.
歲久 for many years.
以年月少久 because it was rather a long time,—since it had been built.
久而久之 as time went on.
久別 long parted,—as friends.
久違 I have not seen you for a long time,—a complimentary colloquial phrase.
久而敬之 I have long known and respected him.
久病知醫 a long illness makes one acquainted with the doctor.
久仰 or 久慕 I have long wished to know you.
久聞大名 I have long heard of your great name.
年久 or 日久 many years, or days, since.
日久見人心 time shows what a man is at heart.
長久之事 an affair which is likely to last.
不得長久 it (or he) cannot last long.

久[3] 2273

長長久久 for ever and ever.
色不耐久 the colour will not last.
久後 by and by.
久留 to detain a long time.
久已 long since; for a long time.
久經 has long ago.....
久未 has not for a long time.....
久矣 now for a long time.
久延 long enduring; delaying.
久雨 a long rain.
久而自明 time will show.
久懸 long pending.
久暫 length of time.
久常 lasting; enduring.

宊[4] 2274

R. 宥
See 救
SinkingUpper.

Poor and diseased. To live long in a place.

灸[3] 2275

R. 有宥
C. kau²
H. kiu
F. ᶜkiu, kou²
W. ciau²
N. ciu
P. chiu²
M. chiu², chiau²
Y. ᶜchîo
Sz. chiu
K. ku
J. kiu, ku
A. ˂kiu
Sinking and Rising Upper.

To cauterise by burning the dried tinder of the *Artemisia*; *see* 32. [To be distinguished from 炙 1880.] *See* 1783.

灸瘡 to raise a blister by cauterisation, as a counter-irritant.
用火灸 to cauterise with fire.
艾絨灸 to cauterise with *Artemisia*.
定然是神針法灸 (his advice) is really like skilful acupuncture or well-applied cautery,—sure to do you good.
天灸 to mark the foreheads of children with red pigment in order to keep off disease, on 14th of 8th moon.
灸災 to cauterise in order to ward off noxious influences.

玖[3] 2276

R. 有
See 九
Rising Upper.

Smoky quartz. Used in accounts for 九 2263.

報之以瓊玖 I repaid him with a piece of beautiful smoky quartz.

疚 4 2277
R. 宀
F. *k'eu*
See 救 Sinking Upper.

A chronic disease; something wrong, or out of order.

災疚 an epidemic.
疚惡 wicked; loathsome.
憂心孔疚 an incurable melancholy.
在疚 he is still sick. *See* 2375.
行 *hsing*4 前定則不疚 if one's actions have been previously determined, there will be no sorrow in connection with them.
君子內省不疚 the superior man examines his heart that there may be nothing wrong there.

柩 4 2278
R. 宀
C. *kau*2
H. *kiu*2
F. *k'eu*2
W. *ʿdjiau*
N. *djiu*
P. M. *chiu*2
Y. *chiêo*2
Sz. *chiu*2
K. *ku*
J. *gu, kiū*
A. *ʿkïu*
Sinking Lower Irregular.

A coffin with a corpse in it.

送柩 to escort a coffin to the burial place.
運柩 to transport a coffin from one place to another.
靈柩 a coffin with a corpse in it.
旅柩 coffins of those who die away from home.
停柩 to keep a coffin unburied.
柩車 a hearse.
出柩 to carry out the coffin for burial.
望柩不歌 when looking towards a coffin, do not sing.

韭 3 2279
R. 有
C. *kau*
H. F. *kiu*
W. *ciau*
N. *ciu*
P. M. *chiu*
Y. *chiêo*
Sz. *chiu*
K. *ku*
J. *kiū, ku*
A. *kïu*
Rising Upper.

Leeks; scallions. Radical 179. *See* 2280.

獻羔禁韭 having offered in sacrifice a lamb with scallions.

韮 3 2280
R. 有
See 韭 Rising Upper.

Leeks; onions. *See* 2279.

韮菜 or 韮黃 leeks; scallions.
野韮菜 *Allium Thunbergii*, Don.
烏韮 a name for the 石韮, a species of split moss (*Andreæ*) found under trees.
禹韮 a name for the 麥門冬, a species of *Allium* which produces bulbs on the stems.
韮有百補, 最損兩目 leeks are in many ways nourishing, but very injurious to the eyes.
冒雨剪韮 out in the rain cutting the scallions.
腸腸韮韮 entrails and scallions,—sent to a mother by her parents on the birth of a child, in token of their wishes for its long life, because the words 腸韮 have the same sound as 長久 long lasting.

救 4 2281
R. 宀
C. *kau*
H. *kiu*
F. *keu*
W. *ciau*
N. *ciu*
P. M. *chiu*
Y. *chiêo*
Sz. *chiu*
K. *ku*
J. *kiū, ku*
A. *kïu*
Sinking Upper.

To rescue; to save from; to help. To choose; to affect.

搭救 to go to the rescue.
救命 to save life. Also, help! help!
救火 or 救息火 to rescue from fire,—by helping to put it out.
救火的 firemen.
救難 to rescue from danger or difficulty.
見死不救 to see a man perish without trying to save him.
救生局 a society for rescuing drowning people.
救生船 a life-boat.
不可救藥 medicine cannot save him. Also fig., there is nothing to be done.
救世 to save the world,—as Buddha or Christ.
救世主 the Saviour of mankind,—a foreign term for Christ.
救苦 to rescue from bitterness,—a name for the goddess 觀音 Kuan Yin.
救出 to succeed in saving,—as property.
救護 to save; salvage.
救護章程 salvage regulations.
救起之貨 goods salved,—as from a wreck.
救轉 to rescue by retransforming into one's proper shape.
救活過來 to save; to restore to life.
救患 or 救危 to rescue the distressed.
救度 to save, as souls.
救全 to save; to keep safe and sound.
沒救兒 there is no help for it.
救濟 or 救援 or 救應 or 救拔 to succour; to relieve; to rescue.
拯救 to rescue,—as from poverty.
救駕 to rescue the Emperor.
救急回生 it quickly restores to life,—as a medicine.
救飢 to appease hunger.
救荒 it grows in wild places,—as a plant.

慦 4 2282
R. 宀
See 救 SinkingUpper.

To be pleased. Diligent; attentive.

就 4 2283
R. 宀
C. *tsau*
H. *ts'iu*
F. *cheu, chiu*
W. *dziu, ziu*, v. *ziu-*
N. *dziu, ziu*
P. M. Sz. *chiu*
Y. *chiêo*
K. *ch'u*
J. *shū*
A. *tïu*
Sinking Lower.

To go or come to. To approach, or make to approach; to arrive at. To associate with, as opposed to 去 to reject. Then; just now; immediately; according to. *See* 940, 949.

就婦翁家, 見 went to his wife's father's house where he saw .....
就其深矣 on reaching the deep part, ...
屈之則首尾相就 you can bend it (a pliant wand) so as to make the two ends touch.
言就爾居 I went to live with you. [言 is an initial particle.]
故就酒家飲 so we went to drink at a wine-shop.
以就口食 in order to feed himself.
三事就緒 that the threefold labours (of husbandry) may proceed in order.

就 4
2283

將予就之 however I endeavour to reach them.....
日就月將 daily progress and monthly advance.
百姓就他來了 the people all came to him.
下艙就寢 went down into the cabin to sleep.
以爲卽可就安 in order that he might speedily be restored to health.
新築之土如何得就乾 how can freshly-beaten earth get dry all at once?
就他的車 I went in his carriage.
都是煉就的金丹 all of it is ready-prepared elixir of life.
就地辦理 to settle a case on the spot,—summarily.
就地取材 to gather material on the spot,—instead of conveying it from a distance. Used of the employment of officials.
就地正法 to execute summarily.
成就 to bring to a conclusion.
東成西就 thoroughly carried out or completed.
東不成西不就 everything in confusion; all at sixes and sevens.
初無四出之就 at first it was not divided into five parts; *see* 10,291.
就之 went there, or to him; *see* 4130.
不就 not to arrive; not to succeed in; "did not proceed," *i.e.* take up his official post.
竟日不就 but could make nothing of it at all,—as when trying to write poetry.
凝思不就 thought a long time but could not succeed,—in finding an antithesis to a given verse.
就手 handy; coming to hand at the nick of time; convenient.
就手去做 go and do it at your convenience.
將就 *see* 1212.
就道 to take the road; to start. *See* 10,780.

就 4
2283

都不就席 they none of them sit down at table.
就來 he will be here directly.
就來就去 come just for a few moments; just come and just go.
就要去 I will go directly.
就知明白 and so you will understand clearly.
這樣就好 this way will do very well.
叫了就死的 it died immediately after crying out.
就便 thus it will be convenient.
就有 and even if you have (or there are, etc.).
就是 of course; naturally so; then.....; in that case; very well, but.....; the only thing is.....; however.
就是了 that will do.
給他十兩就是了 give him ten taels and that will do.
不要說八百兩，就是三兩也多了 not to mention 800 taels, even 3 taels would be too much.
或者就是 perhaps 'tis he.
就着熱鍋溫點水 to take advantage of a kettle being hot to warm a little water.
就着你的掃箒把我的門口也掃一掃 I will take advantage of your broom to sweep before my own door as well.
就貨價，每百抽二 2 per cent *ad valorem*.
就在這裡 it is here.
就此 (=當時) then; just then; just now.
一就事兒 by so doing; at one and the same time.
就日 on the same day. Also, ellipt. for 就之如日 to tend towards (the Emp.) as towards the (blessing-giving) sun.
就着喫 to take something (as sauce, etc.) with one's food.
就中 as a mediator or friend of both parties; thereby.
就算 then it will do,—a phrase at the end of a sentence.

就 4
2283

就只 but; only.
就簡 to simplify; to shorten.
就勢 to seize the occasion; there and then.
就範 to perfect one's manners.
就緒 to follow up a clue; to develop, as an idea.
就醫 to put oneself under medical treatment.
就衰 to begin to fail in power.
就近 to choose the near, as an official for his post; to prefer the nearest, as being the most convenient; to be near; at the nearest; at the first opportunity.
粗識去就 to know roughly what it is right to reject and what to keep.
就俯 *see* 3683.
就就兒的 definitely.

僦 4
2284
R. 宥
See 就 for P. M. Y. Sz. K. J. and A. Sinking Upper.

To rent; to hire.

僦屋 to rent a house or room.
僦僱 to hire,—as workmen.
僦載 to hire a conveyance; to engage freight.

鷲 4
2285
R. 宥
See 就 Sinking Lower.

A vulture or condor; *see* 10,649. A large bird described as having black plumage, a yellow head, and piercing sight. Rapacious; cruel.

借梵宮而爲鷲室 to change the temple of Buddha into a vulture's nest,—into a "den of thieves."
靈鷲山 the mountain of the spiritual vulture,—a peak in India, named 耆闍崛山 Gridhrakûta, upon which Mara (Satan) frightened Ananda, one of Buddha's disciples.
鷲悍 rapacious; greedy.

臼 4
2286
R. 有
C. $^{c}k^{c}au$
H. $^{c}k^{c}iu$
F. $k^{c}eu^{2}$, $k^{c}ou^{2}$
W. $^{c}djiau$
N. *djiu*

A mortar, as commonly used for preparing rice. A bowl, or deep, broad vessel. Radical 134. [To be distinguished from 臼 8556.]

臼子 a mortar.

臼 4
2286
P. M. chiu²
Y. chiêo²
Sz. chiu²
K. ku
J. kiū, gu
A. kïu, kêu
Rising Irregular.

井臼 well and mortar, *i.e.* drawing water and pounding grain, —women's work.

杵臼之利 the profits of the pestle and mortar,—small; insignificant.

門臼 a socket for the pivot on which a Chinese door turns.

張瞻炊臼夢 Chang Chan's dream of cooking rice in a rice-mortar,—instead of in a pan; *sc.* the death of one's wife, this dream being interpreted to signify that Chang Chan cooked his rice in a mortar because he had no *fu* [釜 a kettle or 婦 a wife], and when he reached home he found that his wife was actually dead.

桕 4
2287
R. 有
C. ⁼k'au
F. k'eu², v. k'öung²
W. ⁼djung
N. djiu
P. M. chiu²
Y. chiêo²
Sz. chiu²
K. ku
J. gu, kiū
A. kïu²
Rising Irregular.

The tallow tree (*Stillingia sebifera*).

桕子樹 or 烏桕樹 the tallow tree.

鴉桕 the tallow tree,—said to be so named because crows like the seeds.

桕油作蠟燭 candles are made from the fat of the tallow tree.

舅 4
2288
R. 有
C. ⁼k'au
H. ⁼k'iu
F. keu²
W. ⁼djiau
P. M. chiu²
Y. chiêo²
Sz. chiu²
K. ku
J. kiū, ku
A. kïu², kêu²
Rising Irregular.

A maternal uncle.

是我舅舅 he is my uncle. *See* 474.

舅父 or 舅爺 or 母舅 or 娘舅 a mother's brothers.

舅姑 a husband's father and mother.

舅媽 or 舅母 a mother's brother's wife.

舅子 or 妻舅 a wife's brothers.

大舅 a wife's elder brother.

小舅 or 細舅 or 亞舅 a wife's younger brother.

外舅 a wife's father.

兄弟甥舅 they are your brethren and your relatives by affinity.

元舅 a great-uncle.

舅 4
2288

以速諸舅 in order to invite my maternal uncles. Princes of a different surname were so styled by the 王 king; those of the same surname, or paternal uncles, were 諸父.

舅老表 first cousin,—when the mother of the speaker is the sister of the father of the person meant.

舅表兄弟 or 姊妹 sons (or daughters) of a maternal uncle.

舊 4
2289
R. 宥
C. kau
H. k'iu
F. keu, kou
W. ciau²
N. djiu
P. M. Sz. chiu
Y. chiêo
K. ku
J. kiū, ku
A. kïu
Sinking Lower.

Old,—of time, persons (families *see* 5624), places, or things.

舊時 or 舊日 former times; old days.

舊年 last year; in former years.

舊案 an old-standing case.

古舊 old; ancient; by-gone.

不念舊惡 do not remember old wrongs.

仍舊做 do it over again.

舊恨 an old grudge.

舊留 to have kept for a long time.

玉堂話舊 to talk at your house over old times.

山水依舊 the scenery is the same as of old.

原舊 the same; as before.

與人有舊 to be old acquaintances.

舊友 an old friend.

舊交 an old friendship.

故舊知交 an old acquaintance.

無傷舊好 do not injure the old friendship.

依舊堂 the Conservative party.

舊人 an old servant.

任舊人 to employ men of old families.

舊家風 the prestige of an old family.

不是名門舊族 not an illustrious or ancient family.

舊貨 old goods.

舊 4
2289

舊衣 old clothes.

舊規 the old rule; custom; precedent.

舊套 monotony.

舊病 an old complaint.

舊部 old troops,—veterans.

舊員 one's previous office; former office.

舊的不去，新的不來 if the old (*e.g.* servant) is not got rid of, the new won't come.

衣不經新，從何而舊 clothes must be new before they can be old.

棄舊換新 to forsake the old for the new.

廐 4
2290
R. 宥
F. k'eu
P. ⸢chiu, chiu²
See 救
A. kïu, k'ai
Sinking Upper.

The Imperial stables.

廐圈 stalls in a stable.

廐號 a large stable.

廐卒 a groom.

戎馬反乎外廐 the war-horse goes back to the stud.

廐
2291

Same as 2290.

咎 4
2292
R. 有豪
C. kau²
H. kiu²
F. k'eu², k'eu²
W. ⁼djiau
N. djiu
P. ⸢chiu, chiu²
M. chiu²
Y. chiêo
Sz. chiu
K. ku
J. ku, kiū
A. kïu
Rising Irregular.

Fault; error. Responsibility; blame. Calamity. Inauspicious.

改咎 to reform one's faults.

既往不咎 let bygones be bygones.

引咎 to take the blame on oneself.

咎罪 a crime; criminal.

咎由有歸 the crime will be brought home to the person who committed it.

寧適不來，微我有咎 better they should not be able to come than that any blame attach to me.

不自咎而轉咎他人 to blame others instead of oneself.

歸咎于東風 to throw the blame on the east wind.

誰敢執其咎 who dares take the responsibility?

咎[4] 2292

咎無可辭 or 咎實難辭 you cannot evade responsibility,—for what has happened.
畏咎 to be apprehensive of blame.
咎有專歸 the blame rests, or falls, exclusively on one side (or person).
咎有攸歸 the blame will fall upon the person responsible.
咎由自取 to have oneself to blame for it.
咎戾 a crime; a fault.
咎有應得 deserving blame; open to censure.
問休咎 to enquire whether auspicious or inauspicious,—as the Chinese do of fortunetellers.
爾卜爾筮,體無咎言 you had consulted the tortoise-shell and the reeds, and there was nothing unfavourable in their response.
言不從之咎 he said it was a judgment on him.
天降之咎 a heaven-sent calamity.
災咎 calamities.
美女國之咎 a beautiful woman is a curse to a country,—of an Imperial mistress. *See* 9992.

偬[4] 2293
R. 有
See 咎
Rising Lower.

To destroy; to demolish.

Read *tsan*[1]. I; me. *See* 11,538.

麐[4] 2294
R. 有
See 咎
Rising Lower.

The male of the 麋 elk.

麐麏短脰 elks and stags have short necks.

鬮[1] 2295
R. 尤
C. *kau*
H. *k'eu*
F. *k'au*
W. *ciau*
N. *ciu*
P. *chiu*
M. *kou*
Y. *chîo*
Sz. *chiu*
J. *kiū, ku*
A. *kiu*
Even Upper.

A lot; a ticket, as used for balloting or telling fortunes.

拈鬮 or 抓鬮 to draw lots.
鬮分 to divide by drawing lots, as is sometimes done with family property.
呈鬮書 produced the will.

鬮 2296

Correct form of 2295.

糾 2297

Same as 2270.

鮂[2] 2298
R. 尤
See 囚
Even Lower.

Another name for the 白鰷魚 a long thin fish of the pike family.

Read *chiu*[1]. A fish with spines on its head, said to have been transformed from a bird.

鰍[2] 2299
R. 尤
See 囚
Even Lower.

A herring, said to be transformed from a bird and to have a gizzard.

黑鰍 a kind of perch (*Lates calcarifer*).
鰍魚 a silver perch (*Lates nobilis*).
杭鰍魚 a yellowish herring found at Macao (*Megalops setipinnis*).
鰍白 a greenish herring found at Macao (*Ilisha abnormis*).

稵[4] 2300
R. 宥
See 冑
F. coll. *teu*[2]
Sinking Lower.

Rice fully ripe.

割稵 to reap the rice.
稵出穗 the rice has formed in the husk.
稵楻 or 稵馬 a frame on which rice is beaten out by hand.

糍 2301

Same as 2300.

CH'IU.

秋[1] 2302
R. 尤
C. *ts'au*
H. *ts'iu*
F. *ch'iu*
W. N. *ts'iu*
P. M. *ch'iu*
Y. *ch'iêo*

Autumn,—the season of the great public examinations and of the execution of criminals. A time; an epoch. *See* 2854, 12,707.

秋天 or 秋季 the autumn.
秋以爲期 let autumn be the time,—for our marriage.

秋[1] 2302
Sz. *ch'iu*
K. *ch'u*
J. *shū, shu*
A. *t'u*
Even Upper.

一日不見如三秋 a day without seeing you is like three autumns, *sc.* years.
秋日淒淒 the autumn days get chilly.
春秋匪解 in spring and autumn he does not omit,—the sacrifices.
秋禾 autumn crops.
秋收 the autumn harvest.
秋成之時 the time of ripe grain.
素秋 white autumn. [注秋西方白也.]
秋氣 autumn weather.
中秋 mid-autumn; a name for the 8th moon. The mid-autumn festival, one of the 三節, *see* 1477, is held on the 15th of the 8th moon. Debts are collected, and tutors are re-engaged or notified that their services will not be required for the coming year.
月到中秋分外明 the mid-autumn moon is extra bright.
年怕中秋,月怕半 the year fears mid-autumn as the moon fears half,—because from that point each seems to hurry on to its end.
秋月 the autumn moon.
中華冬煖夏凉春花秋月 in China, the winter is warm, the summer cool, spring has flowers, and autumn a moon.
秋分 the autumnal equinox, falling about the 9th day of the 8th moon.
竹秋 a name for the 3rd moon.
麥秋 the wheat harvest in May; a name for the 4th moon.
蘭秋 a name for the 7th moon.
菊秋 or 三秋 or 九秋 names for the 9th moon.
秋老虎 autumn tiger,—the unusually hot days at the end of summer and beginning of autumn are so called.
秋末 the end of autumn.
秋審 the autumnal assize.

毬[2] 2320
R. 尤
See 求
Even Lower.

A ball, filled with hair or air for use as a football; of wood, hollowed out and lacquered red, for polo (*see* 2966); a globe. Interchanged with 2321.

打毬 or 擊毬 or 抛毬 to play polo,—the first is now used for billiards, bowls, croquet, etc.
寧王調馬打毬 Prince Ning playing polo,—a picture.
打毬房 a term used for a foreign club-house.
抛繡毬 to throw the embroidered ball,—to choose a husband among several suitors. The phrase is taken from a short play under this title.
戲毬 to play with a ball.
踢毬 to kick the ball; football. *See* 11,875.
毬門 a football goal.
氣毬 a football.
毬場 a racquet-court, bowling-alley, etc.
毬杖 a polo stick.
花毬 a bouquet of flowers.
線毬 the corded cap-knob worn by the Chinese.
雪毬花 the snow-ball or *Viburnum*.
洋繡毬花 the hydrangea.
糖毬 the sugar-plum,—a name for the 山楂 or haw (*Cratægus*).

球[2] 2321
R. 尤
F. *kiu* and (where the Loochoo trade was) *k'iu*
See 求
Even Lower.

A precious gem. A ball; a globe. Interchanged with 2320.

天球 the heavenly sounding-stone.
地球 the earth; the terrestrial globe.
球式 spherical.
金球 golden balls,—oranges.
球刀 a jewelled sword.
手球 or 鐵球 hollow iron balls, two of which are twirled round and round in the hand by old people and athletes, with a view to keeping the muscles supple. They are made at 保定府 Pao-ting Fu in the province of Chihli.
久球 a stinkpot.

絿[2] 2322
R. 尤
See 求
Even Lower.

Urgent; pressing. *See* 2171.

荅[2] 2323
R. 尤
See 求
Even Lower.

The seeds of the 茱萸 or *Boymia*, a species of wild pepper tree.

蚰[2] 2324
R. 尤
See 求
A. *kiu*
Even Lower.

A sore. The spider-millipede.

蚰蜒 the spider-millipede or 錢龍 "hundred legs" (*Cermatia*). *See* 1736.

裘[2] 2325
R. 尤
See 求
Even Lower.

Fur garments.

裘裳 fur clothes.
狐裘蒙戎 our fox furs are frayed and worn.
羔裘如濡 his lamb's fur is glossy.
熊羆是裘 furs of the brown bear and grisly bear.
千金裘 sable fur,—so called from its great value.
夏葛而冬裘 grass-cloth in summer, furs in winter.
輕裘快馬 light, and therefore valuable, furs, and swift horses,—wealth.
征裘 war-clothes; armour.
勉紹箕裘 to strive to carry on the traditions of the family,—by following in the footsteps of one's father.

觓[2] 2326
R. 尤
See 求
A. *ku*, *kêu*
Even Lower.

To be long and curved. Compare 捄 2318.

角弓其觓 how they draw (into a curve) their bows tipped with horn!

賕[2] 2327
R. 尤
See 求
Even Lower.

To obtain by underhand means; to bribe.

賕賄 to bribe; to give presents.
賕免 to purchase escape from punishment, or from filling an undesirable post, by bribes.
坐行賕免 to be cashiered for bribery.
受賕枉法 to take bribes and pervert justice.
賕謝 to give presents for favours received.

逑[2] 2328
R. 尤
See 求
Even Lower.

To collect; to assemble. To pair; to mate.

以爲民逑 and make it a gathering-place for the people.
好逑 a desirable marriage,—from a phrase in the *Odes*:
君子好逑 for our prince a good mate is she.
好逑傳 title of a Chinese novel translated by Sir JOHN DAVIS as "The Fortunate Union."
逑合 to pair; to mate.
逑偶 a suitable pair,—for matrimony.

銶[2] 2329
R. 尤
See 求
Even Lower.

A single-headed pick. A stone chisel.

仇 2330

See 2517.

叉[2] 2331
R. 尤
See 求
Even Lower.

A spear, the head of which has three edges.

叾 2332

Same as 2331.

枕[2] 2333
R. 尤 紙
See 求 篕
Even and Rising Lower and Upper.

A kind of wild plum.

摮[1.2] 2334
R. 尤
See 求 丘
A. *kêu*, *kīu*
Even Lower and Upper.

To harass.

Read *k'ao*[1] or *nao*[2]. To jeer at; to mock.

鼪[2] 2335
R. 尤
See 求
Even Lower.

The nose stuffed with a cold.

鼪噎 to sneeze. Apparently an imitation of the sound of sneezing.

囚[2] 2336
R. 尤
C. *ch'au*
H. *siu*
F. *ch'iu*
W. *dziu*
N. *dziu*, v. *zöü*
P. *ch'iu*, *hsiu*
M. *ch'iu*
K. *su*
J. *shū*, *dju*
A. *tu*
Even Lower.

A prison. To confine; to imprison. A criminal case.

監囚 or 囚房 a prison.
一國之囚不過數人 only a few prisoners in gaol throughout the country.
囚禁 to imprison.
囚籠 a cage in which prisoners are sometimes transported from place to place.
囚犯 a prisoner; a convict.
掌囚 a gaoler.
囚車 a prison cart.
囚囊的 spawn of a gaol,—a term of abuse; a gaolbird.
囚飯 prison fare.
幽囚日久 imprisoned for a long time.
俱囚于 imprisoned them all in.....
要 *yao*[1] 囚，服念五六日 in important criminal cases, consider the evidence for five or six days.

茵[1] 2337
R. 尤
See 囚
Even Lower.

A kind of gynandrous plant, called 茵芝, which is regarded as felicitous because it flowers three times a year.

糗[3] 2338
R. 有 宥
C. *ch'au*[3]
F. *ch'eu*[3]
W. *ʿhiau*, *hiau*[3]
N. *ʿhsiu*
P. *ʿch'iu*, *ʿhsiu*
K. *ku*
J. *kiū*, *ku*
A. *hsu*[3]
Rising and Sinking Upper.

Cooked rice. Roughly crushed grain.

糗糒已具 food was ready prepared.
飯(*fan*[3])糗 to eat parched grain.
糗粻 cured dry grain.
飯糗了 the rice is boiled to a paste, or sticky from too much water, etc.

餿[3] 2339
R. 有
See 糗
Rising Upper.

Broken or spoiled food.

燸[2] 2340
R. 尤
See 酋
Even Lower.

To scorch; to roast; to dry.

緧[1] 2341
R. 尤
See 秋 酋
Even Upper and Lower.

To put on a crupper.

緧轡 the crupper and reins.

遒[1] 2342
R. 尤
See 酋
Even Lower.

To collect; to consolidate. To be collected or concentrated. [To be distinguished from 迺 8120.]

周公東征，四國是遒 the object of the duke of Chou in marching to the east was to consolidate the four States.
百祿是遒 all dignities and riches were concentrated in him.
歲忽忽而遒盡 the year is rapidly drawing to a close.
遒健 vigorous.
詩亦遒逸清新 his poetry too is very lively and original.
遒人 a marshal; a herald.

鰍 2343

Same as 2308.

璆[2] 2344
R. 尤
See 求
Even Lower.

A stone like jasper. To tinkle.

環珮玉聲璆然 the tinkling of the gems that hung at her girdle.

梂[2] 2345
R. 尤
See 虯
Even Lower.

A term applied to trees whose branches droop or "weep" like the weeping willow, banyan and others. *See* 2272.

虯[2] 2346
R. 尤
See 求
A. *ku*
Even Lower.

A young dragon without horns. To writhe; to wriggle.

虯髯 a curly beard.
百尺虯 a name for the shell-bark pine of northern China.

虯 2347

Same as 2346.

穋 2348

Same as 2302.

CHIUNG.

窮 2349

Same as 2362.

窮 2350

See 2362.

窘[3] 2351
R. 軫
C. *k'wên*[3]
H. *ʿk'iun*, *ʿk'iung*
F. *ʿkung*, *koung*[2]
W. *ʿdjung*, *ʿdjung*
N. *c'üing*[3]
P. *ʿchiung*
M. *chün*[3], *ʿch'ün*

Afflicted; in distress.

又窘陰雨 moreover you have the embarrassment of soaking rain.
英員被窘 a British official in straits,—as when threatened by a mob.
窘迫 to molest.
窘辱 deeply insulted.
窘窮 miserably poor.

窘[3] 2351
K. *kun*
J. *kin, gon*
A. *ᴸkwên, kʻwên*
Rising Upper Irregular.

窘急 in great straits,—of poverty or danger.
視人之災窘 to look on at other men's misfortunes,—unconcernedly.
計窘 abortive; without resource.
窘口無言 having nothing to say,—in extenuation.

冂[3] 2352
R. 庚
P. *chiung*
M. *hsün*
See 扃
A. *twing*
Even Upper.

Border waste land. Radical 13.

冋 2353

Same as 2354.

坰[1] 2354
R. 青
F. *ᶜhing, ᶜking*
See 迥
K. *kiŏng*
Even Upper.

Waste land near the frontier; desert.
在坰之野 on the plains of the far distant borders.
畝坰 a desert; a prairie; a wild.
火燒到坰 the fire has burnt itself out.

洞[1] 2355
R. 迥
P. *ᴸhsing*
M. *ᶜhsiün, ᶜchün*
See 迥
Rising Upper.

The appearance of water. Name of a place.

Read *hsiung*[3]. Vast; expansive.
洞野 a wilderness.
洞遠 wide-extending; of vast expanse.

邛[2] 2356
R. 冬
M. *ᴸchʻiung, kung*
See 蛩
Even Lower.

A mound. To be troubled; distressed.
邛有旨苕 on the height grows the beautiful pea.
亦孔之邛 I am greatly pained.
維王之邛 they do but distress the king.
邛州 name of a Department, formerly called 臨邛, in Ssŭchʻuan.
莫向臨邛去 don't go to Lin-chiung,—a place where 司馬相如 eloped with a widow; *q.d.* keep away from the girls.

頃 2357

傾 2358

穹[2] 2359
R. 東
C. *ᴸkʻung*
H. *ᶜkiung*
F. *ᶜkʻüng, ᶜküng*
W. *djung*
N. *ᶜkʻüung*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ᴸchʻiung*
K. *kung*
J. *kiū, ku*
A. *ᶜkʻung*
Even Irregular.

CH'IUNG.

See 2195.

See 2196.

Lofty; vast; eminent. To stop up.
穹蒼 the canopy of heaven; the empyrean; the sky.
天形穹隆其色蒼蒼 heaven is lofty as regards form, and blue in colour,—hence the name.
穹窿 lofty; eminent.
上穹 God.
穹窒熏鼠 to stop up (holes) and smoke out rats.
鳴穹柝 to beat a hollow rattle.

捲[4] 2360
R. 送
See 穹
Sinking Upper.

To press down with the hand; to steady.

諷[4] 2361
R. 送
See 穹
Sinking Upper.

To question. Prolix; wordy.

窮[2] 2362
R. 東
C. *kʻung*
H. *kʻiung*
F. *küng, kʻüng*
W. N. *djung*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chʻiung*
K. *kung*
J. *kiō, gu*
A. *kung*
Even Lower.

Exhausted; impoverished; poor, as opposed to 富 3711; without resource; without end (*see* 6264); unsuccessful. Desolate. *See* 1918.
貧窮 or 窮乏 or 窮苦 or 窮蹙 poverty-stricken.
貧窮者爲手頭鬆 poverty is all the result of slackness of hand,—idleness.
窮困 or 受窮 in straits; without resource; impoverished.
窮極 in the last stage of poverty; at one's wits' end.

窮[2] 2362

窮極智生 in great extremities wisdom is born,—necessity is the mother of invention.
窮學者 or 窮儒 a poor scholar.
窮家 a poor family.
窮鄉 or 窮鄉僻壤 poor or remote villages; in obscurity.
窮鬼 a man without a penny.
窮髮之地 ground devoid of a hair,—of vegetation.
其味無窮 its flavour is inexhaustible.
窮工極麗 of exquisitely beautiful workmanship.
詞窮 arguments exhausted; nothing more to say.
水盡山窮 no way either by water or by land; at one's wits' end.
中州清淑之氣於是乎窮 the pure pellucid atmosphere of China ends here.
窮究 to thoroughly investigate.
又窮一穴 they further investigated a hole,.....
窮追 to pursue to the bitter end. *See* 2801.
無窮盡 inexhaustible; infinite.
由無窮觀有數 to look at the finite from the point of view of the infinite.
本無窮兵黷武之心 we did not desire war to the knife and the prolongation of hostilities.
窮途 unable to advance; without resource.
窮達 or 窮通 failure and success. *See* 10,473.
不榮通, 不醜窮 no pleasure in success, no chagrin at failure.
壽夭窮通 old age, premature death, failure, and success.
窮措大 a nickname for "literary failures."
窮巷 a blind alley; a *cul-de-sac*.
窮國 a small State under the 夏 Hsia dynasty.
窮的伴富的, 窮的沒褲子穿 if the poor man consorts with the rich, the poor

窮[2] 2362
man will have no trousers to wear,—from being obliged to spend beyond his means.
窮沾富恩,富沾天恩 the poor man enjoys the kindness of the rich man: the rich man, that of God.
貧窮自在,富貴憂 the poor are happy, the rich have troubles.

竆 2363
Same as 2362.

藭[2] 2364
R. 東
See 窮
Even Lower.
Name of a drug; *see* 4698.
藭菜 a kind of fennel. Also known as 蒲芹.

梮[2] 2365
R. 冬
See 蛩
Even Lower.
The tallow-tree. Also used for a kind of coir palm, and a willow.

笻[2] 2366
R. 冬
See 蛩
A. *koung*
Even Lower.
A variety of bamboo with many knots, and of great strength, brought from Yünnan, and seen in Bactria by Chang Ch'ien. [To be dist. from 筑 2575.]
笻杖 a bamboo staff; a walking-stick.
扶笻 to lean on the staff,—as old people do.
笻州 a place in Yünnan.

茓[2] 2367
R. 冬
See 蛩
A. *koung*
Even Lower.
The seeds of the 莫荚, a pod-bearing plant, considered in ancient times to be highly felicitous.
堯階生茓 the day-lily grew on Yao's steps.

蛩[2] 2368
R. 冬
C. *k'ung*
F. *ch'üng*
W. *djung*
N. *cüung*, *djüung*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'iung*
K. *kong*
J. *kiō*, *gu*
A. *kung*
Even Lower.
A cricket; a locust. The exuviæ of a locust. Anxious.
蛩吟 the chirping of crickets.
蛩鳴砌畔 the cricket chirps by the wall.
飛蛩滿野 the country is full of flying locusts.
山蛩虫 a name for the spider-millipede.
蛩蛩 a fabulous creature, like the gryphon (acc. to some, the horse).
志蛩蛩而懷顧兮 his heart is weighed down, yet he remembers them all kindly.

恐 2369
Same as 6603.

恐 2370
See 6603.

梁[2] 2371
R. 冬
See 蛩
Even Lower.
To reap ripe grain.

蛩 2372
Same as 2368.

跫[3] 2373
R. 冬 腫江
See 蛩
Even and Rising Lower.
The tramp of men marching.
聞人足音跫然而喜矣 I heard the sound of men tramping, and was glad.

銎[2] 2374
R. 冬
See 蛩
A. *k'ung*
Even Lower.
The eye-hole of an axe or hammer.
方銎 a square hole.
斧銎 the hole in an axe-head,—for the handle.

煢[2] 2375
R. 庚
C. *k'ing*
F. *king*
W. *djung*
N. *djüung*
P. *ch'iung*
M. *ch'ün*
Y. *ch'iung*
K. *kiöng*
J. *kei*, *giō*
A. *kwing*
Even Lower.
Lone; desolate; helpless; orphaned.
煢獨 the fatherless and childless.
罄竭所有以濟煢獨 to take all that one has and give it to the poor.
煢煢無告 I have none to whom I can open my heart.
煢煢余在疚 dispirited am I, and full of distress.

瓊[2] 2376
R. 庚
C. *k'ing*
H. *k'iun*
F. *king*
W. *djung*
N. *djüung*
P. *ch'iung*
M. *ch'ün*
Y. *ch'iung*
K. *kiöng*
J. *kei*, *giō*
A. *kwing*
Even Lower.
A red-veined stone. Beautiful; excellent.
瓊玉 a valuable kind of jade.
報以瓊琚 I returned for it a beautiful *chü* gem.
瓊瑰 precious jasper.
瓊枝 the precious branch,—a name for coral, taken from a tree in fairy-land.
瓊漿 *see* 1210.
瓊臺 a beautiful terrace.
瓊樓 splendid buildings.
瓊花 a kind of Hortensia, said to confer immortality if eaten. Also, snowflakes.
瓊州 the island of Hainan,—so called from its red breccia marble. *See* 6942.
瓊海關 the Kiungchow Customs.
瓊林 or 瓊島 the Imp. palace; Peking.

烱[3] 2377
R. 迥
C. *kwing*
H. *kwen*
F. *keing*
W. *ciung*
N. *cüoñg*
P. *chiung*
M. *hsün*
Y. Sz. *chiung*
K. *hyöng*
J. *kei*, *kiō*
A. *kwing*
Rising Upper.
Hot; bright; clear. Severe.
日光烱烱 the light of the sun illumines all things.
烱烱 clear; lucid,—as a statement or exposition.
以昭烱戒 in order to manifest the rigour of the law.

熒 2378
Same as 2377.

絅[3] 2379
R. 迥 青
P. *ch'iung*
M. *kun*
See 烱
K. *köng*
Rising and Even Upper.
A garment of one colour without lining.
衣錦尚絅 over her embroidered robe she puts a plain single garment.

迥[3] 2380
R. 迥 24.
C. *ᶜkwing*
H. *ᶜkwen*
F. *heing*
W. *ᶜciung*
N. *ciung*
P. *ᶜchiung, ᶜch'iung*
M. *ᶜhsün, ᶜchün*
Y. *ᶜchiung*
Sz. *ᶜchün, ᶜchiung*
K. *hiöng*
J. *kei, kiō*
A. *kwingˀ*
Rising Upper.

Far apart; distant; separated; in a high degree. [To be distinguished from 迥 5173.]

迥隔地方 places wide asunder.
迥出其下 very inferior to those.
風光迥然不同 the look of things is very unlike,—what it used to be, or what one is accustomed to.
迥異前時 very different from former times.
迥別 very different.
殊迥鄉景 very different from my own part of the country.
迥不相符 by no means tallies.
迥不相同 by no means alike.

冏[3] 2381
R. 梗
P. *ᶜchiung*
M. *kun*
See 烱 Rising Upper.

Bright light.

月吐窗冏冏 the moon shines brightly through the window.
冏命 the Charge to Ch'iung,—a minister to 穆王. The title of Bk. xxvi of the 書經 Canon of History.

Read *ching*[3].

冏王 Prince Ching of 齊 Ch'i.

冏 2382

Same as 2381.

蛵[2] 2383
R. 冬 腫
See 蛩 Even Lower.

A cricket.

睘[2] 2384
R. 庚 先
See 煢旋 Even Lower.

Gazing at in terror. Sorrowful; lonely.

睘睘 desolate; lonely.

睘 2385

Same as 2384.

惸[2] 2386
R. 庚
See 煢 Even Lower.

Alone; helpless.

憂心惸惸 my sorrowing heart is very sad.
哀此惸獨 alas for the helpless and solitary!

倛[3] 2387
R. 送
See 穹 SinkingUpper.

Small; dwarfed. To bend; to crouch.

倛居陋處 huddled up in a wretched hovel.

褧 2388

Same as 2379.

CHO.

卓[1*] 2389
R. 覺
C. *ch'ök*
H. *tsok*
F. *tauk, toh*
W. *ciio*
N. *tsoh*
P. *ᶜcho*
M. *tso*
Y. *tswak*
Sz. *cho*
K. *ch'ak, t'ak*
J. *taku*
A. *trak*
Entering Upper.

To establish; to settle. To surpass. Eminent; lofty; profound.

一卓錫泰山 one (priest) hung up his staff at Mt. T'ai,—*i.e.* went thither.
超卓 excelling; surpassing; eminent.
卓越人群 above the common herd.
卓異 deserving of special merit.
如旗杆之卓立 like the stateliness of a flag-staff.
卓然高堅也 profound and well substantiated,—of doctrines.
卓然自表 to show one's strength.
如有所立卓爾 as though something stood upright before me.
顏苦孔子卓 Yen (Hui) found the principles of Confucius too lofty for him.
卓裁 your enlightened decision.
卓奪 to decide.
卓著 eminent; established.

倬[4*] 2390
R. 覺
See 卓 Entering Upper.

Manifest; bright; clear.

明倬 clear; luminous.
有倬其道 the principle is plain.

啅[1*] 2391
R. 覺
See 卓 Entering Upper.

A multitude of people disputing.

啅啅 the cry of a bird.

棹 2392
R. 覺 效
See 卓櫂 Entering and Sinking Upper and Lower.

Same as 2393. Also used for 櫂 an oar, 494.

桌[1*] 2393
R. 覺
C. *ch'ök*
H. *tsok*
F. *chiok, toh*
W. *chiio*
N. *tsoh*
P. *ᶜcho*
M. *tso*
Y. *tswak*
Sz. *cho*
K. *ch'ak*
J. *taku*
A. *trak*
Entering Upper.

A table.

一張桌子 a table.
桌面 the top of a table.
扛桌面 to carry a table-top,—the cangue.
桌帷 a Chinese table-cover, having embroidered sides with a plain top.
桌子腿 the legs of a table.
桌單 or 桌衣子 a table-cover,—generally foreign.
倚桌 a small low table, placed between guests sitting on a divan.
橫桌 a long side-table for flowers and ornaments.
八仙桌 a square dining-table, to seat eight persons.
成桌 a ready-laid dinner,—at a restaurant.
喫獨桌 to eat by oneself.
同桌而食 to eat at the same table.

着[2*] 2394
R. 藥
See 著 Entering Upper and Lower.

To place; to put on (*see* 2566). A move at chess. To order; to call; an imperative, as "Let.....;" *see* 6078. A participial or complementary particle. Vulgar form of 2566.

[Several of the following are also read *chao*[2] in the north.]

似無所着 as if she had nowhere to put,—her feet.

着[zhao2] 2394

着上些 put on a little,—as salt.
不自着羅衣 she did not put on her clothes herself,—of the luxury of Hsi Shih.
着履 to put on shoes.
着落 a place of residence; a whereabouts; a local habitation; to put down to the account of; to hold responsible for.
全無着落 nowhere to be found.
這事還沒着落 this affair is not settled yet.
着落給 to charge ..... with the duties of.....
着實 really; truly. *See chao²*.
這麼着 this fashion; if this is the case,.....
着力 to exert one's strength.
着意 to give attention to.
三十六着，走爲上着 of the 36 moves (at chess), the best move is to move.
時常要悔幾着 he is always wanting to have his moves back.
着他來 tell him to come.
着人去 bid some one go.
着丁前赴天津辦事 let Ting proceed to Tientsin to attend to the business. *See* 2566.
着令 to order.
斜着眼看人 to look at people askew,—contemptuously; also, surreptitiously; suspiciously.
咬着舌頭說 to speak, biting one's tongue,—not to be able to get out what one wants to say.
擱着，燙了爪兒 drop it, or you'll burn your paws,—like a hot potato.
背着面 turning away his face.
仰着頭 raising his head.
溜着走 gliding on.
你把他儘擺弄着 keep on stirring it.
別這麼擠着我 don't press me so tight,—as in a crowd.
把衣裳都歸着起來 put all the clothes away together.
彎着腰兒過去 bend your back and pass,—under.

着[zhao2] 2394

嘴裏含着熱鷄蛋 (speaking as though) with a hot egg in his mouth.
昨日家裡問我來着麼 was I enquired for at home yesterday?
我要把他稟來着 I was going to bring an action against him.
推門來着，叫門擠了手咯 as I was pushing open the door, I got my finger pinched. *See* 6679.
那兒來着 where have you been?
這是誰的詩來着 whose verses are these?
聽着我的 let me have my say now.

Read *chao²*. To attain to. [The reading *chao²* belongs strictly to northern dialects only.]

尋着了 I have found it.
一問便着 found him at the first enquiry.
拏不着 can't get at it; can't take up in the hand,—as water.
用不着 have no use for it.
找不着 can't find it.
睡不着 can't get to sleep.
睡不着覺 can't sleep,—as from noise.
人家的事你管不着 don't you mind other people's business.
兩頭兒不着 the two ends won't meet.
怕遇不着 I fear I shall not come across him.
一出九月蚊子就叮不着 after the ninth moon mosquitoes do not bite.
着忙 to be in a hurry.
着驚 to feel alarm.
不要着急 don't fret; don't worry yourself.
那個火是怎麼着起來的 how did that fire begin?
你別礙着 (or *cho²*) 我 clear out of my way!

着[zhao2] 2394

可弄着了 now you've done it!
着人 to cause or order someone to.....; to infect; to "give" a man a disease.
着了年紀了 he is getting old.
着了鬼了 he is possessed by a devil.
那個病你小心着上 take care you don't catch that disease.
一着失手 his hand slipped; he let go.
着靶子 to hit the target.
着甚要緊 what does it matter?
着手 to set hands on; to get hold of.
着 (or *cho²*) 照所議 Let it be as proposed,—a form of Imperial rescript.
着雨 to be caught in the rain; to get wet.
着交 to cause to be brought.
着行 to order to proceed to.
着地 down to the ground.
着氣 or 着惱 in a rage; angry.
着事 to get into trouble; to work hard at a matter.
着事則迷 when in trouble, he loses his head.
着謹 to be diligent.
着了 asleep; "off."
着實 *see* 9947.
有着一日 suppose that the time comes when.....

著 2395

See 2566.

拙[zhuo1*] 2396

R. 屑
C. *chüt*。
H. *chot*
F. *chiok, chwok*
W. *chüe*
N. *chêh*
P. *ch'wo*
M. *chwo, chüe*
Y. *tsouh, tswoh*
Sz. *chwo, chüe*
K. *chöl, chul*

Stupid, in which sense it is applied conventionally to one's own belongings; unskilful, as opposed to 巧 1411 (*q.v.*); clumsy; unsuccessful. [To be distinguished from 掘 3231.]

拙子 my stupid son.
拙筆 my poor penmanship.

拙 1* 2396 J. *setsz* A. *chüet* Entering Upper.

拙作 my stupid composition.
拙見識 my limited experience.
拙嘴 an unskilled speaker; a stupid lout.
拙性 slow of apprehension.
守拙 or 藏拙 to act the fool; to pretend to be stupid.
拙笨 stupid.
拙荊 my stupid thorn, *sc.* my wife.
我老拙 my stupid old self.
拙力 brute force.
拙計 a stupid plan.
拙算 a bad speculation.
弄巧成拙 to try to be cunning and make a bungle.
以勤補拙 to make up for dulness by industry.

茁 4* 2397 *See* 141.

蜡 1* 2398 R. 物 See 絀 A. *chüet* Entering Upper.

A garden spider, known as the 蜡蠋.

顓 4* 2399 R. 屑 See 拙鞲 Entering Upper.

The cheek-bones; the physiognomy.
顴顓 the cheek-bones; the face.
隆顓 high cheek-bones.

啄 2* 2400 R. 覺 屋 C. v. *ctöng* H. *tok* F. *tauk* W. v. *tai*$_5$, *dai*$_5$ N. v. *têh*, *tah* P. v. *to*, *tê'rh* K. *ch'ak*, v. *t'ak* J. *taku*, *toku* A. *trak* Entering Upper.

To peck up food as fowls do. To dress the plumage. In writing, a quick stroke to the left, bearing downwards. [To be distinguished from 喙 5216.]

啄食 to peck up food.
一飲一啄, 莫非前定 not a sup nor bite which is not preordained.
無啄我粟 do not eat my paddy.

啄 2* 2400 澤雉十步一啄 waterfowl get a peck once in ten steps,—yet they are happy because free.
啄毛 to dress the plumage.
啄木鳥 (or 虫兒) the woodpecker.
啄殼 to break its shell,—as a chicken does.
剝啄 to rap,—as at a door.

椓 1* 2401 R. 覺 See 琢 Entering Upper.

To rap; to beat.
椓門 to rap at a door.

椓 1* 2402 R. 覺 See 琢 Entering Upper.

To strike. To castrate. [To be distinguished from 椓 2590.]
椓之丁丁 (*chéng*^{1} *chéng*^{1}) sound of continuous rapping.
天夭是椓 God is pounding them with calamities.
昏椓 ignorant and oppressive.
椓船 to moor a boat.
椓人 a eunuch.

涿 1* 2403 R. 覺 See 琢 Entering Upper.

To drip; to trickle.
雨涿濕了衣服 the rain has soaked my clothes.
瀧涿 water falling,—as a cascade, etc.
涿鹿 the capital of China under the Yellow Emperor, the modern 保安州 in Chihli.
涿州 a Department in the province of Chihli, named after a local river.

琢 2* 2404 R. 覺 C. *tök* H. *tok* F. *tauk* W. *cüo* N. *tsoh* P. *ctcho* M. *tso*

To cut and polish stones, as a lapidary. *See* 6555.
琢玉 to cut jade,—with a disc of iron, made to revolve by a treadle, and a certain kind of sand (corundum) found in Chihli.
玉不琢, 不成器 if jade is not cut and polished, it cannot be made into anything.

琢 2* 2404 Y. *tswak* Sz. *cho* K. *ch'ak*, v. *t'ak* J. *taku*, *toku* A. *trak* Entering Upper.

如琢如磨 as from the tool and the polisher.
敦 *tui*^{1} 琢其旅 the polished members of his suite.
彫琢 to cut and polish.
琢工 a lapidary.
修琢詩文 to polish up poetical compositions.

諑 1* 2405 R. 覺 See 琢 K. *ch'ak* Entering Upper.

To accuse; to vilify.
謠諑 to slander.
謠諑謂余以善淫 vulgar ditties slanderingly say I am given to debauchery.

捉 1* 2406 R. 覺 C. *chuk*$_5$, *chuk*$_3$ H. *tsuk* F. *ch'öük* W. *cüo* N. *ts'oh* P. *ccho* M. *tso* Y. *tswak* Sz. *cho* K. *ch'ak* J. *saku*, *soku* A. *trok* Entering Upper.

To take in the hand; to grasp. To seize; to arrest.
捉刀 to seize a knife.
捉刀人 a champion.
捉手 to grasp the hand.
捉住了 grasped it tight.
捉鼠 to catch rats.
捉賊 to catch thieves.
捉拏 or 捉獲 or 捕捉 to arrest; to seize.
捉住 to stop; to desist.
捉勒 to seize and rob.
捉月 to grasp at the moon,—of impossibilities.
捉人 to capture a man; to impress for military service.
守捉 military posts on the frontier.
捉弄 to meddle; to play tricks upon.
捉三 three in a line,—a game analogous to the "three card" trick, played by sharpers.

浞 1* 2407 R. 覺 F. *ch'öük* W. *cüo* N. *tsoh* P. *ccho* K. *ch'ak* J. *saku*, *zoku* A. *trok* Entering Upper.

To soak; to steep in water.
寒浞 a man of the 夏 dynasty, famed for his slanderous propensities.

錕 1* 2408
R. 覺
See 泥 (but Lower)
A. *hsuk*
Entering Lower.

To put fetters on the feet. A hoe.

濁 2* 2409
R. 覺
C. *chuk*
H. *ts'uk*
F. *chouk*
W. *djuo*
N. *dzoh*
P. *ȼcho*
M. *tso*
Y. *tswak*
Sz. *cho*
K. *ch'ak, t'ak*
J. *taku, doku*
A. *trök, trok*
Entering Lower.

Muddy; turbid; thick, as opposed to 清 2188; a sonant; a "flat" in music. Stupid. Name of a river in Ssŭch'uan. [Japanese, *nigori*.]

濁水 muddy water.
濁酒 thick, unstrained wine.
重濁 the sediment of muddy liquors.
濁流 the muddy class,—the Great Unwashed.
濁世 a corrupt age.
濁痰 mucus; phlegm.
白濁 gonorrhœa.
濁意 muddy ideas.
濁氣 or 濁勁兒 blind with rage.
濁勁兒上來打死人 in his blind fury he struck a man a deathblow.
濁臭 dull and disagreeable.
濁口 foul-mouthed.
濁霧 thick fog; mist.
故其音濁 consequently his voice was thick,—of Hsieh An, who had a disease of the nose.
濁才 or 濁物 a stupid fool.

鐲 2* 2410
R. 覺 屋 沃
C. v. *ak*$_6$
H. v. *ak*$_5$
F. *soh*$_5$
W. v. *ts'üe*^{2}
N. *djüoh*
P. *ȼcho*
M. *tso*
Y. *tswak*
Sz. *cho*
K. *sok, ch'uk*
J. *taku, doku*
A. *trek, t'uk*
Entering Irregular.

A small bell formerly used for giving signals in connection with military music. A bracelet.

列鼓鐲於上下 a drum and a bell are placed in the upper and lower storeys,—of an ancient "taxicab," to record the distance of one and ten *li*, respectively. *See* 6241.
鐲子 or 手鐲 or 鐲頭 a bracelet.

擢 2* 2411
R. 覺
C. *chak*
H. *t'ak*
F. *chouk, cheik*
W. *djwo*
N. *djoh*
P. *ȼcho*
M. *ts'o*
Y. *tswak*
Sz. *cho*
K. *ch'ak, t'ak*
J. *toku, taku*
A. *trak*
Entering Lower.

To pull out. To select.

擢髮不足以數 or 擢髮難數 as countless as the hairs of the head.
擢用 or 擢取 to select for government employ.
擢禮部員外郎 was nominated to a secretaryship in the Board of Rites.
拔擢人材 to choose men of talent.
擢爲第一 placed him first,—in the competition.
擢解 the first of the 舉人 *chü jen*.
擢德 to make a show of virtue.

濯 2* 2412
R. 覺
C. *chok*
H. *ts'ok*
F. *chouk*, v. *woh*,
W. *djüo*
N. *djoh*
P. *ȼcho*
M. *tso*
Y. *tswak*
Sz. *cho*
K. *ch'ak, t'ak*
J. *taku, doku*
A. *trak*
Entering Lower.

To wash; to dip in water. Grandly. To be fat and sleek. Bright; brilliant.

可以濯漑 it may be used for washing purposes.
逝不以濯 must he not dip it in water?—if he wants to be able to hold any thing hot.
洗濯 or 洒濯 to wash; to cleanse.
濯足萬里流 I have washed my feet in water which has run 10,000 *li*.
濯征徐國 grandly proceeding to set in order the States of Hsü.
王公伊濯 his royal merit was brightly displayed. [公 here for 功.]
濯濯 glittering,—as trappings.
麀鹿濯濯 the does so sleek and fat.
翩翩濯濯 lithe and sleek,—as a youth.
濯濯厥靈 brilliant was his energy.

靃 2* 2413
R. 覺
See 濯
Entering Lower.

Heavy rain.

大雨靃靃 a heavy rain came pouring down.

酌 2* 2414
R. 藥
C. *chök*$_6$
H. *chok*
F. *chiok*
W. *chia*
N. *tsiah*
P. *ȼcho*
M. *tso*
Y. *chak*
Sz. *cho*
K. *chak*
J. *shaku*
A. *chök*
Entering Upper.

To pour out. To consult; to consider. To deliberate.

酌酒 to pour out wine; to entertain.
且以酌醴 and moreover pour out sweet wine.
酌以大斗 he poured out from a large vessel,—*i.e.* largely, bumpers.
喜酌 a marriage feast.
對酌 to drink wine together; to pledge.
春酌 a New Year's entertainment.
媒酌 a return feast given by a bridegroom.
薑酌 ginger feast,—given upon the occasion of a birth, divided into 上酌, 中酌, and 下酌, for the guests, servants, and carters or chair-bearers, respectively.
薄酌 a slight repast,—said by host to guest.
一酬一酌, 都非偶 every toast, every bumper, is preordained.
酌量 or 酌核 or 酌議 or 參酌 or 斟酌 to consult; to deliberate.
酌量妥當 it has all been settled.
斟酌而行 deliberate before acting.
酌定 or 酌奪 or 酌度 or 酌辦 to deliberate and decide upon.
酌體 to meet the wishes of another; to treat with consideration.
酌視 to consult about and look after.
酌改 to consider about altering, —regulations.
酌減 to propose to diminish.
酌記 to propose to record,—an official's merit.
酌復 to consider upon a reply and make one accordingly.
酌數 the authorised amount; in certain quantities.
酌帶洋銀若干 reckoning upon taking with one a certain amount of money.

酌 2414

以酌於民爲政 to consider care for the interests of the people as true government.
酌情準理 to decide equitably; to adjust.
酌擬 to propose.
酌付 to hand over; to make over; to pay.
酌看 to take into consideration, —in deciding.

鷂 2415
R. 藥效
See 酌
Entering Upper.

A squirrel.

折 2416

See 550.

斲 2417
R. 覺
C. *tök*
H. *chok*, *tok*, *tiok*
F. *tauk*
W. *cüo*
N. *tsoh*
P. *cho*^{5}, *to*^{5}
M. *tso*
Y. *tsak*
K. *ch'ak*
J. *taku*, *toku*
A. *trak*
Entering Upper.

To chop; to hew; to hack; to mince. [Correctly written 斲.]

斲削 to hew and trim,—as a log.
斲棺 to hew a coffin,—from a tree.
代大匠斲者希不傷其手 of those who do the chopping of a master-carpenter, there are few but wound their hands.
使匠石斲之 sent for a stone-mason to chip it (a scab on his nose) off.
斲爛 to chop up small.
斲肉圓 to make minced-meat balls.

剭 2418

Same as 2417.

梲 2419
R. 屑
C. *chüt*$_{o}$
H. *chot*, v. *st'o*
F. *chiok*
W. *chüe*
N. *chêh*
P. *t'o*^{5}, *cho*^{5}
M. *t'o*
K. *ch'öl*
J. *setsz*, *tatsz*
A. *chüet*, *t'wat*
Entering Upper.

A wooden pillar or post. A stick; a club. Used for 11,375.

山節藻梲,君子以爲濫矣 hills and duckweed carved upon pillars are considered by the superior man to be extravagant,—referring to 臧文仲 Tsang Wên-chung who was guilty of this extravagance.
梲杖 a staff; a club.

棁 2420

Same as 2419.

啜 2421
R. 屑
C. *chüt*$_{o}$
H. *chot*
F. *chiok*, *ch'iok*, *chouh*
W. *chüe*
N. *chêh*
P. *chwo*^{5}, *chüe*^{5}
M. *tso*, *chüe*, *chüo*
Y. *tsouh*
Sz. *chüo*
K. *ch'öl*
J. *tetsz*, *setsz*
A. *chüet*
Entering Upper.

To suck up; to sip. To weep.

啜茗 to drink tea.
悞啜汁作酒 he drank the juice by mistake for wine.
啜菽飲水 to eat pulse and drink water.
啜茹 to live on vegetable diet.
留啜 to keep a person for a drink or snack.
流啜 to slobber.
啜面 to kiss.
啜泣 to sob and weep.
啜其泣矣 her tears flow.

嫩 2422
R. 黠支
See 窸窣追
Entering and Even Upper.

Noise of quarrelling; angry; irate.

媕嫩 good-looking.

慱 2423
R. 屑
C. *chüt*$_{o}$
H. *chot*, *tot*
F. *chiok*, *twok*
W. *chüe*
N. *chêh*
P. *chwo*^{5}
M. *chüe*
Y. *tsouh*
K. *ch'öl*
J. *tetsz*
A. *chüet*
Entering Upper.

Mournful; grieved. Uncertain.

憂心慱慱 my sorrowful heart is very sad.
母病緜慱 his mother's state was very critical.

畷 2424
R. 屑雪
H. *chot*
F. *twok*
See 酹畷
K. *ch'öl*, *ch'e*
J. *tetsz*, *tei*
A. *chüet*
Entering Upper.

Raised pathways, or dykes, between the paddy-fields.

畛畷 pathways between fields.

綴 2425

See 2814.

輟 2426
R. 屑
C. *chüt*$_{o}$, *chöü*^{5}
H. *tot*
F. *chiok*, *tiok*
W. *chüe*
N. *chêh*
P. *chwo*^{5}
M. *chüo*, *chüe*
Y. *tsouh*
Sz. *chüo*
K. *ch'öl*
J. *tetsz*
A. *chüet*
Entering Upper.

To stop; to suspend operations. To mend.

輟工 to stop work; to rest from labour.
輟朝三日 to suspend business at Court for three days,—because of the death of a concubine.
讀書勿輟 study without remission.
輟業而嬉 to stop work and take a holiday.
或作或輟 now working, now stopping.
豈作輟盡由爾耶 are you to stop or go on (in this action) exactly as you please?
不輟 unceasingly.
不輟絡 not to break the continuity,—ceaseless.
手不輟筆 to write without stopping,—*currente calamo*.

醊 2427
R. 屑雪
N. *chêh*
P. *chwo*^{5}
M. *chüe*
Y. *tsouh*
K. *ch'öl*, *ch'e*
J. *tetsz*, *tei*
A. *chüet*
Entering Upper.

Wine poured in libation to gods or departed spirits.

奠醊 to offer libations of wine.

錣 2428
R. 屑黠
See 輟
Entering Upper.

A needle; an awl. Sharp. To offer, as a present.

錣貫頤 the goad (at the end of his riding-whip) passed through his jaw.

餟 2429

Same as 2427.

𣍐[1*] 2430
R. 黠
See 掇 啜
Entering Upper.

Looking out from a hole.

𣍐[1*] 2431
R. 黠
K. *ch'wal*
J. *tatsz*
A. *trat*
Entering Upper.

The mouth stuffed full; to eat fast.

歠 2432

Same as 2421.

啜 2433

Same as 2421.

𧾷[1*] 2434
R. 藥
N. *ts'iah*
P. *ch'o*
J. *chaku*
A. *hsök*
Entering Upper.

Going on and stopping; to run fast and stop. Radical 162.

辶 2435

The contracted form of 2434.

CH'O.

擉 2436

See 2938.

戳 2437

See 2939.

婥[4*] 2438
R. 藥
See 綽
Entering Upper.

Beautiful. Used for 2439.

婥約 pretty and modest.

Read *ti*[1*]. A sick woman.

綽[4*] 2439
R. 藥
C. *ch'ök*
H. *tsok*
F. *ch'iok*
W. *ch'ia*
N. *ch'ah, ts'iah*
P. *ch'au, ch'o*
M. *ch'o*
Y. *ts'ak*
Sz. *ch'o*
K. *chak*
J. *shaku*
A. *hsök*
Entering Upper.

To be gentle; kindly. Ample; spacious. Liberal; generous.

寬兮綽兮 how magnanimous is he and gentle!

寬綽 liberal-minded; ample; spacious.

綽態 gentle; loving.

綽約 gentle and modest. *See* 2438.

綽號 a nickname.

綽裕 liberal.

綽綽有裕 to be free to act and without restraint; of abundant generous feeling.

綽刀在手 grasped his sword.

自綽其髯而言 stroked his beard and said.

趠[4*] 2440
R. 覺 效
See 卓
(but aspirated)
Entering Upper.

To hasten; to travel fast and far.

舶趠風 a spanking breeze,—*i.e.* one to make a boat go.

踔[4*] 2441
R. 覺 效
櫂 and 擢
(aspirated)
Sinking Upper and Lower.

To stride; to get ahead; to excel.

踔遠 to cover a distance; far off.

踔絕之能 unusual ability.

踔脚 to walk lame.

踔夭蟜 to stretch out, as when walking fast; to writhe, as when trodden on.

𣏌 2442

See 11,316.

婼[1*] 2443
R. 藥 麻
See 綽
Entering Upper.

Disobedient; disobliging.

Read *êrh*[2]. Name of a country.

婼羌 one of thirty-six tribes on the west of China, of Tibetan origin.

州[1] 2444
R. 尤
See 周
Even Upper.

CHOU.

An islet; *see* 2445; an eyot, as opposed to 島 10,790. A Department or political division, anciently comprising 2,500 families. The term was substituted under the 隋紀 Sui dynasty for 郡 (*see* 3273), but changed back again under the T'angs. A region.

術十爲州 ten *shu* (10,053) make a *chou*, *i.e.* = 2,500 families.

九州 the Nine Chou, or divisions of the empire subsequent upon the engineering labours of 大禹 the Great Yü.

海外徒聞更九州 in vain do we hear that beyond the ocean there is yet another empire,—a future state.

二百州 the 192 郡 were so called under the Sui dynasty,—the empire.

神州 a poetical name for China.

知州 or 州牧 a Department Magistrate.

散州 Magistrate of a *Chou* subordinate to a Prefect.

直隸州 Magistrate of an independent *Chou*, *i.e.* subject to no prefectural control but reporting direct to the provincial government.

州同 first-class assistant Department Magistrate.

州司馬 or 別駕 literary designation of the above.

州判 second-class assistant Department Magistrate.

州別駕 literary designation of the above.

州里 a neighbourhood.

州吏目 departmental police-master and gaol-warden.

州城 a Department city.

州縣 Department and District Magistrates.

洲[1]
2445
R. 尤
See 周
Even Upper.

An islet; a continent.

在河之洲 on the islet in the river.

淮有三洲 there are three islands in the Huai R.

勝神洲 the island of those who conquer the spirit,—one of the four great continents which constitute the inhabited world of every Buddhist universe. Sanskrit: *Púrvavideha.*

俱盧洲 or 勝沙 the superior continent,—said to be square, as also the faces of its inhabitants. Sanskrit: *Uttarakura* or *Kurudvípa.*

沙洲 a sand bank; a spit.

洲田 alluvial fields.

九洲 Nine Islands,–near Macao.

舟[1]
2446
R. 尤
See 周
Even Upper.

A boat. A saucer; a stand. To carry at the girdle. Radical 137. *See* 11,193, 1659.

二子乘舟 the two youths got into their boat.

汎汎楊舟 it floats about, that willow boat.

舟子 the master of a ferry-boat.

舟人 boatmen.

無舵之舟 a rudderless boat, —a widow.

有路莫登舟 if you can go by road, don't go by boat.

水行莫如用舟 for travelling by water there is nothing like a boat.

舟次大沽 the vessel touched at Taku.

舟車 conveyance by water and land.

舟車並途 the water and land routes are parallel.

舟車之苦 the fatigues of travelling.

屋小如舟 house small as a boat,—a mean-looking dwelling.

陸地行舟 to sail a boat on land,—of absurd impossibilities.

一葉扁舟 a light skiff.

坐於舟首 sat in the bow of the boat.

棄駕舟之業 to give up the occupation of a boatman.

舟[1]
2446

漏網吞舟之魚 a great villain who escapes from justice.

貴領事誼切同舟 you the Consul, in point of doing what is right, are in the same boat with me.

舟載 the cargo of a vessel.

何以舟之 what was it that he carried at his girdle?

舟山 boat island,—Chusan, so called from its fancied resemblance to a boat.

水乘舟 to travel on water by boat,—one of the 四載 four modes of transport. *See* 574, 2874, 6821.

侜[1]
2447
R. 尤
See 周
Even Upper.

To cover; to conceal. Used with 2446.

誰侜予美 who has been imposing on my lover?

侜張 to deceive.

侜予 a boat; boatmen.

侜行 to go,—as a boat.

侜師 the master of a vessel.

輖[1]
2448
R. 尤
See 周
A. *chu*
Even Upper.

The pole of a carriage.

鵰[1]
2449
R. 尤肴
See 周
A. *chêu, chieu*
Even Upper.

A crested lark, called 鶡鵰 or 鶡鳩.

鵰子 a long narrow boat.

周[1]
2450
R. 尤
C. *chau*
H. *chu*
F. *chiu*
W. N. *tsiu*
P. M. *chou*
Y. *tsêo*
Sz. *chou*
K. *chu*
J. *shu, shū*
A. *chêu*
Even Upper.

The territory occupied by 亶父 Tan Fu (14th century B.C.), from which the dynasty of his descendants received the name of 周 Chou. A bend (*see* 4661). To surround; on all sides; everywhere. Close; dense, as population. To assist.

周朝 the Chou dynasty B.C. 1122—B.C. 255.

周京 the capital of Chou.

周[1]
2450

宗周 or 周宗 the honoured House of Chou.

周文武 the founder and first Emperor of the 周 dynasty. 文王 was a minister of the Emperor 紂 Chou; 武王 was his son. They are frequently spoken of as model princes.

周公 the Duke of Chou,—fourth son of 昌 Ch'ang or 文王 Wên Wang the 西伯 chief of the West, and younger brother of 武王 Wu Wang, the first sovereign of the Chou dynasty (12th century B.C.). To him has been attributed the invention of the mariner's compass (*see* 574), and also the composition of the 周禮 Chou Ritual, consisting of rules for the guidance of Court officials.

周公執事 there was nothing Chou Kung did not take in hand.

夢見周公 I dreamt I saw Chou Kung.

猶猱狙之異乎周公也 as different as Chou Kung and a monkey.

既讀孔子之書,必達周公之禮 as a student of the Confucian Canon, you must make yourself thoroughly acquainted with the Chou Ritual.

周道 the road to Chou; a royal road; a broad highway.

生于道周 growing in the middle of the road.

周圍 or 周匝 to surround; on all sides.

周身 all round the body.

不周 insufficient,—the circle not being completed.

何方圓之能周兮 how can the square and the circle be made to coincide?

周流 to wander; to roam.

周遍 to extend on all sides.

待客周不到 to treat a guest with insufficient politeness or hospitality.

周到 or 周致 most thoughtful; considerate; hospitable; liberal.

周知 to inform all. Also, general acquaintance with.

周[1] 2450

周密 complete and thorough.
周備 fully prepared.
周妥 satisfactorily arranged.
君子周而不比 the superior man is catholic, and no partisan.
周咨 to consult fully.
周甲 a cycle.
周全 perfect; faultless; all that is possible; in every way complete.
天公兩道不周全 in the distribution of rewards and punishments God is by no means perfect.
周正 to straighten; to correct; complete; shapely; well proportioned.
周旋 to treat with all courtesy or kindness; to be very attentive to; to attend upon.
周而復始 to complete the circle and begin again.
周天 a complete revolution of the sun,—a whole day.
小周天 an ordinary day of 24 hours.
大周天 a cycle of (1) 60 years or (2) of 240,000.
周歷 to thoroughly scrutinize.
周郎 a great scholar.
周詳 very minute; to be at great pains.
周恤 to have pity. *See* 2453.
周折 curve or angle; deviation, swerving; round about; circuitous.
省了許多周折 it would have saved many complications.
周防 to guard completely or on all sides.
周濟 to assist; to succour. *See* 2453.
周急者少 those who succour in adversity are few. *See* 966.
靡人不周 there is no one who has not (tried to) help them.
示我周行 to show me the true path.
周婆 a jealous wife.
作周身具 to prepare for a death and burial.
周張 repeatedly; hastily.

周[1] 2450

周章 an appearance of fear; looked all around. *See* 2451.
周略 to consider.
周南 name of one of the books of the *Odes*.
周晬 the test of the baby; *see* 6284.

徟[1] 2451
R. 尤
See 周
A. *chêu*
Even Upper.

Hurried; flustered.

徟徨 hurriedly; in a flustered manner.

椆[2] 2452
R. 尤
See 籌
F. used for 櫥
Even Lower.

Quercus glauca, Thbg. Also read *ch'ou*[2].

賙[1] 2453
R. 尤
See 周
A. *chêu, chu*
Even Upper.

To bestow in charity.

賙濟 to succour; to give money.
賙給 to give in charity.
賙恤 beneficent; charitable.
禮物不賙 the gifts are not adequate.

輖[1] 2454
R. 尤
See 周
A. *chu*
Even Upper.

A heavily loaded cart.

週[1] 2455
R. 尤
See 周
A. *chêu, chu*
Even Upper.

To revolve. Used for 2450. *See* 924.

週年旺相 may the whole year be prosperous for you!
三週年 the third revolving year; the third anniversary, especially of a death.
一週 one turn or revolution.
一週時 twenty-four hours; a day and night.
週遭 all round.
一週遭 once round.
週時一樣 always the same.

週[1] 2455

對週 the return of the year.
週流不息 flows round unceasingly,—as the blood circulating.
週行 to revolve.
週到 completely; absolutely.
週轉 enough to go round; enough for all needs; never ceasing; continuous.
週圍 to go round; to surround; the circumference.
週圍有多大 what is the circumference?

粥[1*] 2456
R. 屋
C. H. *chuk*
F. *chöük*
W. *ciu*
N. *cüoh, tsoh*
P. *chou*
M. Y. *tsuk*
Sz. *chu*
K. *chuk*
Entering Upper.

Rice boiled to a gruel; congee. Also read *chu*[1*].

煮粥 or 熬粥 or 煲粥 to make congee,—as drunk by the Chinese in the early morning.
寧人等粥，毋粥等人 better that a man should wait for his congee, than his congee for him,—because it spoils by standing.
粥廠 a place in which congee is distributed to the poor, like a "soup kitchen."
歠粥 to eat gruel,—of a new Emperor in mourning for his father.
猪肉粥 a kind of porridge with bits of pork in it.
荳粥 bean porridge.
茗粥 a preparation like the thickened tea of the Tibetans.
臘八粥 a kind of gruel made from mixed grains and eaten on the 8th of the 12th moon, the day when idols are washed.

Read *yü*[4**]. *See* 13,696.

粥粥 humble; simple; respectful.
獯粥 the Huns (*see* 4857).

皺[4] 2457
R. 宥
C. *tsau*
H. *tsiu*
F. *chaiu*, v. *naiu*
W. *tsau*
N. *tsöü*, v. *zöü*
P. M. *tsou*

Wrinkles; furrows. To frown. *See* 2458.

皺紋 wrinkles.
面皮皺 a wrinkled face.
額上堆皺 wrinkles cover his brow.
皺眉 to wrinkle the brows; to frown.

皺[4] 2457
Y. *tsêo*
Sz. *tsou*
K. *ch'u*
J. *shō, shu*
A. *trïu*
Sinking Upper.

聽訟者老莫不皺眉忿恨 all the elders who were present at the hearing of the suit, frowned angrily.
葉上起皺 with wrinkles on the leaves,—as cabbages, etc.
皺皺巴巴 creased.
紅皺 red wrinkles,—dates.
皺金 wrinkled or corrugated gold,—as used in ornamentation.

縐[4] 2458
R. 宥
C. *tsau*
H. *tsiu*
F. *chaiu*
W. *tsau*
N. *tsöü*
P. *chou*
M. } *tsou*,
Y. } *tsung*
Sz. *chou*
K. *ch'u*
J. *shū, shu*
A. *trïu*
Sinking Upper.

Wrinkled; crumpled. Crape. To shrink. *See* 2457.
縐子 or 縐紋 wrinkles; folds; the first is also taffetas.
蹙縐 puckered; crumpled.
水面風來綠縐 the breeze raises green wrinkles on the water. *Cf.* "The wrinkled sea," etc.
縐紗 crape.
縐紬 crape silk.
綿縐 camlet.
縮縐 to shrink; to shrivel.
線縐 a kind of satin.

䄅[4] 2459
R. 宥
See 皺
SinkingUpper.

Creases; folds.
䄅痕 or 䄅摺子 creases in clothes, paper, etc.

譸 2460

See 11,810.

鞣[3] 2461
R. 有
See 揉
Rising Upper.

To bind with thongs of leather. Used for 2458.

侑 2462

Same as 2466. Also read *yu*[4].

冑[4] 2463
R. 宥
See 胄
Sinking Lower.

A helmet. [To be distinguished from 胄 2466 (under Rad. 130) and 胃 12,574.]
甲冑 buff-coats and helmets; armour.
貝冑朱綅 with shells on red strings adorning their helmets.

妯[2*] 2464
R. 屋 尤
C. *shuk*$_5$
H. *shuk*$_5$
F. *tiük*$_5$, *tik*$_5$, *ch'iu*
W. *dziu*$_2$
N. *djoh*$_5$, *dzoh*$_5$
P. *schou*
M. *tsou*$_5$, *tsu*$_5$
Y. *tsuk*
Sz. *chu*
K. *ch'u, ch'uk*
J. *chu, chiku*
A. *strïu, truk*$_5$
Even and Entering Irregular.

The wives of brothers; sisters-in-law.
弟兄之妻爲妯娌 the wives of brothers are *chou li* sisters-in-law.

宙[4] 2465
R. 宥
C. *chau*
H. *ts'iu*
F. *teu, tieu*
W. } *dziu*
N. }
P. *chou*
M. *tsou*
Y. *tsêo*
Sz. *chou*
K. *chu*
J. *chū, dju*
A. *tru*
Sinking Lower.

Read *ch'ou*[1]. Anxious; ill at ease.

Time infinite, past and future. *See* 13,540.
宇宙之江山不改 the physical aspect of the universe does not change.

胄[4] 2466
R. 宥
C. *chau*
H. *ts'iu*
F. *teu, tieu*
W. } *dziu*
N. }
P. *chou*
M. *tsou*
Y. *tsêo*
Sz. *chou*
K. *chu*
J. *chū, dju*
A. *tru*
Sinking Lower.

Descendants; posterity. [To be distinguished from 冑 2463 (under Rad. 13), and 胃 12,574.]
胄子 the eldest son.
胄裔 descendants; posterity.
貴胄 the scions of noble families.
世胄 the descendants of old families; lineage.
未詳世胄 his lineage is not known.

詶[4] 2467
R. 宥
See 胄
Sinking Lower.

To ask blessings for; to pray for.

軸[2*] 2468
R. 屋
C. *chuk*
H. *ch'uk*
F. *tük*
W. *dju*
N. *djüoh*
P. *schu, schou*
M. *tsu, tsou*
Y. *tsuk*
Sz. *chu*
K. *ch'uk*
J. *djiku*
A. *truk*
Entering Lower.

An axle-tree. A shaft. An axis. A pivot. A roller for maps or scrolls. Numerative of scrolls. Used for 13,408.
車軸 or 軸子 an axle-tree. [The second is also a roller for scrolls.]
叢輕折軸 a large load of light things will break an axle-tree.
軸頭 the projecting end of an axle-tree.
輪軸 the shaft of a steamer.
乾軸 and 坤軸 the axes of heaven and earth, respectively.
懸軸 the axis of suspension.
剪軸 the pivot of a pair of shears.
足底下通圓竅作旋轉軸 there was connection beneath the feet (of the figure) through a round hole, forming a pivot,—on which the figure could turn round and thus point always to the south.
當軸 one who is the pivot on which an affair turns; a manager; a ruler.
卷軸 a roller for maps, scrolls, etc.
雙手扯開軸子 with both hands opened the scroll.
祭軸 a eulogistic scroll hung near a coffin.
畫三軸 three scroll pictures.
千軸不如一書 a thousand pictures are not equal to one book.
橫軸 a scroll which opens horizontally,—as for a long landscape.
軸兒 a catch; a bolt.
五人軸 a water-wheel turned by five men.
出機軸 to break loose from the teachings or traditions of a master.

杻 2469

See 8351.

帚 2470

Same as 2471.

帚[3] 2471
R. 有
C. *chau*
H. *chu*
F. *ch'iu*
W. N. *tsiu*
P. *chou*
M. *tsou*
Y. *tsêo*
Sz. *chou*
K. *ch'u*
J. *shu, shū*
A. *chui, trïu*
Rising Upper.

A broom; a besom. *See* 9574. Also read *chu*[2].

炊帚 a broom or whisk used to wash dishes.
執箕帚 she who manipulates the sieve and broom,—a wife; also, a concubine.
帚星 a broom star,—a comet. *See* 9596.
掃帚菜 a species of goose-foot (*Chenopodium scoparia*), the leaves of which are eaten and the stalks used for making besoms.
掃愁帚 the sweeper-away of care,—wine.

紂[4] 2472
R. 有
C. *chau²*
H. *ch'u²*
F. *teu², tieu²*
W. *ʿdziu*
N. *dziu*
P. M. *chou²*
Y. *tsêo²*
Sz. *chou²*
K. *chu*
J. *chū*
A. *tru²*
Rising & Sinking Lower.

Traces, of harness. The crupper of a saddle.

紂辛 or 紂王 the tyrant whose crimes brought about the fall of the 商 (or 殷 Yin) dynasty B.C. 1122. *See* 2600.
紂殺王子比干 Chou slew Prince Pi-kan,—by causing him to be disembowelled.
惟紂罪浮于桀 the crimes of Chou exceed those of Chieh. *See* 1498. These two personages are the typical tyrants of Chinese history.

鞦[4] 2473
R. 有
See 紂
Rising Lower.

The crupper of a saddle.

鞦棍 a stick used on pack-animals as a crupper.
驢鞦棍兒似的 stupid and self-willed.

肘[3] 2474
R. 有
C. *chau*
H. *tsiu*
F. *tiu*
W. N. *tsiu*
P. *chou*
M. *tsou*
Y. *tsêo*
Sz. *chou*
K. *chu*
J. *chū, chu*
A. *trïu*
Rising Upper.

The arm from the shoulder-joint to the elbow-joint; the upper arm (8790). The elbow; the wrist. Numerative of hams.

手肘 or 肘子 the elbow.
捉肘 to take by the wrist.
肘腋相交 as near as elbow and armpit,—of close friendship or relationship.
捉衿而肘見 if he pulled his sleeve, his elbow came through,—poverty-stricken.
交着肘 to fold the arms.
肘行而逆之 went to meet him on his hands and knees.

肘[3] 2474
掣肘之虞 the annoyance of an impeded elbow,—of some hindrance to action.
扯肘 pulling back at the elbow,—hindering.
欲去被肘 prevented from going.
女肘之 the girl nudged him.
猪肘 a shoulder of pork.
豚蹄一肘 a ham.

晝[4] 2475
R. 宥
C. *chau*
H. *chu*
F. *teu, tieu, tau*
W. *chiu*
N. *chiu*
P. *chou*
M. *tsou*
Y. *tsêo*
Sz. *chou*
K. *chu*
J. *chū*
A. *tru*
Sinking Upper.

Day-light; daytime. *See* 3721.

晝夜不息 or 不舍晝夜 not stopping by day or night.
不分晝夜 making no distinction between day and night,—*e.g.* working all the same.
晝寢 to sleep in the daytime.
白晝 broad day.
俾晝作夜 to turn day into night,—to commit excesses in broad day-light.
晝爾于茅 in the daytime collect the grass.
晝暝 the light of day darkened.

咒[4] 2476
R. 宥
C. *chau*
H. *chu*
F. *chieu*
W. N. *tsiu*
P. *chou*
M. *tsou*
Y. *tsêo*
Sz. *chou*
K. *chu*
J. *shu, shū*
A. *chu*
Sinking Upper.

To curse; to swear an oath. To recite incantations; to employ charms or spells.

咒罵 to curse.
咒語 curses; imprecations; spells.
咒詛 to rail and curse at.
咒他死 curse him dead!
一天一咒，添福添壽 to curse a man every day, only adds to his happiness and long life.
便賭咒道，我若見你的，我眼裏出血 he then swore (*lit.* staked his oath) saying, "If I ever saw you before, may my eyes run blood."
念咒 or 誦咒 to recite incantations.
大悲咒 charms to invoke the protection of Kuan Yin.
不敢咒我母親有病來了 I could not venture to bring down sickness upon my mother,—by pretending that she was ill when she was not, in order to get leave to see her.
能直咒人死復咒而甦 able to charm a man into a trance, and to bring him back again to consciousness.

詶 2477

Same as 2476.

籀[1] 2478
R. 尤
See 舟
A. *trïu*
Even Upper.

To strike. To pluck out. The winding lines of hills. *See* 1820.

籀[4] 2479
R. 宥
C. *ʿlau, chau²*
F. *leu²*
W. *liu²*
N. *dziu*
P. *chou*
Y. *liu*
K. *chu*
J. *chū, dju*
A. *tru*
Sinking Lower Irregular.

The "seal" character, called 籀書 or 籀文 after its inventor 籀大史 Chou, a minister to 宣王 Hsüan Wang of the Chou dynasty, B.C. 800.

咮[4] 2480
R. 虞遇宥
See 朱注
A. *tru*
Even & Sinking Upper.

To peck, as a bird. A star in Hydra.

鳥咮 a bird's beak.
不濡其咮 it will not wet its beak.

Read *chu*[1]. Talkative.

讙 *ché²* 咮 talkative; garrulous.

噣[4] 2481
R. 宥覺
See 晝
SinkingUpper.

To peck. A large bird with a crooked bill. Used with 2400.

傷[4] 2482
R. 宥
See 鄹
SinkingLower.

To rail at; to scold. Sad; morose.

僝傷 to abuse; to rail at.

簉[4] 2483
R. 宵
K. *ch'o*
J. *shō*, *shu*
A. *t'au*
Sinking.

An attendant; an assistant.

僖子使助蔑氏之簉 Hsi Tzŭ made them act as assistants to (his concubine) of the family of Wei.

聽簉弄者,遙思於古昔 hearing these ditties makes one think upon the olden times.

CH'OU.

怞[2] 2484
R. 宵
See 胄
Sinking Lower.

Grieving; sad.

憂心且怞 a sorrowing and anxious heart.

怞怞 weary and sad.

紬[2] 2485
R. 尤
See 綢
Even Lower.

A thread; a clue. To follow up; to investigate. To make trial of. Used for 2503.

織紬 to wind off threads, as for weaving.

紬繹 to investigate.

宰紬 a kind of satin.

抽[1] 2486
R. 尤
F. P. } v. *ch'iu*
See 瘳
A. *hsêu*, *triu*
Even Upper.

To pull up; to take out. To divide up; to allot. To levy; to exact. *See* 9563.

言抽其棘 they pulled up the thorny bushes. [言 is an initial particle.]

左旋右抽 (the driver) on the left wheels about, (the warrior) on the right draws (his sword).

抽身 to get away; to absent oneself from business.

不能抽身 I cannot get away.

抽身不暇 I have no spare time.

抽身跑 he took himself off.

抽身事外 to get out of the affair,—*i.e.* to get clear of all responsibility. Generally used in a contemptuous sense.

抽閒 or 抽空兒 to take a little leisure; to find time for doing anything.

抽取 or 抽出 to select or take from a lot.

抽[1] 2486

抽屉 a drawer.

抽柏 a chest of drawers.

抽查 to pick out and examine one of a lot.

抽查數樣 to examine musters.

抽除 to pick out and reject; to weed out.

抽發 to divide in percentages; to allot in proportion to.

抽分 or 抽頭 or 抽水 a percentage or commission.

抽稅 or 抽課 to levy duties or taxes.

私抽 illegal taxation.

抽厘 to levy *lekin*.

抽剝 to "flay" by taxation.

抽收 to levy.

加一抽 add on a tenth.

值百抽五 five per cent *ad valorem*.

打抽封 to collect subscriptions,—generally by needy travellers, to enable them to return home. *See* 2302.

抽換 to take out and change,—as goods from original packages.

抽不敷解 amount collected not reaching the amount to be remitted.

抽絲 to reel silk.

抽氣 to gasp; to pant.

抽息 to sob.

抽冷子 all of a sudden.

拏鞭抽他 beat him with a whip.

我抽你 I'll whip you.

抽拔 to rescue; to deliver.

抽子 a watch-case.

抽案卷 to produce the record of a case.

抽筋 cramps; spasms.

抽着疼 spasms of pain.

抽一陣瘋 a convulsion; a fit.

抽脚筋 pulling out the tendon of the foot,—an ancient punishment.

抽砧 to heave the stone,—an athletic exercise in which a heavy stone is thrown from one to another to catch.

草抽新緑漸知春 when plants put forth their new green buds, it is a sign of spring at hand.

抽寶 to extract the truth.

抽了 shrunk,—of wood.

抽軋 pulling and straining; with effort; struggling, as vegetation.

抽調 or 抽撥 to detach; to draft,—troops, etc.

抽捐 to assess.

抽給 to provide; to give.

抽[1] 2486

萫[2] 2487
R. 尤
See 儔
Even Lower.

A medicinal plant with a bitter root, called 萫蓀. It is a species of *Hedysarum*.

瘳[1] 2488
R. 尤
C. *ch'au*
H. *ch'u*
F. *t'iu*
W. N. } *ts'iu*
P. M. } *ch'ou*
Y. *ts'êo*
Sz. *ch'ou*
K. *ch'u*
J. *chū*, *chiū*
A. *triu*, *ʂlieu*
Even Upper.

To be cured; convalescent. To reform.

云胡不瘳 does he say he is not yet well?

不瘳 incurable.

瘳愈 or 病瘳 cured; well.

搊 2489

See 11,806.

瞴 2490

Same as 2499.

儔[2] 2491
R. 尤
W. N. } *dziu*
K. *chu*
J. *chū*, *djo*
A. *tru*
See 丑
Even Lower.

A company of four; a party. A class; a sort. Comrades; friends. Who? *See* 2492.

儔侶 a band of associates.

儔黨 a clique; a ring; a cabal.

儔類 friends of the same way of thinking; birds of a feather.

匹儔 a fellow; a match; one of the same kind or class.

儔[2]
2491

儔 伴 comrades; friends.
儔 爲[wei4] 爲之 who will do it for him?
鶯 儔 a young bride.

疇[2]
2492
R. 尤
See 籌
Even Lower.

A cultivated field. Who? A class; divisions. A mate.

易其田疇 to cultivate arable land.
疇隴膏腴 the furrowed fields are rich and fertile.
九疇 the nine fields,—divisions of Yü's 洪範 Great Plan.
疇其宅邑 made his fief hereditary.
疇咨 who will seek out.....? *See* 7468.
疇若予工 who is equal to the duty of superintending my workmen?
予將疇依 on whom can I rely?
惠疇 in accordance with their classification.
若疇 your mates.
疇人 men of the class,—of astronomers, understood. Hence, this term has been taken to mean "astronomers" or "mathematicians."
古疇 or 疇昔 of old; in former times.

籌[2]
2493
R. 尤
C. *ch'au*
H. *ch'u*
F. *t'iu*
W. N. *dziu*
P. M. Sz. *ch'ou*
Y. *ts'êo*
K. *chu*
J. *chū, djo*
A. *tru*
Even Lower.

To calculate; to consider about; to devise. A tally; a ticket. A point or goal at a game (football or polo).

籌計 or 籌算 to calculate; to reckon.
通盤籌算 to calculate the whole lot at once.
一籌莫展 he has not proposed a single plan.
展半籌之功 to have the least success.
籌策 a plan; a scheme.
籌謀 to plot; to scheme.
籌辦 or 籌議 or 籌商 or 籌維 or 籌畫 to deliberate; to arrange; to devise.
籌措 to devise some arrangement.

籌[2]
2493

籌防 to make provision.
籌發 to fix a sum,—for a reward etc.
籌防公局 a Municipal Council.
籌備 to prepare beforehand.
籌備米 extra rice for supplying loss by voyage, etc.
籌餉 army estimates.
籌思 to think.
籌貼 to provide,—a sum of money.
籌解 to provide for the remittance of.
籌借 to negotiate a loan.
運籌帷幄 to plan strategy in his tent,—of a great general.
更籌 the time-float in a clepsydra or water-clock. *See* 11,662.
派籌 to give out tallies or tickets.
攢籌 to collect tallies,—as from coolies employed in carrying.
執籌 to carry a tally,—as coolies with merchandise.
竹籌 a bamboo tally.
籌碼 a counter.
籌矢 an ancient game of skill, consisting in pitching arrows into a vase with three long necks.

躊[2]
2494
R. 尤
See 周
A. *chu, tru*
Even Upper.

Hurried; bustling. To deceive.

躊張爲幻 to deceive by misstatements.

躊[2]
2495
R. 尤
H. *ch'u*
See 籌
Even Lower.

Embarrassed; irresolute.

躊躇 in a quandary; undecided. *See* 2636.

讎[3]
2496
R. 有尤
See 醜
Rising Upper.

To discard; to reject. Disagreeable; bad.

無我讎兮 do not cast me off.

醻
2497

Same as 2508.

愁[2]
2498
R. 尤
C. *shau*
H. *seu*
F. *ch'eu*
W. *zau*
N. *dzöü, zöü*
P. *ch'ou*
M. *ts'ou*
Y. *ts'êo*
Sz. *ch'ou*
K. *ch'u, su*
J. *shū, dju*
A. *sêu*
Even Lower.

Melancholy; grieving; sad; fearful.

愁悶 melancholy.
愁顏 or 愁容 a rueful countenance.
含愁 to brood over grief.
消愁 to dispel sorrow.
愁腸百結 my bowels are tied in a hundred knots of sorrow.
愁眉不展 not to smooth one's gloomy brows.
愁煞花前月下人 one who carries his grief to flowers or moonlight,—with a view to shake it off.
戴愁帽兒 to be sorrowful.
愁死 to die of grief or melancholy.
攻破愁城 has broken into the city of grief,—*i.e.* has turned grief into joy, as good news.
愁苦 grieved.
愁不美 to fear that bad will come of it.
愁煩 or 愁得慌 anxious; apprehensive.
發愁 to be anxious or depressed.
愁胡 a monkey.

瞅[3]
2499
R. vulgar.
C. H. F. not used
W. *ts'au*
P. *'ch'ou*
M. Y. Sz. not used
K. J. not used
A. *ssêu*
Rising Upper.

Read *ts'ao*[2]. Confused; in disorder.

牢愁 tangled; disordered; annoying.

To look at; to gaze.

瞅不見 I cannot see it.
眼瞅着 eyes gazing at.
瞅着字念書 look at the words when you read.
你瞅什麼 what are you staring at?
鼈瞅蛋 the turtle watches its eggs,—till they hatch.

鰍
2500

Same as 2499.

惆[2]
2501
R. 尤
F. *tieu, tiu*
See 綢
A. *tru, trĭu*
Even Lower.

Vexed; disappointed.

惆悵 disappointed in one's wishes.

稠[2]
2502
R. 尤
F. *chiu*
See 紬
Even Lower.

Grain growing thickly. Close; crowded; dense, as opposed to 薄 9381. Thick; stiff.

人烟稠密 people and smoke (of houses, *sc.* population) closely crowded.
稠人廣衆 a dense crowd of people.
恐稠人中迷失 fearing lest they should miss each other in the crowd.
有稠的有稀的 there is both thick and thin,—of gruel or soup.
稠雲 clouded over.

綢[2]
2503
R. 尤豪
C. *ch'au*
H. *ch'u*
F. *tiu*
W. } *dziu*
N. }
P. } *ch'ou*
M. }
Y. *ts'êo*
Sz. *ch'ou*
K. *chu*
J. *chū, djo*
A. *tru*
Even Lower.

Thin silk; silk cloth. *See* 1671. Used with 2485.

綢子 silks; silk articles.
綢緞 silk piece-goods; silk damask and satin.
綢繆 manufactured silks.
綢絹 silk goods.
綢衣服 silk clothing.
綢帽 silk caps.
綢襖 silk quilted coats.
綢褲 silk trousers.
綢紗 silk and gauze.
生綢 raw pongee.
山綢 pongee.
熟綢 soft or boiled silk.
紡綢 reeled pongee.
綿綢 silk and cotton mixture.
繭綢 coarse silk serge; punjom.
線綢 a kind of silk or thread camlet.
綢緻 fine; close woven.
綢直如髮 with their hair so thick and straight.

綢[2]
2503

綢繆束薪 round and round the faggot-bundles are bound.
綢繆 sexual intercourse. This sense is based upon the preceding entry from the *Odes*, which is held to signify the union of husband and wife.
綢繆牖戶 I bound round my window and door,—with mulberry roots, before it came on to rain. Hence the following popular application:—
綢繆于未雨焉 to make hay while the sun shines.
聖人達綢繆 the Sage is free from all embarrassments,—he regards all things and conditions as ONE.

稠[2]
2504
R. 尤豪
See 綢
Even Lower.

A coverlet. A bed-curtain.

衾稠 bed-clothes.
稠帳 a bed-curtain.

貙[3]
2505
R. 有
See 耒
Rising Upper.

A kind of gibbon or macacus found in Ssŭch'uan. It is the female of the 玃 3244.

抽[3]
2506
R. 有
See 耒
Rising Upper.

To grasp, as a fan.

抽扇 to flirt a fan.

詶[2]
2507
R. 尤
See 譸
Even Lower.

To answer.

詶對 to reply to.

酬[2]
2508
R. 尤
C. *ch'au*
H. *ch'u*
F. *siu*
W. } *dziu*
N. }
P. } *ch'ou*
M. }
Y. *ts'êo*
Sz. *ch'ou*
K. *siu*
J. *shū, djū*
A. *t'u*
Even Lower.

To pledge with wine; to entertain. To requite; to repay.

獻酬交錯 to present the cup, handing it from one to another.
酬酢 to pledge,—as host and guest.
一酬一酢都非偶 even the interchange of toasts is not a mere matter of chance,—every thing is pre-ordained.
應酬朋友 to entertain friends.

酬[2]
2508

應酬的禮節 the ceremonial of entertainments.
應酬大 great expense for entertainment, etc.
酬客 to return an invitation.
酬謝 to make a return present; to remunerate.
買物不酬價 when buying things, he did not haggle over the price.
酬愿 to make a thank-offering.
酬神 or 酬答天恩 to thank the gods for mercies received.
拜酬 to return thanks,—by sacrifices.
酬報 to repay; to requite.
酬勞 or 酬庸 to reward services.
酬值 or 酬金 a gratuity.
酬還 or 酬債 to repay.
吾素望於皐者今果酬矣 I have long placed my hopes in Kao, and now he has justified them,—by graduating first on the list.

酎
2509

Same as 2508.

酎[4]
2510
R. 宥
See 胄
A. *trĭu*
Rising Lower.

New or pure spirits, as used at the summer sacrifices.

見 *hsien*[4] 於嘗酎 just at the time of the summer sacrifice.
酎金 a tax levied in B.C. 112, nominally to provide wine for sacrifices, but really as a war-tax.

醜[3]
2511
R. 有
C. *ch'au*
H. *ch'u*
F. *ch'iu*
W. } *ts'iu*
N. }
P. *ch'ou*
M. *ts'ou*
Y. *ts'êo*
Sz. *ch'ou*
K. *ch'u*
J. *shu, shū*
A. *hsu*
Rising Upper.

Ugly; hideous, as opposed to 美 7727. Shameful; abominable; evil, as opposed to 好 3889; *see* 9883. A crowd. To compare; of the same kind.

醜惡 repulsive.
醜陋 or 貌醜 or 醜樣 ill-looking; ugly.
醜女所以保其貞 an ugly woman preserves her chastity.

醜[3] 2511

其里之醜人見而美之 an ugly woman of the neighbourhood saw how beautiful she was.

希醜 horribly ugly.

醜俊 amount of beauty; looks.

醜事 a disgraceful affair.

醜行 shameful conduct.

所可道也，言之醜也 what would have to be told, would be a vile story.

小醜 a mean fellow; a low wretch.

丟醜 to disgrace oneself.

可醜 shameful.

不知醜 brazen-faced; without shame.

不見醜 not to be put to shame.

怕醜 shamefaced; bashful.

醜類 scamps; vagabonds.

家醜 a disgrace to the family; a black sheep.

家醜不可外談 wash your dirty linen at home.

忘醜 regardless of the disgrace or shame; facing the reproaches of the world.

命醜 of evil destiny.

亦孔之醜 a thing of very evil omen.

醜謂己之等夷 *ch'ou* means one's own class or colleagues.

獲醜 or 醜虜 a crowd of captives.

仍執醜虜 and forthwith seized a crowd of captives.

以謹醜厲 in order to warn the crowds of evil-doers.

屈此群醜 subduing the masses of the people.

從其群醜 to pursue the herds of game.

戎醜攸行 from whom (God) all great undertakings should proceed. [醜 gives the idea of the number of people employed.]

比物醜類 to compare sorts and kinds.

雠[2] 2512
R. 尤
See 讐
Even Lower.

A brace of birds. Birds fighting. To wrangle. A silkworm found on the Ailantus tree.

犨[2] 2513
R. 尤
See 讐
Even Lower.

The grunting of an ox. To go forth.

犨牛 the grunting ox; the yak.

讎 2514

Same as 2512.

讐[2] 2515
R. 尤
C. *shau*, *ch'au*
H. *shu*
F. *siu*
W. *dziu*, *djau*
N. *dziu*
P. *ch'ou*
M. *ts'ou*
Y. *ts'êo*
Sz. *ch'ou*
K. *su*
J. *shu*, *shū*
A. *t'u*
Even Lower.

An enemy; hatred; revenge. A match; a rival. To compare; to verify. *See* 6116.

反以我爲讐 you take me for an enemy instead,—of a friend.

大邦爲讐 the enemies of our great nation.

讐擋 to withstand; to oppose.

讐人 one who incurs the enmity of another. *See* 2526.

惹讐人 to make enemies.

讐敵 or 讐家 an enemy.

含讐 to cherish a grudge.

成讐 to have a feud or quarrel.

報讐 to repay a grudge; to take revenge.

寃讐 a grudge.

記讐 to bear a grudge.

讐應 revenge; vendetta.

宿讐 an hereditary feud which has to be washed out in blood.

恩將讐報 to return evil for good.

與人有讐 to be on bad terms with any one.

口讐 to abuse; to blackguard.

讐匹 or 讐對 or 讐類 the same kind; a match; rivals; opponents.

讐挍 to compare,—as documents.

讎 2516

Same as 2515.

仇[2] 2517
R. 尤
See 求讐
Even Lower.

Used as an abbreviation of 讐 2515.

Read *chiu*[2]. A surname.

仇英 a famous portrait painter of the Ming dynasty.

丑[3] 2518
R. 有
C. *ch'au*
H. *ch'u*
F. *t'iu*
W. N. *ts'iu*
P. *ch'ou*
M. *ts'ou*
Y. *ts'êo*
Sz. *ch'ou*
K. *ch'u*
J. *chū*, *cho*
A. *sïu*
Rising Upper.

The second of the twelve horary characters or 地支 branches of earth; *see* Tables *Vd*. The fourth watch; from 1 to 3 a.m.

丑時 the period from 1 to 3 a.m.

丑月 the twelfth moon.

小丑 or 丑脚 the low-comedy man of a Chinese troupe.

扭 2519

See 8350.

杻 2520

See 8351.

臭[4] 2521
R. 宥
C. *ch'au*
H. *ch'u*
F. *ch'eu*, v. *ch'au*
W. N. *ts'iu*
P. *ch'ou*
M. *ts'ou*
Y. *ts'êo*
Sz. *ch'ou*
K. *ch'u*
J. *shū*, *shu*
A. *hsu*
Sinking Upper.

Sweet-smelling; strong-smelling. Stinking, as opposed to 香 4256.

胡臭亶時 fragrant it is, and in due season.

其臭如蘭 as sweet-smelling as the epidendrum.

臭味 a bad smell; a stink.

臭胜 rancid; tainted.

臭羶 frowsy; rank.

臭氣 a stinking atmosphere; a bad smell.

穢臭 putrid; foul-smelling.

臭虫 the stinking insect,—bed bugs.

海畔逐臭之夫，自古有之 there have always been people to follow stinkers to the seashore,—*i.e.* fond of nastiness. The allusion is to a foul creature, named Lü, who though expelled from the haunts of ordinary men, still managed to secure a following of his own.

臭[4] 2521

自大是個臭 *self* and *great* make up a *stinker*,—*i.e.* people who think a lot of themselves stink. [For the sake of this application, the character 臭 is regarded as composed of 自 and 大.]

臭舌 foul-mouthed.

口臭 foul breath.

臭油 paraffin and other strong smelling oils.

臭水 carbolic acid.

臭腐 stinking bean-curd; noxious.

臭爛 putrid; rotten.

臭得快 it soon gets "bad", or begins to smell.

臭名 a foul reputation.

遺臭萬年 to leave a bad name for generations to come.

臭東西 a worthless thing or person.

銅臭 stinking copper,—the hoard of a miser. Is also used in allusion to the purchase of official posts.

臭語難聽 foul talk, unfit for hearing.

臭地拍子 the mole-rat (*Siphneus psilurius*).

Read *hsiu*[4]. To smell. *See* 4685.

臭之 smelt it.

善臭 a pleasant smell.

澞[4] 2522
R. 宥有
See 臭
SinkingUpper.

Name of a stream which joins the Yellow River in 孟縣 the District of Mêng in Honan.

趭[4] 2523
R. 送宥
C. v. ⸗ch'au
See 嗅
J. *kiū*, *kiu*
SinkingUpper.

To walk as if weary, or lame.

揄 2524

Same as 抽 2486.

丶[3] 2525
R. 麈 or 駐
Rising Upper.

CHU.

Radical 3. Used in some senses of 2526.

點丶 or 點主 to add a dot to 王 on the 神主 ancestral tablet of a deceased parent, changing 王 into 主 and making the disembodied spirit *present* (as though 住), and therefore 靈 "efficacious" or able to take care of the survivors. A special day is appointed for this ceremony, and some eminent person, known as 點丶官, is invited, if possible, to affix the important dot. *See* 2526.

Read *tien*[s]. A dot in writing.

主[3] 2526
R. 麈
C. *chü*
H. *chu*
F. *chü*, *chio*
W. *tsü*
N. *chï*
P. *chu*, v. ⸗*chu*
M. *chü*, *tsu*
Y. *tsu*
Sz. *chü*; *chu*
K. *chu*
J. *shu*, *so*
A. *chu*
Rising Upper.

A host; a president of a feast. A master, as opposed to 役 5520; a lord; a sovereign; a ruler; a manager. *See* 2525. To preside over; to have to do with; *see* 3336.

主人 a host; a head of a family; a master; a patron; a customer (949).

主家 the head of a family.

主家婆 or 主母 a mistress.

小主 the young master,—of a child of the family.

曾孫維主 a distant descendant presides over the feast.

百神爾主矣 the host of all the spirits,—the Emperor, who performs the sacrifices.

主在你 you are host,—I am guest.

侯主侯伯 the master and his eldest son.

主子 or 主公 or 主上 our sovereign,—the Emperor.

我主 my master,—the Emperor.

先主 the late Emperor.

天下之主 the lord of all under heaven,—the Emperor.

主[3] 2526

人主政有不德 if a sovereign is deficient in his government, ... *See* 648.

見善不喜,見惡不怒此人主也 to behold goodness without elation, and wickedness without anger, this is to be a ruler of men.

國主 the sovereign.

君主 a monarch. This term has been adopted as the equivalent of *King* or *Queen*.

公主 the Emperor's daughters; a princess. *See* 6568.

上公主 the Emperor's sisters.

太公主 the Emperor's aunts.

天主 the lord of heaven. Title of the first of the Eight Spirits worshipped in ancient times; used in Buddhism for Indra; also applied to a Taoist deity. This term has been adopted by the Roman Catholics as the Chinese equivalent for *God*, and is the least open to objection of all terms so far in use amongst Christian missionaries. *See* 11,208.

天主教 Roman Catholicism; the Roman Catholic and Greek churches.

眞主 the true lord,—a term used by the Mahommedans for *God*.

主日 the Lord's day; Sunday; the Sabbath.

主宰 a controlling power; Nature; a First Cause. [Used by Chu Hsi as one of his interpretations of 天 11,208].

神主 or 木主 or 栗主 the tablet of a deceased person. *See* 2525, 2530.

縣主 a District Magistrate.

主考 the Grand Examiners,—appointed by the Emperor to preside over the triennial examinations for the second degree.

主婚 the promoter of a marriage, *i.e.* the person who occupies the responsible position in connection therewith. He may be said to "give away" the bride, and is usually her paternal grandfather.

財主 a rich man; a capitalist.

施主 one who practises charity; a benefactor; a title of honour given to all who support Buddhism by acts of charity. Sanskrit: *Dánapati*.

主[3] 2526

業主 a landlord.

讐主 the one whose enmity has been incurred. *See* 2515.

債主 the one towards whom indebtedness has been incurred, —the creditor.

主顧 a patron; to patronise; to help; a customer.

一部之主 the heroes and heroines of the book.

自主 self-governing; free; independent.

自專主 an autocrat.

民主之國 a republic.

某處主自華官 such-and-such a place is under the jurisdiction of Chinese officials.

主治 to govern; to control; curative properties,—used of any substance, as a heading. Also, a Buddhist abbot.

主張 to manage; to oversee.

主守 to guard; to protect.

主事 to manage the affairs, as of a household. An Assistant Secretary in the Imperial Household. A second-class Assistant Secretary in one of the Six Boards. [First used under the Han dyn.]

千人上路主事一人 the movements of a thousand men are managed by one.

主政 literary designation of a second-class Assistant Secretary to one of the Six Boards.

主簿 a deputy Assistant Magistrate. An Archivist in the 詹事府 Imperial Supervisorate of Instruction.

主意 intention; plan; decision; leading idea; gist. [Colloq. *chu*[2] *i*.[4]]

主意頭 the docket on a despatch.

有主意 I have a plan.

打主意 to make a plan,—for doing something.

出主意 to suggest a plan.

主意不在我 the initiative does not rest with me.

主聲不主意 determines the sound but not the meaning.

主作 to undertake; to be at the head of.

主[3] 2526

誰作主 who is the responsible person or director?

作不了他的主兒 to have no control over him.

我不敢專主 I can't venture to decide on my own responsibility.

爲主 to be the chief; to take the lead; to be of chief importance.

總以勸和爲主 his main object being to arrange terms of peace.

以不改一字爲主 making it a leading principle not to change a single character.

自覺天君有主 I reflected that God has a purpose,—in what he does.

主戰 to vote for war.

買主 to buy a man, *i.e.* to win him to one's interests by bribery; a purchaser.

主使 to instigate.

疑他主使 suspected him of instigating it.

主旗 the ruling flag,—the national ensign.

主祭 the leader of the sacrificial ceremonies.

主令 to order.

主小兒驚 it is good for convulsions in children.

半主義 one half (of such characters) have to do with the meaning.

十八堅信此主義 at 18, he became a firm believer in this doctrine,—of anarchism.

以平權自由爲主義 to make equal rights and independence their aim,—of suffragettes.

魄主靜魂主動 the *p'o* (9420) indicates repose, the *hun* (5244) movement.

其法主于搏人而 the essence of the method consists in seizing a man and then ....

有頭主 she has a head or master,—is married. Also, the goods have a master, *i.e.* are sold.

家敗，奴欺主 when the family is ruined the servant is rude to the master.

主[3] 2526

狗瘦主人羞 a lean dog is its master's shame.

三分匠人，七分主人 the workman has $\frac{3}{10}$ths (his own way), the master $\frac{7}{10}$ths.

喫何飯，報何主 be loyal to the master whose rice you eat.

主持 to control; to act as master.

主位 the host's place or seat.

主帥 Commander-in-chief.

主席 the host at dinner; also used for Chairman of a Board, etc.

主闈 the superintendent of the examination enclosure.

主講 a lecture; a lecturer.

主吉 and 主凶 to be of good and bad omen, respectively.

主雨 to be a sign of rain.

主當夜有風 is a sign that it will blow at night.

主稿 the Department Keeper of Drafts in the Peking Boards. The person drawing up the draft of a document; the act of drawing up the draft.

失主地 land belonging to a person who has just disposed of (*sc.* lost) an adjoining piece of land. A term used in a statement of boundaries.

主吾 the Jews: *see* also 2549, 10,052.

住[4] 2527

R. 遇
C. *chü*
H. *ch'u*
F. *chöü*, *chü*, *teu*, *tieu*
W. *dzü*, *djï*
N. *djü*, *djï*
P. *chu*
M. *tsu*, *chu*
Y. *tsu*
Sz. *tso*, *chu*, *tsu*
K. *chu*
J. *chu*, *djū*
A. *tru*
Sinking Lower.

To cease; to stop; to make to stop. To abide; to dwell. Is used as an auxiliary or complementary verb with various shades of meaning, but all involving a sense of permanence, continuance, or stability. Used with 2542.

住口 to cease talking.

你快些住口 make haste and stop talking.

他嘴裏的話總不住 he never stops talking.

不住的 continually.

住筷兒 to stop the chopsticks, —to cease eating.

住手 to stay the hand; to stop work.

住[4] 2527

你不要住手 don't stop,—doing anything.
住步 to stay one's steps; to halt.
輪船停住了 the steamer has stopped.
停住脚 to stop walking.
住了哭 she stopped crying.
這個雪老不住 it doesn't stop snowing.
住目 to fix the eyes on.
住定了船 brought the vessel to an anchor.
你在那裏住 where do you live?
居住 or 住家 residing at.
住所 or 住處 or 住宅 a dwelling-place; a residence.
無止住處 without fixed place of residence.
住宿 to stop for a night; to lodge.
住持 the chief priest of a temple,—who resides and manages.
住不牢 cannot stay.
住年 a servant; to serve an apprenticeship with a small wage.
住歇 or 住下 to be stopping at; to lodge; to put up at.
這兒住 living here.
住屋 dwelling-house.
住房 a dwelling-house; also, a bedroom.
住址單兒 list of residences,—of his colleagues, given to a new member of a *yamén* in order to enable him to pay his visits of ceremony to them.
住雜院兒 to live in the same house but to have a separate *ménage*.
借住 to live by permission in some one else's house.
天晚了你就住下 it's so late you had better stop here to-night.
這個地方我住不住 I am not going to stop long in this place.
這個地方我待不住 I don't care to stop here,—in consequence of some unpleasantness.
住劫 the *kalpa* of continued existence or the stationary *kalpa*. Sanskrit: *vivartta sidhakalpa*.

住[4] 2527

住是最後身 dwelling in the final body,—the last stage previous to absorption in Nirvâna.
守住路口 keep guard over the passes.
守不住 can't preserve,—as chastity.
拏不住 can't hold it firmly. *See* 拏 8093.
靠不住 can't be relied on.
穿不住 won't wear well,—as cloth.
定不住 can't be decided absolutely.
捆不住 can't be bound together.
夾不住 can't hold tight,—as with chopsticks.
長不住 won't take root.
開不住 doesn't succeed,—as a business.
攔不住 can't be stopped,—of a man in a hurry.
止不住 can't be stopped,—as hæmorrhage.
貼不住 won't stick,—as paper on a wall.
騎不住 can't stick on a horse.
坐不住 can't sit down,—have not leisure.
關不住 won't keep shut.
存不住 can't keep,—as money.
躺不住 can't lie down.
留不住 can't keep him,—he insists on going.
擋不住 won't keep out,—as rain.
忍不住 can't bear,—as pain.
擱不住 can't bear,—as a rickety table.
住頭 a stay.

咇[4] 2528
R. 虞
See 主
Rising Upper.

To call fowls. Used for 2480.

咇咇 the sound of calling fowls.

㞢 2529

Same as 2530.

硃[3] 2530
R. 虞
See 主
Rising Upper.

A stone tablet dedicated to ancestors in the family temple.

神硃 an ancestral tablet.
硃祏 a niche in which the ancestral tablet is placed.

祂 2531

Same as 2530.

拄[3] 2532
R. 虞
C. ㄑchʻü
H. *chu²*
F. ʻchü, *chöü²*
W. *tsü²*, *chü²*
N. ʻ*chï*
P. ʻ*chu*, *chu²*
M. Y. *tsu*
Sz. *chu*
K. J. A. *chu*
Rising Upper Irregular.

A prop; a post. To oppose. Used for 2533.

拄楣 a prop or stretcher, as to an awning.
拄拐 or 拄杖 or 拄棍 to walk with a staff for support; a staff; a crutch.
以之拄門 used it to jamb the door.

柱[4] 2533
R. 虞
C. ㄑchʻü
H. ㄑchʻu
F. *chöü*, v. *tʻeu*
W. ㄑ*dzü*
N. *djï*
P. *chu*
M. Y. *tsu*
Sz. *chu*
K. *chu*
J. *chu*, *dju*
A. *tru²*
Rising Lower Irregular.

A pillar; a post. A column of Chinese script. To support; to sustain. *See* 1949. Used for 2535.

柱子 a pillar.
柱脚 or 柱下 the foot of a pillar.
柱頂石 or 柱頭斗栱 the capital of a pillar.
柱墩 the base or plinth of a pillar.
柱梁 pillars and beams,—ministers of State.
梁柱之材 the talents of great statesmen.
國柱 or 氏柱 or 柱石之臣 pillars of the State,—statesmen. *See* 2205.
望柱 pillars at the graves of scholars,—often pointed to resemble a Chinese pen.
柱廳 a hall supported on pillars.

柱[4] 2533

跪于將軍柱邊 knelt by the pillars of the general's pavilion.
柱意 the leading idea; the gist.
柱工 musicians.
珠柱 pearl nuts,—a poetical name for the 琴 lute.
柱後 a kind of official cap.
柱杖 a staff for any old or feeble member of the Buddhist community.
何況爲官不柱寃 how much more should officials fail to right grievances?—than an unjust God.
二語一篇柱子 these two phrases are the keynote to the whole essay.
柱首 the headman,—of a clan, village, etc.
八柱帖 paper ruled in 8 columns.
四柱清册 books ruled in 4 columns,—for accounts. A statement of account under 4 heads,—bt. forward, received, expended, balance.

炷[4] 2534
R. 遇虞
C. *chü*[3]
H. *chu*[3]
F. *chöü*[2]
W. *dzü*
N. *chï*
See 註
J. *shu*, *sz*
A. *chu*[3]
Sinking Irregular.

The wick of a candle. A stick of incense. To burn.

燈炷 a lamp-wick.
三炷香 three sticks of incense,—as usually burnt in honour of the Buddhist or Taoist Trinities.
炷香 to burn incense.

筑[4] 2535
R. 虞
See 柱
Rising Lower.

The nuts or pegs to which the strings of a lute are fastened.

蛀[4] 2536
R. 遇
F. *chöü*, *söü*, v. *cheu*
See 註
J. *chu*
Sinking Upper.

Worms, moths, or other insects which destroy books, clothes, etc. To eat; to bore.

蛀虫 a worm which eats into books.
虫蛀了 it is all moth-eaten.
蛀空 all eaten through.
蛀爛 destroyed by insects.

註[4] 2537
R. 遇
C. *chü*
H. *chu*
F. *chöu*, *chio*
W. *tsü*
N. *chï*
P. *chu*
M. / Y. *tsu*
Sz. *chu*
K. *chu*
J. *shu*, *sz*, *chu*
A. *chu*
Sinking Upper.

To annotate; to comment on; to explain. Notes explanatory of phrases, allusions, etc. *See* 評 9315, 10,321 (*su*[4]). To make an entry; to sign; to endorse. To determine.

註解 or 註脚 explanatory notes,—of an abstruse text.
此語可爲此段註脚 this sentence may be regarded as the key to this paragraph.
註釋 or 註疏 to explain; to elucidate.
註附句下 explanatory notes following the text sentence by sentence,—a method first employed by 馬融 Ma Jung of the 1st century A.D.
補註 with additions to the (original) notes; also, with explanatory notes added.
旁註 notes written alongside the text.
註書 to make notes on books.
註明 to make clear,—by notes, or by any entry or written record.
註記 to take note of; to enter,—in a register.
註册 to enter on a list; to register.
註銷 to write off; to cancel.
註賬 to charge to an account.
註生註死 to fix the day of birth and of death.
註定 to explain; to define.

鉒[4] 2538
R. 遇
See 注
SinkingUpper.

To inter valuables with the dead. To indicate, as various soils indicate the presence of various minerals.

鉒銀 (the soil) indicates the presence of silver.

鼄[4] 2539
R. 遇
See 炷
SinkingUpper.

Leathern gaiters.

駐[4] 2540
R. 遇
C. *chi'ü*[2]
H. *chu*[2]
F. *chöü*[2], *chöu*[2]
W. *dzü*[2]
N. *djï*
P. *chu*
M. / Y. *tsu*
Sz. *chu*
K. *chu*
J. *shu*
A. *chu*[2]
Sinking Irregular.

To halt; to stop at; to reside temporarily.

駐足 to stop; to lodge; to maintain one's ground, as troops.
駐寓 to reside at.
駐劄 (or 扎 or 紮) to be stationed at; appointed to.
駐京大臣 the foreign ministers stationed at Peking.
駐蹕 places where the Emperor halts in an Imperial progress.
駐防 the Manchu garrisons outside Peking. These consist of (1) garrisons in 25 cities of the province of Chihli, guarding the approaches to the capital; (2) garrisons in charge of the Imperial Tombs; and (3) garrisons in the various provinces at important centres.
駐藏大臣 the Imperial Resident in Tibet.
駐華 at the court of China.
駐節 to take up residence,—a complimentary phrase.
駐守 to occupy,—as a region by troops.
武陵溪月駐扁舟 the moon on the Wu-ling river is exactly over your small boat. [駐 = 正.]
駐顏 to preserve a youthful appearance.

麈[3] 2541
R. 虞
See 主
Rising Upper.

A large stag; the leader of a herd; the *Elaphurus Davidianus*, or 四不像; *see* 10,291, 7826.

麋之大者曰麈 large *mi* (*see* 7826) are called *chu*.
麈尾 a deer's tail,—now the tail of the yak or Tibetan grunting ox. This tail was, under the 晋 Chin dynasty, adopted by the great conversationalists of the day as an instrumental part of their profession. It is now used as a fly-brush.
羣鹿所往以麈尾所轉爲準故談者執之 the herd of deer is guided by the movements of the stag's tail, and consequently conversationalists adopted it.

麈 3 2541

拂麈而談 to wave the yak's-tail and talk.
祇聆麈談 I had the benefit of your conversation.
揮麈無由停 never to cease playing the yak's-tail,—talking.
麈論 to converse at one's ease.

注 4 2542
R. 遇
F. *chöü*3, v. *tio*2
See 註
J. *shu, sz* Sinking Upper.

Water flowing. To fix the mind on. To stake. Used for 2537; to comment on.

流注 to flow, as water. *See* 7248.
豐水東注 the Fêng water flowed eastwards.
挹彼注茲 draw (the water) from one vessel and let it flow into another.
大雨淋如注 the heavy rain comes down like a sluice.
口如注, 言無據 little reliance can be placed upon the words of a babbler. *See* 3919.
注向 to tend towards.
仰承俯注 to receive from above and continue below,—to see that there is a due and proper sequence, *e.g.* in literary compositions; also between your superiors and subordinates, with yourself as the connecting link.
注念 to ponder; to reflect.
注意 to fix one's thoughts.
閱者注意 readers, please note.
北京紳民對於國會問題異常注意 the gentry and people of Peking are extraordinarily taken up with the question of a Parliament.
一眼注意其行李 with one eye on his baggage.
先注于我心 it had already occurred to me.
上注 to fix the thoughts on heaven.
重勞關注 I have put you to great trouble to take so much thought for me.
注重 to attach importance to.
非注重漢文 they attach no importance to the Chinese language.

注 4 2542

注目 to fix the eyes on.
爲全世界之所注目也 attracted the attention of the whole world.
注矢於弦 to fix the arrow on the string,—to hit the nail on the head.
注記 to enter; to record.
注册 to enter one's name,—as a candidate.
注明 to make clear,—as by notes.
注子 a vessel for holding wine.
注存 to bear one in mind.
孤注 to stake all one has,—a final venture.
以陛下爲孤注 to stake the Throne on a single throw.
省喫儉用, 下大注 sparing in food and economical generally, but lavish in gambling.
出公注若干 to stake a given sum.
打剎注 to put one's name down for a subscription to build a temple.
注筆 to compose; to write.
注解 to explain,—of a commentary.
注家妄解 the commentators give a wrong explanation.

霔 3 2543
R. 遇
See 註
Sinking Upper.

Seasonable rain.

霖霔 a pelting rain-storm.

朱 1 2544
R. 虞
C. *chü*
H. *chu*
F. *chio*
W. *tsü*
N. *chï*
P. *chu*
M. *chü, tsu*
Y. *tsu*
Sz. *chu, chü*
K. *chu*
J. *shu*
A. *chêu* Even Upper.

Vermilion; red. Also read *shu*1.

朱色 or 朱紅色 vermilion; red.
朱衣 red clothes; the attendant on the God of Literature. *See* 12,633.
朱桃 or 朱櫻 a red kind of cherry.
朱門 or 朱戶 red doors,—the gentry. *See* 7343.
朱門青樓 families of wealth and position.
朱樓 red chambers,—houses of the rich.
近朱者赤 he who goes near vermilion will make himself red. *See* 8022.
朱筆 (or 硃筆) the "vermilion pencil," or sign manual of the Emperor as affixed to State documents. Any writing or endorsement in red ink.
朱雀 the scarlet bird,—the name of a certain position in geomancy.
朱雀, 玄 (now 眞) 武, 青龍, 白虎, 爲四方之神 the red bird, the black ox, the green dragon, and the white tiger, are the gods of the Four Quarters.
朱雀門 name of a palace gate.
共結朱陳 to make a contract of marriage.
朱提 (read *shu*1 *shih*2) silver,—from the name of the mine.
朱魚 goldfish.
朱元璋 Chu Yüan-chang, the founder of the Ming dynasty, who ruled under the 年號 "year name" of 洪武 Hung Wu, A.D. 1368—1399.
朱熹 Chu Hsi, the great philosopher and expositor of the Confucian Canon, who flourished under the Sung dynasty, A.D. 1130—1200.
朱簾 red screens.
朱墨 red ink.
朱幡皂蓋 red banners and black umbrellas,—carried before 太守 governors under the Han dynasty.
朱乎得 Jehoud (*Persian*) = Jews; *see* 10,052.

侏 1 2545
R. 虞
F. *chio, t'ü*
See 朱
A. *st'u* Even Upper.

A dwarf; a pygmy.

侏儒 a dwarf of the Chou dynasty.
侏柱 a short thick post inserted between the large beams of a Chinese house.
習侏離之語 to learn the languages of barbarians.

咮 2546

See 2480.

株[1] 2547
R. 虞
F. *t'ü*, v. *tau*
A. *trêu, chu*
See 朱 Even Upper.

The trunk of a tree; a stump; a stem; a stalk. Numerative of trees, posts, pillars, etc. Used for 2556.

株榦 the trunk of a tree.
株枸 a stump of a tree.
桑樹七株 seven mulberry trees.
株桵 a kind of hard wood.
株根淨盡 to exterminate root and branch. *See* 12,122.
何可株待 how can one wait at the tree?—alluding to a story in which a hare ran against a tree and killed itself, whereupon a foolish rustic sat down to wait for a similar occurrence.
株守 to adhere to; to cling obstinately to,—from the above.
株守一隅 to hold obstinately to one point.
一株花 a flower on a stalk.
以先王之政治當世之民皆守株之類也 to try to govern the people of to-day by the methods of the princes of old belongs to the category of "waiting at a tree."
株連 to involve; to implicate.

洙[1] 2548
R. 虞
F. *ch'ü*
See 殊 (but usually read like 朱)
A. *sz'u* Even Lower.

A small stream in Shantung.

洙泗之間 the region between the rivers Chu and Ssŭ; the "Mesopotamia" of Confucius.

珠[1] 2549
R. 虞
F. *chio*
See 朱
A. *chêu* Even Upper.

A pearl, said to be the concrete essence of the moon, collected within the oyster-shell by the action of the 陰 *yin* or negative principle in nature. Is a charm against fire. A bead. The pupil of the eye. *See* 788, 8620, 7479.

珠子 pearls; beads.
一粒珠 or **一顆珠** one pearl.
一串珠 a string of pearls. *See* 2752.

珠[1] 2549

眞珠 real pearls.
僞珠 or **假珠** false pearls.
魚目混珠 fishes' eyes mixed up with pearls,—bad men with good.
珠寶 gems; jewellery.
朝珠 a necklace worn by officials.
素 (or **數**) **珠** or **誦珠** the Buddhist rosary of 108 beads.
念珠 the counters attached to the rosary.
智珠在握 the pearl of wisdom in his grasp,—of great intelligence.
珠圓玉潤 round like the pearl and smooth as jade,—handsome; also elegant, of composition.
美珠不文質有餘也 fine pearls need no adornment, they are good enough of themselves. *See* 1892.
隋珠彈雀 to shoot a bird with a pearl (like the Marquis of) Sui,—to give much to get little.
掌珠 a pearl on the palm,—a son; the apple of one's eye. Taken from the following line by **杜甫** Tu Fu:—
掌中榮見一珠新 in your palm the lustre of a pearl is seen.
北船不到, 米如珠 when the northern-bound boats do not arrive, rice is as dear as pearls,—grain for grain. Hence **珠** pearls is sometimes used figuratively for rice. *See* 4575.
今甫珠還 their (former) wealth has now been renewed.
珠花 pearl flowers.
珠冠 women's caps adorned with pearls.
珠邊時辰表 watches *émaillées à perles.*
以明珠投暗 to fail to get one's talents recognised.
夜明珠 the pearl that is bright at night,—the carbuncle or ruby.
赤珍珠 a ruby. Sanskrit: *padmarága.*
定顏珠 a pearl which is put in the mouth of a corpse to preserve it from decay.

珠[1] 2549

生不布施, 死何含珠 uncharitable during life, in death why have a pearl in its mouth?—as was an ancient custom with corpses.
口中有珠 there is a pearl in the (corpse's) mouth.
咳唾皆成珠璣 every drop of spittle turns to pearls.
藥珠 seed pearls.
珠珀散 pearl powder, sprinkled on ulcers.
珠江 the Pearl River,—at Canton.
江珠 a name for amber.
連珠砲 string-of-pearls cannon,—shots fired in quick succession; a cannonade.
簡荻珠 flat beads made from a kind of grass-seed.
珠蘭 *Chloranthus*,—used in scenting tea.
珠蘭茶 scented teas; "scented caper."
眼珠 the pupil of the eyes; also, the iris.
有眼無珠 you have eyes without pupils,—you can't see, or understand.
眼珠子 the apple of one's eye. *See* 13,129.
火珠 a crystal lens or burning glass; the golden knob on the roof of a palace or temple.
珠利耶 Tchôla,—an ancient kingdom in the Madras presidency.
珠翠 (**卽妝中之飾也**) the bridal headdress; ornaments.
珠簾 a screen.
不錯珠珠 to fix the eyes on any object.
珠皮 the skin of young lambs, specially whitened and curled.
珠赫 the Jews; *see* 2526, 2544, 10,052.

硃[1] 2550
R. 虞
F. *chio*
See 朱
A. *chêu* Even Upper.

Vermilion. Imperial, because the Emperor always signs in red.

銀硃 vermilion,—the powder used by the Chinese for making their red ink.
銀硃錠 a cake of red ink.

硃[1] 2550

硃筆 the vermilion pencil,—the sign manual of the Emperor as affixed to State documents.
硃批 an Imperial minute or endorsement.
硃諭 an Imperial mandate.
徵比硃墨 the department for stamping warrants, etc.—the "fourth mat." *See* 9909.
沒過硃 not yet signed,—of official documents, on which mandarins inscribe certain marks and characters in red ink before they are finally issued.
硃卷 red essays,—of candidates, which are copied in red so that the examiners may not recognise the handwriting.
硃砂 cinnabar.
沒有硃砂、紅土之爲貴 where there is no cinnabar, red earth is in high esteem,—among the blind, a one-eyed man is king.
硃砂桔 the red mandarin orange (*Citrus nobilis*).
硃票 an indent,—made by candidates in examinations for articles they require.

袾[1] 2551
R. 虞
F. *chio*
See 朱
A. *chu*
Even Upper.

Red garments. Elegant.

袾襦 short garments; underjackets.
袾腰 a kind of wadded waistcoat or jerkin (Manchu *juyen*).

朱[1] 2552
R. vulgar.
C. v. *chü*
See 朱
A. *chu*
Even Upper.

The cheeks.

面朱墩 round rosy cheeks.

茱[1] 2553
R. 虞
F. *chio*
N. *sji*
See 殊 (but usually read like 朱)
A. *t'u*
Even Lower.

The *Evodia rutæcarpa*. Bth., known as **吳茱萸**. Its seeds are used as a tonic.

茱萸肉 the fruit of the **山茱萸**, a sort of dogwood (*Cornus officinalis*), used as a vermifuge.
茱萸江 a river in Shantung.
茱萸會 the 9th of the 9th moon; so called because sprays of this plant are carried by those who "go up high." *See* 10,858.
茱萸灣 a place 9 *li* east of the Prefectural city of **揚州**.

蛛[1] 2554
R. 虞
C. *chü*
H. *chu*
F. *t'ü*
W. *tsü*
N. *chï*
P.
M. } *chu*
Y. }
Sz.
K. *chu*
J. *chu*
A. *stu*, *tru*
Even Upper.

The spider. *See* 1786.

土蜘蛛 the burrowing spider; a lazy good-for-nothing fellow.
蜘蛛網 a spider's web.
蛛絲 the threads of a spider's web.
草蜘蛛 ground spiders.
蜘蛛集而百事喜 where spiders collect, there will be joy in all things.

株[1] 2555
R. 虞
See 株
A. *chu*
Even Upper.

To curse.

咒株 to imprecate evils upon.

誅[1] 2556
R. 虞
F. *tü*, *t'ü*
See 朱
A. *tru*
Even Upper.

To punish; to put to death; penalty. To eradicate. To subdue, as territory.

誅除 or **誅滅** to utterly exterminate,—as rebels.
誅罰 to punish.
誅戮 to behead; to execute.
誅其過 to punish a transgression.
寬其妄作之誅 to spare one the penalty of a foolish attempt.
天誅 a divine punishment,—as to be killed by lightning, which is believed to occur only to wicked people.
伏誅 to submit to punishment; to be beheaded.
不敢伏其誅 I cannot submit to punishment for this,—said by an official who destroys himself for some error in his administration.
誅累 to involve in punishment.
誅連 to be incriminated with,—as a criminal's neighbours for not informing on him.

誅[1] 2556
誅草 to clear out weeds.
以惠誅怨 to punish hatred by kindness,—to do good for evil.
誅求無厭 to desire inordinately; insatiable.
誅兩越 subdued the two Yüeh; *see* 13,781.

跦[1] 2557
R. 虞
See 株
A. *chu*
Even Upper.

To hop. Used for 2636.

跦跦 hopping about.

邾[1] 2558
R. 虞
F. *t'ü*
A. *trêu*, *chêu*
See 朱
Even Upper.

Name of a feudal State which existed from 700 to 469 B.C. Now the District of **鄒縣** in Shantung.

鼄 2559

Same as 2554.

渚[3] 2560
R. 語
C. *chü*
H. *tu*
F. *chü*
W. *dzü*, *djü*
N. *chï*
P. *chu*
M. } *tsu*
Y. }
Sz. *chu*
K. *chö*
J. *shu*, *so*
A. *chu*
Rising Irregular.

An islet; a bank.

江有渚 rivers have islets,—which temporarily divide their waters.
鴻飛遵渚 the wild geese fly about the islets.
蓬萊之渚在海 the isles of fairy-land are across the sea.
寶渚 the precious island,—the ancient name of Ceylon. Sanskrit: *Ratnadvîpa*.

煮[3] 2562
R. 語
C. *chü*
H. *chu*
F. *chü*
W. *tsi*, *tsz*
N. *chï*, *tsz*
P. *chu*
M. *tsu*, *chü*

階 2561

Same as 2560.

To boil; to decoct; to cook.

煮肉 to boil meat.
煮飯 to boil rice; to prepare food.
煮菜 to cook food.
煮熟 to boil until cooked.

煮[3] 2562
Y. *chu*
Sz. *chu*
K. *chê*, v. *cha*
J. *shō*
A. *chö*
Rising Upper.

煮爛 or 煮老 (*see* 10,648) to overboil; to boil to rags.
煮海爲鹽 to boil sea-water to get salt; to get salt by evaporation.
煮茗 to make tea; to prepare a feast.
煮豆燃萁 boiling beans by burning beanstalks,—one of a family injuring another, alluding to the famous verse made by 曹植 Ts'ao Chih while taking only seven steps, and referring to the uncalled-for jealousy of his elder brother.
煮的是筋勉兒 'tis boiled just right.

箸[4] 2563
R. 御
C. *chü*
H. *ch'u*
F. *töü*
W. *dzi*
N. *djï*
P. *chu*
M. *tsu*
Y. *tsu*
Sz. *chu*
K. *chê*
J. *cho*
A. *trö*
Sinking Lower.

Chopsticks. *See* 6336.
箸子 chopsticks.
牙箸 ivory or bone chopsticks.
竹箸 bamboo chopsticks.
一雙箸 a pair of chopsticks.
箸籠子 a chopstick case.
玉杯象箸 jade cup and ivory chopsticks,—luxury.
飯黍毋以箸 don't eat millet with chopsticks.
聞雷失箸 to drop one's chopsticks (from nervousness and pretend it was) from hearing a clap of thunder,—as Liu Pei did in the presence of Ts'ao Ts'ao.
不堪下箸 it's not worth putting one's chopsticks into,—not worth eating.
舉箸用菜 to pick up one's chopsticks and begin to eat.
加一雙箸 put on another pair of chopsticks,—as for an unexpected guest.
火箸兒 a poker.

翥[3] 2564
R. 御
C. *chü*, *chü*[2]
N. *chï*[2]
See 煮
Sinking Upper.

To fly up; to soar.
鳳翥 the phœnix is soaring,—the bride is going to her husband's home.
鳳翥鸞翔 phœnix soaring and argus wheeling,—a newly-married pair.

羜 2565

Same as 2564.

著[4] 2566
R. 藥 御 語
C. *chök*, *chök*
H. *ch'ok*, *chok*, *chu*, *ch'u*
F. *chiok*, *tioh*, *töü*[2], v. *töü*[2], *tü*, *touk*
W. *chia*, *djia*, *tsü*
N. *dziah*, *tsiah*, *sah*, *dzoh*, *chï*
P. *cho*, *scho*, *chau*, *schau*, *chu*[2]
M. *tso*, *tsau*, *tsu*[2]
Y. *tsak*, *tsu*
Sz. *cho*, *chau*, *chu*
K. *ch'ak*, *chê*
J. *chaku*, *cho*
A. *trök*, *trï*
Entering Irregular and Sinking Upper.

The original form of 2394, in the various senses of which it is still interchangeably used. Also used for 2537. To make known; to make manifest; to write, as a book; to publish; to state (*see* 2718). To put on, as clothes; to wear.

廟門雖開,殿門還關著 although the temple door was open, the chapel door was still shut.
著照所議以行 let it be as agreed upon;—the words of the Imperial Rescript endorsed upon the British Treaty of 1858.
著述 or 表著 to write down; to set forth; to narrate.
顯著 to make manifest; to bring to light.
其名彰著 his fame is spread abroad.
信著乎其體也 their sincerity is evident in their substances,—of water, fire, etc., which are seen at once to be what they are, as opposed to the dissimulation of mankind.
品望素著 of established capacity and good repute.
英國土著 of bonâ fide British stock,—as opposed to the stock of a British subject of Chinese descent.
著袈裟 to assume the *káchya* (priest's robe).
雨著人皆作酒氣 the rain which fell on people made them all smell of wine.
著其善 to make a display of his goodness.
齒著於門闔 the teeth he (had knocked out he) exposed at the door,—as a trophy.
俟我於著乎而 he was waiting for me between the door and the screen.
其人行脚跟不著地也 when they walk, their heels do not touch the ground.
惡 *wu*[4] 其文之著也 hating a display of elegance.
著名 notorious; to sign (*see* 7940).

著[4] 2566
著匪 notorious criminals.
著追 to order the recovery of.....
著明 distinct; clear.

蝫[1] 2567
R. 魚
See 諸
A. *chu*
Even Upper.

An edible worm.
蟾蝫 a name for a toad.

豬 2568

Correct form of 2569.

猪[1] 2569
R. 魚
C. *chü*
H. *chu*
F. *tü*
W. *tsi*
N. *chï*
P. *chu*
M. *tsu*, *chü*
Sz. *chu*
K. *chê*
J. *cho*
A. *trï*
Even Upper.

The pig,—one of the "six domestic animals" of China. *See* 8144.
八口猪 eight pigs.
公猪 or (N.) 秧猪 or (C. and S.) 脚猪 a hog; a boar.
母 (or 牸) 猪 a sow,—a term of abuse for old women.
猪子 a young pig.
野猪 or 山猪 a wild boar.
箭猪 the "arrow pig,"—the hedgehog.
豪猪 the porcupine.
猪羊 farm-stock.
猪物 domestic animals.
猪肉 pork.
猪肉一邊 a side of bacon.
猪頭 a pig's head.
猪油 or 猪膏 lard.
猪圈 or 猪窩 a pig-sty.
猪毛 hog bristles.
猪排骨 pork chops.
猪脚凍 (or 冰) pig's-foot jelly.
猪下水 pig's chitterlings.
猪不可喫肝血 do not eat the liver or blood of pigs.
黑毛猪兒家家有 every family has a black pig,—so that you cannot say this one has been stolen from you.

猪[1] 2569

猪籠草 the "pig-basket" or pitcher plant (*Nepenthes distillatoria*).
猪苓 a kind of China-root.
猪熊 bears,—in general.
猪障 to make an embankment.
猪獾 the badger. (*Meles chinensis*).
猪耳朵 *Monochoria vaginalis*, Presl.
猪婆龍 the transformation undergone by a **江猪子** porpoise or else by a **鼉龍**.

瀦[1] 2570
R. **魚**
F. *tü, chü*
See **猪** Even Upper.

A pool; a small lake. Also written **瀦**.

洿其宮而瀦焉 to raze the palace and turn its site into a marsh.
瀦河水 an affluent of the Grand Canal in Shantung.
孟瀦 name of a marsh, said to have been drained by the Great Yü.
瀦屎鈸子 a name for the mainah.

諸[1] 2571
R. **魚**
C. *chü*
H. *chu*
F. *chü*
W. *tsü*
N. *chï*
P. *chu*
M. *chü*
Y. *tsu*
Sz. *chu*
K. *chö*
J. *shu, so*
A. *chï, gia*
Even Upper.

All; every;—generally only imparting a *plural* sense to the word following. A final particle (1) turning the preceding words into an interjection (*see* 5642), and (2) implying a doubt. At; on; in; to; about. *See* **空** 6595.

諸凡 all; every.
諸多 numerous; very many.
諸如此類 all are like this.
諸事勞駕 in all these matters I am giving you much trouble.
諸說 the various opinions.
諸般 all kinds.
諸侯 the various nobles or princes,—of feudal States.
邦君諸侯 the lords of the various States.
諸兄之言 the words of my brothers.

諸[1] 2571

諸領事官 the Consuls; the Consular body.
諸子 or **諸子百家** the philosophers of the various schools.
申報館諸位 the gentlemen of the *Shên-pao* office.
諸位先生皆無病 none of the teachers are ill.
某有何方得庇諸女 how can I help you young ladies?
人其捨諸 will men reject him?
不識有諸 I did not know whether there was or not.
馬言被汝藥死，有諸 the horse says your medicine killed him: is this so?
文王之囿方七十里，有諸 was Wên Wang's park really seventy *li* square?
譬諸小人 he is like unto a mean fellow, who.....
王如改諸，則必反予 if the king alters his mind, he must recall me.
其諸異乎人之求之與 is not his method of seeking information different from that of other people?
書諸紳 he wrote it on his girdle.
遇諸路 I met him on the road.
告諸其夫 told it to her husband.
視諸斯 look at this.
惟求諸己 he consults only his own interests.
諸蔗 sugar-cane.
桃諸 or **梅諸** preserved peaches or plums, respectively.
諸于 a robe worn by Empresses under the Han dynasty.
諸夏 "many and great,"–China.
諸色 all classes; all kinds.
諸事遂心 may all go as well as you desire!
諸尊 gentlemen!
諸史 historians.
諸王 the native Rajahs and Maharajahs of India.
諸公 *see* 6568.

櫧[1] 2572
R. **魚**
See **諸** Even Upper.

An evergreen oak (*Quercus sclerophylla*, Lindl.) known as **櫧櫟**, the acorns of which are used to make a kind of curd.

苦櫧子 bitter acorns.

粥 2573

See 2456.

竺[2a] 2574
R. **屋** 沃
See **筑** 篤
A. *trök* Entering Upper.

A kind of bamboo.

天竺國 or **西竺國** or **竺國** India. *See* 13,282. [This name has been given to the Jews.]

筑[2a] 2575
R. **屋**
See **竹**
K. *ch'uk*
A. *truk* Entering Upper.

A five-stringed lute. A kind of zither, called **五絃筑**. [To be distinguished from 2366.]

擊筑 to play the lute or zither.
筑陽 the old name of **穀城縣** in Hupeh.
貴筑縣 the metropolitan District of the province of Kuei-chou.

築[2a] 2576
R. **屋**
See **筑** Entering Upper.

To strike; to beat down; to ram down,—as in laying pavements or building mud walls. To build; *see* 5784.

儘力一築 struck a blow with all his might.
欲必築之 with intent to strike him.
九月築場圃 in the 9th moon they make hard floors (for stacks) in the garden.
築坭墻 to build mud walls,—by ramming mud down into a frame.
築室 or **築房** to build a house.
築室道旁無時可成 he who builds a house at the roadside will never finish it,—too many will interfere.
築城伊減 he repaired the walls along the moat.
築壇 to erect an altar.

築 2576

築圍 to build a surrounding wall.
築碼頭 to build a jetty.
起築砲臺 to build a fort.
築石礴 to build a bund or sea-wall.
築堤 to repair or build embankments.
修築 to repair.
築壘 to raise fortifications.
挑築 to raise,—as earthworks.

尗 2577

See 10,052.

囑 2578

R. 沃
H. *chuk*, v. *kiuk*
P. *ᶜchu*
See 屬 Entering Upper.

To bid; to order; to instruct. *See* 10,061 *chu*³.

囑咐 or 囑令 to order; to instruct.
囑託 to beg; to request.
賄囑 or 買囑 to suborn; to bribe.
買囑人心 to influence by bribery.
餘不多囑 I have no further instructions to give.
囑請 to request; to desire,—used by equals.
囑爲 to direct that.....
囑令 to order.
囑言 nuncupative,—as a will.
囑書 the written injunctions or will,—of a deceased parent.

燭 2579

R. 沃
C. H. *chuk*
F. *chöük*, v. *chioh*
W. *cüo*
N. *choh*
P. *ᶜchu*
M. *tsu*
Y. *tsuk*
Sz. *chu*
K. *chʻok*
J. *shoku*, *soku*
A. *chuk*
Entering Upper.

A candle. To illumine. *See* 13,253, 9305.

蠟燭 a wax candle; a tallow candle enclosed in wax. *See* 6668.
貢燭 candles for ceremonial uses.
看燭 candles made of wood, for show only.
花燭 painted candles, as used in temples, at marriages, etc.
洞房花燭 the nuptial chamber with its painted candles,—matrimony.

爓 2579

不須另作花燭 not allow him to enter into any other matrimonial engagement.
坐花燭 to take their seats by the painted candles,—of bride and bridegroom.
行花燭于人家 to take a bride.
燭花 the wick of a candle. Omens of good or evil are seen in its varying shapes.
剪燭談心 to snuff the candles and converse freely.
何當共剪西窻燭 when shall we ever again snuff candles together at the west window?—*q.d.* meet.
燭剪 snuffers.
燭淚 the guttering of candles.
燭臺 or 燭斗 or 燭插 a candlestick. [The first was originally applied to structures of earth, 30 *chang* high, set up by Tsʻao Pʻei to light the road to the capital for a favourite.]
燭架尙虛 the candlesticks were as yet empty.
扣盤捫燭 to feel for a candle in a candlestick,—forgetting that the one which was there has been burnt.
閉關息燭 to bolt the door and blow out the candle.
發燭 slips of wood dipped in sulphur and used as matches.
小心火燭 be careful with lights.
無微不燭 not a particle but what it illumines.
燭照無私 illumining all, without partiality.

躅 2580

R. 沃
C. *chuk*
H. *shuk*, *chʻuk*
F. *chʻöük*
W. *chʻüo*
N. *djoh*
P. *chuᵓ*
M. *tsʻu*, *su*
Y. *tsuk*, *tswak*
K. *chʻok*
J. *taku*, *choku*
A. *hsuk*
Entering Upper also Lower.

To walk slowly; to limp.

躑躅 to halt; to limp. To amble, as a horse.
踼躅 the movements of an unmanageable horse.
羊躑躅 *Hyoscyamus niger*, L. var. *physaloides*.

孎 2581

R. 沃
See 燭 Entering Upper.

The respectful deportment of a wife.

斶 2582

R. 沃
See 捉
K. *chʻok*, *chʻak*
A. *trok*, *trak*
Entering Upper.

To cut up ground.

斫斶 a hoe.
斶基 to lay the foundations,—of a house.

矚 2583

R. 沃
H. *shuk*;
See 屬
K. *chʻok*
Entering Upper.

To gaze at earnestly.

凝神遠矚 to gaze at fixedly from afar.

蠾 2584

R. 沃
See 燭 Entering Upper.

A short-legged spider, known as 蠾蝓. The caterpillar of a sphinx moth.

蠋 2585

R. 沃
See 蠋 Entering Lower.

A medicinal poisonous plant, of the oleander family.

烛 2586

R. 東
See 蟲 Even Lower.

Same as 2579. Also read *chʻung*², to dry by the fire.

妯 2587

See 2464.

舳 2588
R. 屋
C. *shuk*
W. *ʂdziu*
See 軸
Entering Lower.

The stern of a boat; the tiller.

舳艫 the stern and stem of a vessel.
舳艫在望 a fleet lies before us.

軸 2589

See 2468.

椓 2590
R. 魚
See 猪
Even Upper.

A dead tree. [To be distinguished from 椓 2402.]

枯椓 dead, rotten trees.
衆木槁椓 all the trees are dead.

逐 2591
R. 屋
C. *chuk*
H. *ch'uk*, v. *k'iuk*
F. *tük*
W. *dju*
N. *djoh*
P. *ʂchu*
M. *tsu*
Y. *chuk*
Sz. *chu*
K. *ch'uk*
J. *chiku*, *djiku*
A. *truk*
Entering Lower.

To follow; to pursue. To expel; to drive out. In order; one by one; seriatim.

逐出 or 逐去 to drive out.
逐罵 to expel with curses.
赶逐 to drive away; to deport.
朋友徵逐 urged or led on by companions.
逐日 day by day.
日逐小利 engaged in daily struggle for a small livelihood.
逐一 or 逐一逐二 or 逐個逐個 in order; one by one; one and all; categorically.
逐一指示 pointed them all out in turn.
逐一點記 to go over mentally one by one; to say over to oneself.
逐時浮出 each (of the 12 jade discs) floated at its appointed time,—to mark the hours.
逐欵 paragraph by paragraph; item by item.
逐細 in detail; minutely.
逐漸而進 to advance little by little.
其欲逐逐 he was sincere in his wish. Here also read *ti*^{2*} *ti*^{2*}.
逐逐 eagerly; rapidly.
逐忽劃斷 is easily split into two pieces.

逐 2591

遂 2592

遂 2593
R. 屋
See 逐
Entering Lower.

豕 2594
R. 屋
See 畜
Entering Upper.

瘃 2595
R. 沃
N. *tsoh*
K. *ch'uk*, *ch'ak*
J. *chiku*, *choku*
A. *chuk*
Entering Upper.

柷 2596
R. 屋
See 祝
A. *t'uk*$_5$
Entering Upper.

祝 2597
R. 屋宥
C. H. *chuk*
F. *chöük*

逐層 successively.
逐火 to reduce fever or inflammation.
逐妄 to follow a wrong or absurd line.
逐加 individually; each separately.
逐站 stage by stage.

Same as 10,939.

A sort of weed, like dock, also known as 羊蹄 goat's-hoof.

A shackled pig.

豕豕 the appearance of a shackled pig trying to walk.

Sores from cold.

凍瘃 chilblains.

A musical instrument of wood, shaped like a four-sided grain-measure, with a hole in one side through which the hand is inserted to strike with a 止 mallet raised discs fixed on the other three sides. Used only at State services and at Confucian festivals. *See* 13,625.

To invoke; to pray to; to call to witness; to make oath. To tie up; to bind. To cut off.

祝告 or 祝禱 to invoke,—as the gods.

祝 2597
W. *ciu*
N. *choh*, *tsoh*
P. *chu*^{2}
M. *tsu*
Y. *tsuk*
Sz. *chu*
K. *ch'uk*
J. *shoku*
A. *chuk*
Entering Upper.

祝讚 to praise; to glorify.
祝宗 to invoke one's ancestors.
祝福 to pray for blessings.
祝遐齡 to wish the Emperor long life,—on New Year's Day, with an offering of capsicum flowers.
祝板 a tablet with a prayer written on it, and burnt for communication to the gods.
工祝致告 the able priest announces,—the will of the gods.
門祝 Taoist lay-brothers. They shave the head and plait the queue, as laymen do, and are allowed to marry.
廟祝 an acolyte in a Buddhist temple.
祝壽 to congratulate on one's birthday.
不必在彼遊歷爲祝 I beg of you not to insist upon rambling in that neighbourhood.
頌祝九如 may you enjoy the nine forms of prosperity. *See* 5668.
素絲祝之 bound with white silk cords.
祝髮文身 to cut off the hair and paint the body.
祝融 the god of fire, said to be a deified son of the legendary Emperor 顓頊 Chuan Hsü.
祝鳩 a kind of shrike (*Dicrurus Cathœcus*).
祝祝 a chicken,—from 祝鷄翁, a man of the 晉 dynasty who used to keep chickens and call each by a name.

Read *chou*^{4}. To curse.

侯作侯祝 they go on cursing. [侯 is here a mere rhythmic expletive.]
厥口詛祝 he both cursed and prayed.

詛 2598
R. 語御
C. *cho*^{2}
H. *tsz*, *tsz*^{2}
F. *chou*
W. *tso*^{2}, v. *zo*$_5$
N. *chi*^{2}, *tsu*^{2}

To take an oath; to imprecate.

以詛爾斯 I will ratify it to you by an oath.
詛誓 to take an oath.
詛盟 to swear an alliance.

詛[3] 2598
P. ᶜchu, ᶜchu
M. ᶜchü
Y. tsu
K. cho
J. sho, so
A. trö
Rising & Sinking Upper Irregular.

口毒詛人 to curse or rail at bitterly.
詛罵 to curse; to revile.
詛盡嘴 to utter the most fearful curses.

阻 2599

See 11,831.

助[4] 2600
R. 御
C. cho
H. tsᵘz
F. chou, chaö
W. zo, zu
N. dzu, dju
P. chu
M. tsou
Y. tsu
Sz. chu
K. cho
J. dz, djo
A. trö
Sinking Lower.

To help; to succour; to strengthen; to accentuate. *See* 1671.

幫助 to aid.
助者 a helper.
助臂 to lend a helping hand.
助你一臂之力 I will lend you a helping hand.
助忙 to help when busy or short-handed.
助銀 or 助錢 or 資助 to assist with money.
樂助 to cheerfully aid,—as by charity.
助成其事 to help to finish the business.
隻身無助 alone without any one to help.
選求賢內助 to choose a helpmeet,—a good wife.
助威 to aid towards an imposing effect,—as a large retinue, paraphernalia of office, etc.
助紂爲虐 to help Chou to be cruel; to out-Herod Herod. *See* 2472, 1498.
助賑 to relieve distress.
協助 to co-operate.
助勦 to aid the Government against rebels.
助語辭 an expletive; an auxiliary particle.
風露復助其凄凉 wind and dew accentuate the chillness (of the scene).

筯 2601

Same as 2563.

㕣[4] 2602
R. 語
See 苧佇 Rising Lower.

佇 2603

貯[4] 2604
R. 語
H. tu
F. ᶜtü, ᶜtio, ᶜtʻü, tio,
W. dzü, djü
See 苧 Rising Upper Irregular.

竚 2605

紵[4] 2606
R. 語
W. dzü, dji
See 苧 Rising Lower.

羜[4] 2607
R. 語
See 苧 Rising Lower.

詛[4] 2608
R. 語
See 苧 Rising Lower.

貯[4] 2609
R. 語
C. ᶜchʻü
H. ᶜtu
F. ᶜtʻü, v. tioh,
W. ᶜdzü
N. djï
P. chu²
M. } tsu²
Y. }
Sz. chu

The space between the door and the door-screen. All characters with this phonetic are now written 宁. *See* 2608.

See 2655.

To stare at; to open the eyes.

貯目 to fix the eyes on.
貯美目其何望 what do they behold when they open their beautiful eyes?

Same as 2655.

A coarse hempen cloth; sackcloth.

絺紵 fine and coarse hemp.
今尙自紵耶 are you still a private individual?

A five months' old lamb.

肥羜 a fat lamb.

Knowledge. Having been the personal name of the Emperor 咸豐 Hsien Fêng, this character is now commonly written 詘. *See* 5217.

To store up; to hoard.

積貯 to keep in store,—as grain stored by the Government against times of scarcity.
貯收 or 藏貯 or 貯屯 or 貯存 to store up; to hoard.
貯棧 to warehouse.
存貯無幾 there is not much left.

貯[4] 2609
K. chê (chö)
J. cho
A. ᶜtrö
Rising Lower Irregular.

貯庫 to store in the treasury.
貯粟 to store up grain.
滿盆貯水 the bowl was full of water.
中若可貯水狀 in the middle it looked as if meant for holding water,—of a slab of jade.

磚 2610

See 12,055.

杼[4] 2611
R. 語
C. chʻü
H. chʻu, shu
F. tʻü
W. dzü
N. djï
P. chu
M. tsu, tsʻu
Y. tsʻu
K. chê
J. sho, so
A. trï
Rising Lower.

The shuttle, containing the thread of the woof. *See* 柚 13,408.

杼柚其空 the shuttle and cylinder (*sc.* the looms) are empty. Figuratively, of a time of want.
昔孟母斷機杼 of old Mencius' mother cut the web,—of her loom, as a rebuke to her idle son.
腹杼經綸 a man whose inside has its warp and woof duly arranged,—a man of parts.
豐人杼首 a very tall man.

澍[4] 2612
R. 遇
See 樹注
A. chu
Sinking Lower and Upper.

Water running. Moistened; saturated.

澍生萬物 rain makes all things grow.
澍濡 saturated; enriched with benefits.

鑄[4] 2613
R. 遇
C. chü
H. chu
F. chio
W. tsü
N. chï
P. chu, chou
M. } tsu
Y. }
Sz. chu
K. chu
J. shu, sz
A. chu
Sinking Upper.

To fuse metal; to cast. Name of a small feudal State in Shantung. Used for 祝 2597.

鎔鑄 to fuse; to smelt.
鑄錢 to cast money.
鑄鐘 to cast a bell.
鑄砲 to cast cannon.
今鑄不及 we can't cast (bronzes) like that now.
大冶鑄金 a master-founder smelting metal.
冶工鑄器 workmen casting vessels,—for domestic or sacrificial purposes.
聚鐵鑄錯字 to collect iron to cast the character 錯 error

鑄 4
2613

or wrong,—all the iron in the world would not suffice to cast one such character for every time you have done wrong.

鑄金事之 cast a metal image and cared for it,—as for the dead parent whom it represented.

鑄就 or **鑄成** to cast.

盜鑄 to coin illegally.

牏 4
2614
R. **虞尤**
See **住**
A. *chu*
Sinking
Lower.

Short boards used as a frame when making mud walls. A screen. A cesspool.

騆 4
2615
R. **遇緝**
See **註**
J. *shu, sz*
SinkingUpper.

A horse with the near hind leg white; a halter or hobble for a horse.

駕我騏騆 a war-chariot with its piebalds, and horses with white near feet.

竹 2*
2616
R. **屋**
C. } *chuk*
H. }
F. *töük*
W. *ciu*
N. *choh, tsoh*
P. *schu*
M. *tsu*
Y. *tsuk*
Sz. *chu*
K. *chuk*
J. *chiku*
A. *trök*
Entering
Upper.

The bamboo, of which sixty varieties are recognised by the Chinese. Radical 118. *See* 11,287.

竹子 the bamboo.

竹器 vessels or implements of various kinds, made of bamboo.

竹竿 bamboo canes; a fishing-rod.

竹杠 a bamboo pole,—for carrying burdens.

竹板 bamboo split and flattened by planing.

竹篾子 thin flat slips of bamboo.

得一方竹爲杖 got a square bamboo for a walking-stick.

竹實 bamboo seeds.

竹黃 a siliceous concretion found inside the joints of the bamboo and employed by the Chinese as a medicine; tabasheer.

竹布 bamboo cloth,—a cotton texture of Chinese manufacture.

竹茹 the siliceous skin of the bamboo.

竹籃 a bamboo basket.

竹 2*
2616

竹絲 bamboo splints or threads.

竹蘆 bamboo shavings,—for stuffing mattresses, etc.

竹札 pointed bamboos,—for throwing.

竹紙 bamboo-made paper,—a whitey-brown paper.

竹單 bamboo tokens, used in the foreign Settlement of Shanghai and in Hangchow and Soochow for amounts of cash from 100 to 1,000, to avoid carrying copper cash.

竹徑 bamboo paths; footpaths.

竹笋 bamboo shoots.

竹簡 tablets of bamboo,—used for writing upon before the invention of paper. *See* 7940, 8979, 10,783.

竹帛 bamboo tablets and silk,—chronicles; records.

竹書紀年 the Annals of the Bamboo Books,—an ancient collection of writings inscribed in the lesser seal character upon bamboo tablets, said to have been discovered A.D. 279.

竹林 the bamboo grove,—name of an ancient club, founded in the 3rd century A.D., and consisting of seven members **七賢** of Bacchanalian tendencies.

竹節 the joints of the bamboo.

勢如破竹，數節之後，迎刃而解 like splitting bamboo, after the first few knots it yields readily to the knife. Used of matters difficult at first. *Ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte.* Also (*i.e.* the first four characters) of a state of division in the empire; a split in the camp, *etc.*

竹青 bamboo skin,—used as a medicine.

竹葉青 or **竹葉綠** a clear spirit in which bamboo-leaves have been steeped.

竹醉日 the 13th of the 5th moon, so called because the wine of preceding entry is drunk on that day.

竹夫人 a Dutch wife, or leg-rest used in bed during the hot weather. *See* 8387. Su Tung-p'o says **贈君無語竹夫人.**

竹鷄 the snipe.

竹 2*
2616

南天竹 *Nandina domestica*, Thbg., much cultivated for its red berries.

淡竹 the tasteless, as opp. to the **苦** bitter, bamboo.

爆竹 fire-crackers.

竹報平安 a home letter, announcing that all is well.

虛心竹有低頭葉 the hollow bamboo has drooping leaves,—and similarly the man who is "hollow", *i.e.* without prejudices, or foregone conclusions, or overweening self-confidence, is likewise humble.

竹箭有筠 large and small bamboos have a sheath,—which protects them.

竹聲南山，斷難盡述 you might exhaust all the bamboos on the Southern Hill, and yet not be able to write it all down,—for want of tablets.

寧可食無肉，不可居無竹 better meals without meat than a home without the bamboo. *See* 3269.

綠竹猗猗 with their green bamboos so fresh and luxuriant.

竹手擎雲重 the bamboo supports with its hand the weight of the clouds. *See* 10,449.

玉竹 an emulgent sweetish root used in throat disease.

竹馬 bamboo horses,—on which the boys of **幷州** Ping Chou went out to receive the virtuous **郭伋** Kuo Chi, of the Han dynasty, on his return to his old magistracy.

竹葉菜 *Commelyna communis*, L., and *C. Benghalensis*, L.

水竹子 *Phyllostachys nigra*, Munro, a common small bamboo which flowers annually.

恤 1*
2617
R. **質**
See **黜**
and the same
unaspirated.
Entering
Upper.

Grieved; pained.

憂心恤恤 sick at heart and cast down.

啾[1] 2618
R. 尤
See 周
A. *chên*
Even Upper.

To call fowls.

㕙 2619

Same as 2618.

CH'U.

出[1*] 2620
R. 質 寘
C. H. *ch'ut*
F. *ch'ouk, ch'uh*
W. *ch'üe*
N. *ch'êh*
P. *ch'u*
M. *ch'ü, ch'u*
Y. *ch'wêk*
Sz. *ch'u, ch'ü*
K. *ch'ul*
J. *shutsz*
A. *hswêt*
Entering Upper.

To go in; to debouch. To go out, as opposed to 入 5690; to issue forth; to proceed from. To beget; to produce. To get rid of. To surpass; beyond; outside; over; *see* 8301.

出河 enters the river.

出海西至大秦 passes through Hai-hsi and so reaches Syria. *See* 10,780.

其微言不能出吾書 this trifling talk cannot be admitted into my book,—said by Ssŭ-ma Kuang in reference to Buddhism and Taoism.

出入 to go in and out; one's daily life; income and expenditure.

畫出入董巨 his paintings were after the styles of Tung [Yüan] and Chü [Jan].

出入之類 amphibious creatures.

出入多寡 amount received and amount expended, *i.e.* the balance of the two.

量入爲出 base your expenditure upon your income,—cut your coat according to your cloth.

出將 and **入相** the "exit" and "enter" of stage directions.

出坭入脂 out of the mire into the fat,—to rise in the world.

出家 to leave the family,—to become a priest or nun.

出街 to go out of the house,—on business, etc.

出沒無常 appearing and disappearing at intervals.

出外 to go abroad. *See* 12,442.

出[1*] 2620

出上 even if I have to...; at the sacrifice of.

出身 to begin life; to begin an official career.

他做甚麼出身 in what capacity did he begin life?

一個人出本一個人出身 one finds the capital, the other the labour.

庄家出身 a farmer by birth.

出仕 to enter upon an official career.

出使 to be sent on a mission, as an envoy.

出頭 to take the lead; to be the prominent or responsible person. *See* 11,441.

出人頭地 to come to the front; to take the lead.

人才出衆 in talent above the common herd.

出凡 out of the ordinary run.

出首 to give the first information; to inform against.

出名 to become famous, or notorious.

人怕出名, 猪怕壯 a man dreads fame as a pig dreads fat,—one brings cares and the other the butcher's knife.

出隊 *see* 12,173.

出馬 to go to war; also, a doctor's visit. *See* 7576.

出兵 or **出征** to go to war.

出師 to go to war; also, to finish an apprenticeship.

出行 to go on a journey.

出門 (*see* 7751) or **出嫁** or **出閣** or **出閨** to marry a husband.

出典 to mortgage; to hypothecate.

出賣 to sell; for sale.

出租 or **出賃** or **出批** to let; to lease.

出恭 to go to stool.

出小恭 to urinate.

託他出恭 pretended he had gone out to stool,—to a visitor.

出[1*] 2620

出世 to be born. Also, to die; to leave the world, *i.e.* to become a priest.

卽請出王夫人來 begged Lady Wang to come out.

不知出自何手 not to know from whose hand it is,—of a book.

此篇出乎漆園自作 this chapter is from Ch'i Yüan's (Chuang Tzŭ) own hand.

未必果出右丞 there is no certainty that it (a painting) is by Yu Ch'êng = Wang Wei.

無所出 had no issue.

女其所出 the girl was her daughter.

不知其所出耳 I do not know when (or where) it originated.

從心所出 it was my own idea.

隨你出心 do as you like about it.

有出處 there is a place where this (phrase) comes from; it is a quotation.

殺人者不出汝等四五人中 the murderer is one of you four or five men.

一出九月 once past the 9th moon, ...

出月初二 on the 2nd proximo.

出正 the New Year.

不出正兮 never hitting outside the centre,—the square in the middle of the target on which was the figure of a bird.

不出此四章之旨 (they) never go beyond the idea of these 4 paragraphs.

出格 out of order; contrary to rule.

出母 a divorced mother.

出汗 to sweat.

出涕 to weep.

出天花 or **出痘** to have the small-pox.

出話不然 the words you utter are not right.

出聲 to utter a sound.

出言有章 speech full of elegance.

出 1a 2620

見他出言不俗 noticing that he was not vulgar of speech.

出言無理 to speak unreasonably or indecorously.

及爾出王 (God) is with you in all your goings. [王=往.]

出氣 to let off steam; to get rid of anger,—by venting it in word or deed. Also, to be aspirated, as 出 *ch'u*.

道出申江 my road will lie through Shanghai.

並留各墳出路以便行走 besides leaving communication with each grave from the road.

出島 to leave the island.

出缺 to make a vacancy,—as by death or retirement.

知出乎爭 knowledge begets contentions.

出醜 to incur disgrace.

出貴 to bring honour,—to one's family.

出示 to issue a proclamation.

出力 to exert oneself; to use strength.

出死力 to take vast pains.

出資 to provide means; to pay for.

出殯 to carry a coffin to the grave; a funeral.

出口 to leave port; to export.

出口稅 export duty.

出口單 a port clearance.

出口貨單 an export manifest.

出洋 to export to foreign countries; to emigrate; to go to sea. *See* 3767.

出洋輪船 an "ocean" as opposed to a "river" steamer.

出內地 transit outwards.

出水 to come out of the water; to be exported across the sea.

出水面 to stand out from the water,—as a sand-bank or a rock.

出具甘結 to enter into a bond.

連叫不出 though they called several times, he did not come out.

出 1a 2620

逾期不出 refused to take delivery at due date.

遂不出 after which he took no other official post. *See* 720 and 1070.

出其不意 catching him unawares.

出奇 extraordinary.

出息 to get return or interest on capital; gain; profits.

沒出息 he is good for nothing, *i.e.* he makes no return on the capital invested in him.

見出息 or 見出長 to be growing up finely, as children; to be coming on well, as plants, etc.

出利 to produce interest.

出善會 the Feast of Good Works,—on the 8th of the 4th moon.

豈浮屠錫杖所能救而出之者乎 how can the pewter staff of Buddha rescue those?—who are in hell for their misdeeds.

出關 to cross the frontier.

出燈虎兒 or 出謎兒 to set a riddle.

出題 to set a theme.

此舖出倒 or 出盤 the goodwill of this shop is for sale.

出乎反乎 contradictory; inconsistent.

出產 natural products?

你們這兒出甚麼 what are your products?

出現 to appear; to be manifested.

出場 to come out from the examinations.

出決 the day of execution.

出都 to leave the capital.

出方法 to contrive a way; to scheme.

出奏 to present a memorial.

出類 to excel.

出銀 to expend.

如鉛出銀 as lead yields silver.

出自 to come from; to rest with; to depend on.

出 1a 2620

出跳 to spring up; to grow to be, as a growing boy.

出跳得很 very precocious or forward.

出臉 to show leprosy on the face.

出榜 or 出案 to publish the list of successful candidates.

出借 to lend to.

出韻 to fail to rhyme, as by having a word of the wrong rhyming category, not the wrong tone.

出山 to leave the mountains; to go into public life. Also, to go to the grave with a funeral.

出乖 to have one's underhand dealings exposed.

出災 to escape the danger.

出訟 to make a legal complaint.

出空 to empty.

出清 to sell off; to dispose of.

出落 first to last; beginning to end; to have grown to be.

出遠門 to go on a distant journey.

出此 to do this; to be the author of this.

出一轍 to follow in the same track.

出於 to spring from; to lead to; to reach.

出於此 to originate in or from this.

決裂之勢, 必出於戰 strained relations must end in war.

出於非望 (or 想) beyond one's hopes or expectations.

出繼 to be adopted,–of agnates.

出籍 to vacate the register,—to leave one's home for good.

造出 *see* 11,624.

出來 to come out; to make an appearance; to appear in a given capacity; to assume responsibility; to happen; to occur; to be found, as a product or sentence; to start. *See* 6263, 10,164, 11,299.

攄出來 to arrange,–as tangled threads.

保出來 to bail out.

惹出來 to cause; to bring about,—as misfortune.

出[1*] 2620

替出來 to bring up; to rear.
騰出來 to clear out,—of a house.
扳出來 to criminate.
露出來 to let out; to divulge.
走出來 to go out.
行出來 to put in practice.
指出來 to point out.
出來作官 to start on an official career.
出來報名 to re-enter on public life,—after mourning.
出面 *see* 7886.
四出 *see* 10,291; **六出** *see* 4845.
其形五出 as to shape, divided into 5 equal parts,—of a coin.
凡草木華皆五出 all flowers of plants and trees have five petals.

絀[1*] 2621
R. **貨物**
C. *chut*, *chüt*$_5$, *chöü*
H. *chot*, *t'ut*
F. *chiok*, *t'ouk*, *k'ouk*
W. *tsüe*
N. *ch'êh*
P. *ch'o*^{5}, *chüo*^{5}
M. *chüo*, *chüe*
Y. *tsouh*
K. *ch'ul*, *kul*
J. *shuchi*, *shutsz*
A. *truêt*, *k'wêt*
Entering Upper.

Crimson silk. To stitch coarsely. Deficiency; want; *see* 1784.

發絀 or **支絀** or **短絀** short of money; hard up.
財用之絀 want of scope for employment of capital.
贏絀 surplus and deficit.

黜[1a] 2622
R. **貨**
C. *chut*
H. *t'ut*
F. *t'ouk*
W. *tsüe*, *ch'üe*
N. *ch'êh*
P. *ch'u*^{5}
M. *ch'ü*, *ts'u*
Y. *ch'wêh*
K. *ch'ul*
J. *chitsz*
A. *truêt*
Entering Upper.

To dismiss; to degrade.

三黜 thrice dismissed from office.
黜辱 to expel with dishonour; to drum out.
黜陟幽明 to degrade the inefficient and promote the intelligent.
黜革 or **黜退** to cashier; to dismiss.
黜夜字 eliminate the word "night."
廢黜 to degrade,—*e.g.* from the status of Heir Apparent.

黜[1*] 2622

黜落 to exclude,—as a candidate from an examination, for some fault of omission or commission.
殿試無黜落 at the Palace examination no one is plucked.

樞 2623

See 10,092.

初[1] 2624
R. **魚**
C. *ch'o*
H. *ts'o*
F. *ch'u*, *ch'ö*
W. *ts'o*, *ts'u*
N. *ts'u*
P. *ch'u*
M. *ts'u*
Y. *ts'u*
Sz. *ch'u*
K. *ch'o*
J. *shu*, *so*
A. *sö*
Even Upper.

To begin; the beginning; at first.

太初 at the beginning of all things.
初開天地 at the creation.
初初 or **起初** or **初次** or **當初** or **初時** or **初來** at first; at the beginning; the first time.
人之初，性本善 man, at his birth, is naturally good.
初生 the first-born.
初學 to begin one's studies.
初開 to open for the first time,—as a house of business or a new port.
慎厥初 be careful how you begin.
初來之人莫慣了 a new arrival, or a beginner, is not accustomed to it.
初交 the beginning of friendship.
初會 the first meeting.
初婚 a first marriage.
初末 beginning and end.
初更 the first watch,—from 9 to 11 p.m.
初伏 the first term after midsummer.
出初 the beginning of next moon. *See* 2620.
初旬 the first of the three decades into which the moon is divided.
初間 during the first decade.
初一 or **大初一** the first of the moon. [Up to the 10th day inclusive, the word **初** always precedes the numeral.]
今天初幾 which of the first ten days is it to-day?

初[1] 2624

初印的 a first edition.
初見 to meet for the first time.
初作 to begin to do; to be the first to do.
初坐位 to ascend the throne.
初試 a first experience.
初犯 a first offence.
初無 there is never.....; there has never been a question of.....
初非今是 it was not right at first but is so now.
初次到 a first visit to a place.

姝[1] 2625
R. **虞**
F. *t'ü*
W. *ts'ü*
N. *ch'ü*
See **朱**
A. *hsu*
Even Upper.

A pretty woman; elegant; handsome.

靜女其姝 how lovely is the retiring girl!
彼姝者子 that lovely girl! also, that admirable gentleman!
姝麗 or **姝色** pretty; beautiful.

齣[4*] 2626
N. *ch'êh*
P. *ch'u*
M. *ch'ü*
Practically the same as **出**
A. *kwok*$_5$, *kau*^{5}
Entering Upper.

A stanza; a couplet; a play; a scene. Also read *ch'ü*[4*].

小曲一齣 a ditty; a song.
一齣戲 a short play.
又呈齣目 again he was handed the list of plays.
一齣詞 a single verse.

樗[1] 2627
R. **魚**
See **樗**
A. *hsu*
Even Upper.

Ailantus glandulosa, Desf., otherwise known as **臭椿** or **臭樗** Paradise tree. Its timber is only fit to burn. Also applied to the *Euscaphys* or bladder-nut of Japan.

樗櫟之材 timber of the *ch'u* and *li* trees,—useless stuff. Used figuratively of persons. *See* 6997.
樗鷄 the ailantus fowl,—a beetle with gray elytra and red wings, found on this tree, and also known as **紅娘子** red lady.

徂[3]
2628
R. 虞
C. *ts'ou*
H. *ˇtsz*
F. *ɕchu*
W. *zo*
N. *dzu*
P. *ˇtsu*
M. *ˇtsu*
K. *cho*
J. *so, zo*
A. *tou*
Even Lower Irregular.

To advance to. What is past.

自我徂爾 since I went with you.

我徂東山 we went to the eastern hills.

以按徂旅 to stop the invading foes.

汝徂征 do you go and correct him,—of a recalcitrant vassal.

征東徂西 to attack in the east, march west,—as a strategical feint.

當六月徂暑 in the 6th moon, when very hot,.....

我徂維求定 my sole desire now is for peace.

徂徠山 a hill in Shantung, associated with 石守道 Shih Shou-tao of the Sung dynasty.

殂[2]
2629
R. 歹
C. *ts'ou*
H. *tsz*
F. *chu*
W. *zo*
N. *dzu*
P. *ch'u*
M. *ˇtsu*
K. *cho*
J. *so, zo*
A. *tou*
Even Lower Irregular.

To die,—generally of some eminent personage.

殂落 to perish.

草容殂謝 the beauty of the flower perishes.

鉏
2630

耡[2]
2631
R. 耒
See 鋤
A. *trö*
Sinking and Even Lower.

Same as 2632.

A certain number of days' work on the suzerain's land, performed in lieu of taxes during the operation of the feudal system in China. To till. Used with 2632.

耡耕 to till the ground.

耡耘 to plough and harrow.

耡鎌 a kind of scythe.

鋤[2]
2632
R. 魚
C. *ch'o*
H. *ts'o*
F. *t'ü*
W. *zu, zz*
N. *djï, zz*
P. *ch'u*
M. *ts'u*
Y. *ts'ou*
Sz. *ch'u*
K. *cho, sê*
J. *shu, zo*
A. *sï, tï*
Even Lower.

A hoe. To hoe; to root out, as weeds.

鋤頭 a hoe.

扛鋤 to carry a hoe over the shoulder.

鋤地 or 誅鋤 to hoe the ground.

鋤禾 to hoe crops.

犁鋤之計 the business off plough and hoe,—agriculture.

帶經而鋤 with a book he went off to hoe,—so eager was he to learn.

衛良鋤莠 protect the good, root out the evil.

鋤錯難入 unsuitable or unfitted to one another,—of things.

廚
2633

Same as 2634.

廚[2]
2634
R. 廣
C. *ch'öü*
H. *ch'u*
F. *tio*
W. *dzü, dji*
N. *djï*
P. *ch'u*
M. *ts'u, chü*
Y. *ts'u*
Sz. *ch'u, ch'ü*
K. *chu*
J. *chu*
A. *tru*
Even Lower.

A cook-house; a kitchen. A wardrobe or press. A quiver. The wooden cage in which criminals are sometimes placed, with their heads coming out at the top.

廚人 or 廚子 or 廚官 or 廚師傅 or 廚司務 a cook.

廚房 a kitchen.

廚下 in the cook-house.

廚竈 a kitchen stove.

庖廚 a large kitchen, as attached to public buildings.

廚店 a restaurant.

幫廚 a cook's mate.

司廚之功居其六，買辦之功居其四 of credit (for good food) sixty per cent is due to the cook, and forty to the steward,—who buys the raw material.

一口衣廚 a wardrobe.

碧紗廚 an alcove screened off for summer use (*see* 8402); a gauze safe.

廚櫃 the cupboard part of a sideboard or press.

蹰[2]
2635
R. vulgar.
C. *ch'öü*
H. *ch'u*
F. *tiu*
W. *dzü*
N. *djï*
P. *ch'u*
M. *ts'u, ch'ü*
Y. *ch'u*
Sz. *ch'u*
K. *chu*
J. *chu*
A. *tru*
Even Lower.

A screen, put up to make a temporary kitchen.

躇[2]
2636
R. 虞
See 廚
Even Lower.

Undecided; irresolute.

搔首躊躇 he scratched his head, uncertain what to do.

蜍[2]
2637
R. 魚
C. *ch'öü, ts'öü,* v. *k'öü*
H. *ch'u,* v. *shu*
F. *tü*
W. *dzü*
N. *djï*
P. *ch'u*
M. *ts'u, ch'ü*
K. *yê, chê*
J. *yo, djo*
A. *jï, t'ï*
Even Lower.

A kind of toad, called 蟾蜍, parts of which are used medicinally.

除[2]
2638
R. 魚
C. *ch'öü*
H. *ch'u*
F. *tü*
W. *dzü*
N. *djï*
P. *ch'u*
M. *ts'u, ch'ü*
Y. *ts'u*
Sz. *ch'u*
K. *chê, chö*
J. *chu, dju*
A. *trï*
Even Lower.

To deduct; to take away. To weed out; to get rid of. To divide by several figures, as in long division; *see* 6419 and 13,349. To pass away. The steps to a palace. A porch or vestibule. To be appointed,—to an official post.

除支 to deduct payment.

除收之外 deducting what has been received.

除收尚欠 deducting what has been received, there is still owing.....

除此以外 deducting this; not including this.

除皮核算 to calculate (the net weight) by deducting weight of coverings, etc.; to tare.

除了皮 deducting the tare,.....

除[2] 2638

除了他 not counting him; leaving him out.

除非 with the exception of; unless; not except; only if; will have to.

除非你來，我不去 only if you come will I go; unless you come, I will not go.

除非你不在我門裏，既然在 then you will have to leave my family! So long as you remain etc.

若要人似我，除非兩個我 if you want a man like me you can have him only if you get another me.

若要人不知除非己莫爲 if you don't want people to know, don't do it.

除非 (or 除了) 這箇纔行 this is the only way; only by this.....

除非有一層我纔答應 I will agree on one condition.

除根 to eradicate.

除出三十畝地 to set apart thirty *mou* of land.

除去 to get rid of.

除拔 to pull up; to select.

除害 to get rid of something harmful.

除害安良 to get rid of evil and give peace to the good.

除習氣 to get rid of bad habits.

除病 to get rid of a disease, or a vice.

病除中 to fall ill of a wasting disease.

除治 to set to rights.

除銷 to cancel.

除免 to dispense with; to excuse.

除服 to lay aside mourning.

喪服二十七日而除 to wear mourning for 27 days and then leave it off.

除官 to be appointed to office.

服除除中書舍人 at the expiration of mourning he was appointed to be secretary in the Council.

除[2] 2638

眞除 to make an acting appointment substantive.

除書 a letter of appointment.

除潁州太守 to be appointed Governor of Ying-chou.

除拜不待旨 in appointing officials, he did not await the Imperial sanction,—but appointed them himself.

除授 to appoint to.

除道 to open a road.

歸除 or 除起 to divide, as in arithmetic. *See* 6419.

除以一百 to divide by 100. [*Division* is of course merely the operation of *subtraction* performed to the number of times required. Hence this use of the term.]

除災 to rescue from a calamity.

除額 to strike off from the list of.....

除弊 to do away with abuses.

除夜 or 除夕 or 除日 New Year's eve.

蟋蟀鳴前除 the cricket chirps at the front steps.

庭除 the outer porch.

階除 the steps to a house.

Read *chu*[4].

何福不除 what happiness does (God) avoid subtracting from you?—every one, *i.e.* you have them all. Used optatively: may you have every happiness! [LEGGE explains this by "what happiness is not taken away?—that is, to be replaced by greater."]

風雨攸除 so as to keep away wind and rain,—of walls.

日月其除 the days and months pass by.

滁[2] 2639
R. 魚
See 除
Even Lower.

A small branch of the Yang-tsze, joining it near Nanking.

滁州 a Department in the province of Anhui.

瘃[4] 2640
R. 御
See 除
Even Lower.

A scar. Stupid.

癡瘃不達 stupid; dunderheaded.

篨[2] 2641
R. 魚
See 除
Even Lower.

A mat rolled up.

蘧篨 a coarse mat. A loathsome disease. A hunchback. *See* 3096.

蒢[2] 2642
R. 魚
See 除
Even Lower.

A small medicinal plant (*Hedysarum brachypterum*, Bge.), known as 茆蒢, and 地榆 ground elm.

芻[2] 2643
R. 虞
C. *ch'o*
H. *ts'z*
F. *ch'ü*
W. *tsʻu*
N. *ch'u*
P. *ch'u*, *ch'u*
M. *ts'u*, *ts'ou*
Y. *tsʻou*
Sz. *ch'u*
K. *ch'u*
J. *su*
A. *sou*
Even Upper Irregular.

To cut grass. Hay; straw; fodder.

生芻一束 a bundle of fresh grass.

芻草 weeds.

飼芻 fodder for cattle; to feed.

綢繆束芻 round and round the grass is bound.

詢于芻蕘者 consult the grass and firewood gatherers,—consider the wishes of the people at large. Also, the opinion even of the humblest is worth having.

芻靈 figures buried with or burnt on behalf of a dead man, to accompany him to the nether world. These are servants, horses, etc. *See* 13,451.

芻狗之未陳也 before the straw dog is offered up,—it is kept carefully in a box, but when its function is fulfilled, it is cast out into the street. These straw dogs were used in some way by magicians, probably to induce dreams.

老子以民物爲芻狗 Lao Tzŭ regarded the things of the people as straw dogs,—worthless.

芻言 simple words; a plain unvarnished tale.

芻豢 animals fed on grass and grain, respectively. *See* 5089.

芻尼 a name for the magpie.

嫋[2] 2644
R. 虞
See 芻 Even Lower.

A pregnant woman. A widow.

惠于嫋孀 be kind to the widow.

穋[2] 2645
R. 虞 尤
See 嫋騶 Even Lower and Upper.

The stalk of millet.

藸 2646

Same as 2643. [Dist. from 芻 11,823.]

雛[2] 2647
R. 虞
W. *zo*
See 芻 Even Lower.

A chicken; a fledgling. To rear a brood. *See* 13,728.

雛鳥 young birds.
雛鷄 a little chick.
雛尾盈握 the chicken was well-grown.
力不能勝 *shéng*[1] 一匹雛 his strength was not equal to lifting a duckling.
雛得狠 very unfledged; very young.
雛女 a young girl; a slave-girl.
雛於其中 brought up amongst us.

鶵 2648

Same as 2647.

楮[5] 2649
R. 語
C. *ch'ü*
H. *'tu*
F. *chü*
W. *dzü*
N. *ch'ï*
P. *ch'u*
M. *ts'u*
Y. } *ch'u*
Sz. }
K. *ch'ö*
J. *chu*
A. *chï*
Rising Irregular.

A species of mulberry, the 楮桑 *Broussonetia papyrifera*, Vent., from the bark of which paper is made.

楮錢 a name given under the Ming dynasty to bills of exchange; paper money, as used at worship, etc.
楮儀 money given by friends to help towards the expenses of funerals.
楮紙 paper.
楮片 a slip of paper.
特修寸楮 I therefore write you this note.
楮幣 bank notes.
亂言片楮 a letter full of wild talk.

褚[3] 2650
R. 語
See 貯 Rising Upper.

A bag; a satchel.

褚小者不可以懷大 if the bag is small, it will not hold great things. *See* 梗 5998.
褚幕 a pall; a covering for a bier.
素屏有褚書 on the white silk screen are inscriptions by Ch'u Sui-liang.

躇[2] 2651
R. 魚
F. *tü, t'ü*
See 除 Even Lower.

Undecided; irresolute. *See* 2495.

儲[2] 2652
R. 魚
C. *ch'ü*
H. *shu*
F. *'sü, söü*[2]
W. *djü*
N. *jï*
P. *ch'u*, v. *'ch'u*
M. } *ts'u*
Y. }
Sz. *ch'u*
K. *chê, chö*
J. *cho, djo*
A. *ti*
Even Lower.

To collect; to store up.

儲收 to collect.
儲庫 to store in a treasury, or place of safe keeping.
儲貨 to store up goods; to warehouse.
儲積 accumulated; to hoard.
儲君 or 東儲 the Heir Apparent.
俄儲 the Czarewitch.

瀦[2] 2653
R. 魚
See 諸 Even Upper.

Name of a small river which flows into the Pei-ho at Tientsin.

蠩 2654

Same as 2637.

佇[3] 2655
R. 語
H. *tu*
See 苧貯 Rising Lower.

To stand and wait.

佇立 to stand still.
望佇 to wait in hope.
佇切 eagerly awaiting.
倚欄佇眺 to lean on the rail and gaze.
佇看 to gaze upwards.

泞[3] 2656
R. 語
See 苧 Rising Lower.

Clear; limpid,—as water.

竚 2657

Same as 2655.

苧[3] 2658
R. 語
C. *'ch'ü*
H. *'ch'u*
F. *'tü*, v. *taö*[2]
W. *'dzi*
N. *djï*, v. *dzi*
P. *chü*[2]
M. *chü*[2], *tsu*[2]
Y. *tsu*[2]
Sz. *chü*[2], *'ch'ü*
K. *chö*
J. *cho*
A. *'trï*
Rising Lower.

A hemp-producing plant like a nettle (*Bœhmeria nivea*, Hook. and Arn.).

苧麻 the textile fibre of the above plant, commonly known as China Grass (French: *ramie*), from which grass-cloth is made.
苧麻裙衫 hempen garments.
苧店 a grass-cloth shop.
苧根 hemp roots,—they are ground with rice-flour and used for food.
紫苧麻 *Villebrunea frutescens*, Bl.

杵[3] 2659
R. 語
C. *'ch'ü*
H. *'ch'u*
F. *t'ü*
W. *'ts'i*
N. *'ch'i*
P. *ch'u*
M. } *ts'u*
Y. }
Sz. *ch'u*
K. *chê*
J. *sho, so*
A. *chï, hsï*
Rising Irregular.

A pestle. To pound. A washerman's bâton.

臼杵 pestle and mortar. *See* below.
舂杵 to pound with a pestle.
杵碎 to pound small.
砧杵 a washerman's block and bâton. *See* 1389.
秋山響杵 the autumn hills echo the washerman's bâton.
一杵子 a blow; a whack.
金杵 or 金剛杵 the diamond club,—the sceptre of Indra as god of thunder and lightning, with which he slays the enemies of Buddhism. A symbol of the power of Buddha to overcome evil and sin. The wand or mace of modern priests and exorcists is so called. Sanskrit: *vadjra*.
杵頭子 a pestle (North). *See* 12,169.
杵臼 pestle and mortar. Also, a group of stars in Cygnus and Pegasus.
杵臼之交 an allusion to the friendship which was cemented between 吳祐 Wu Yu and the poor scholar 公沙穆

杵[3] 2659

Kung-sha Mu, who, being without means to pursue his studies, took service in a menial disguise in Wu Yu's household, and pounded rice for humble wages. His learning was, however, betrayed by an accidental *rencontre*, and Wu Yu adopted him henceforward as his friend, taking him from the "pestle and mortar."

處[3] 2660

R. 語御
C. *ch'ü, shü*
H. *ch'u*
F. *ch'ü, ch'öü*
W. *ts'ü, ts'i*
N. *ch'i*
P. *ch'u*
M. Y. *ts'u*
Sz. *ch'u*
K. *ch'ö*
J. *sho*
A. *hsi, ch'i*
Rising and Sinking Upper.

To abide; to dwell. To decide; to punish; to settle up.

莫敢遑處 not venturing to stay at leisure. *See* 1110.

爰居爰處 here we stay, here we stop.

誰與獨處 with whom can I dwell?

不與他相處 would not live with her.

處不來 I can't live with him; I can't abide him.

成功之下不可久處 you should not long rest content with what you have achieved.

處貧 to be in a state of poverty.

處士 an unemployed scholar; a recluse.

處世 to be in the world; in life.

處夫婦 to be husband and wife; the married state.

試設身處地 were you in my place,—you could do no more.

處分 the punishment of officials for errors in administration, inflicted according to a graduated scale. Also, to settle up; to adjust.

處分軍事 to make military dispositions.

最善處分鄉里之事 very clever at settling up village matters.

如此處分, 方有兩便 this settlement will suit both parties.

交部議處 to hand over to the proper Board for determination of punishment.

處死 to visit with death; I'll be the death of you!

處决 to sentence.

難處 not easy to decide, or settle up.

處[3] 2660

處置 to place; to adjust; to establish; to settle.

處治 or 處制 to regulate; to govern.

處女 or 處子 a virgin.

士子守身如處子 a gentleman should be as careful of his person as a virgin.

處十月 ten months subsequently.

處事 to do business; to dispose of, or administer, affairs.

處變 to be suffering from troubles or calamities.

處常 to be prosperous or at peace; to make a long stay.

處館 to take up one's abode with,—as a tutor engaged for a family.

久處約, 長處樂 to abide long in poverty or to live long in happiness,—should not be attempted by those without true virtue.

處長 lasting; long; enduring.

處暑 stopping of heat,—one of the solar terms which begins about 23rd August.

處君身 employed about the person of the sovereign.

于時處 (*ch'u*[4]) 處 here he built places to dwell in. [時 for 是.]

逝不古處 he treats me not according to the ancient rule.

吾父處我于此 my father placed me here.

下處 (in novels) eunuchs' hall; (in Tientsin) an establishment for catamites. *See ch'u*[4].

Read *ch'u*[4]. A place. Numerative of houses (*see* 3440); of jobs (5324). A state or condition. A side or party. The matter, point, question of, etc. *See* 2620.

處所 a place.

尋個下處 to seek a halting-place,—for the night. *See c'hu*[3].

各處 or 處處 or 四處 all places; everywhere.

在處有之 are everywhere to be found.

處[3] 2660

別處 elsewhere.

無處不到 there is no place he does not go to. *See* 7809, 10,792.

有個去處 he has a place, or a home to go to,—meaning that he is a respectable man with the usual family connections, and not a vagabond of whom nothing is known.

不數日又到了一個去處 before many days they arrived at another place.

這住船所在是甚麼去處 what place has the boat stopped at now?

不可言之處 the pudenda.

七處放火八處燒烟 light a fire in seven places and there will be smoke in eight,—of the spread of slander.

無一筆無來處 not a stroke of his brush but had its origin,—of one of the old masters.

長處 a merit; advantages.

短處 a shortcoming; a failing.

好處 a good; an advantage. *See* 3889.

你只要兒子落了好處 you only want your child comfortably settled.

亦有可取處 even he has his good points.

正見他靈處 verily it manifested its spirituality.

本處 this place; this office; I; the writer.

尊處 and 敝處 your honourable place and my humble place, respectively,–conventional terms for one's own and other people's dwellings; also, for the individuals themselves.

兩處難 either course is hard.

兩處之銀 money belonging to both parties.

大憲處 the high authorities.

如何辦理之處 as to how to deal with,—the preceding.

所難之處 the difficult part, or point.

虙 2661

Same as 2660.

楚[3] 2662
R. 語
C. *ch'o*
H. *ts'o*
F. *ch'u*
W. *ts'o, ts'u*
N. *ts'u*
P. *ch'u*
M. } *ts'u*
Y. }
Sz. *ch'u*
K. *ch'o*
J. *shu, so*
A. *sö*
Rising Upper.

Name of a feudal State which existed from 740 to 300 B.C., and was known in the early years of its existence as **荊**. Sharp; painful; to punish. Clear; distinct. The province of Hupeh. [**疋** is here a contraction for **足**.]

不歸楚則歸漢 if you don't side with the Ch'us, you must side with the Hans. Used in the sense of a dilemma.

楚痛 painful; sore. *See* 12,291.

苦楚 or **辛楚** or **酸楚** or **悽楚** distressful; grievous.

夏楚 a ferule for punishing schoolboys.

鞭楚 to flog. *See* 2808.

清楚 clear; perspicuous; settled up, as accounts.

南楚 a region in the south of Hunan and Kiangsi.

楚水第一 the water of Ch'u is the best,—for making tea.

前朝楚水流 of former dynasties there remain the flowing waters of Ch'u,—and that is all.

儲[4] 2663
R. 御
See 楚
SinkingUpper.

Rough; rugged.

噰[1] 2664
R. 魚
See 初
Even Upper.

To scold; to abuse.

憷[3] 2665
R. 語
See 楚
Rising Upper.

Grieved; pained. *See* 2662.

濋[3] 2666
R. 語
See 楚
Rising Upper.

Streamlets.

礎[3] 2667
R. 語
See 楚
Rising Upper.

The base or plinth of a pillar. A pedestal.

礎潤而雨 a damp plinth betokens rain.

基礎 a foundation.

而爲改良政俗之基礎 and lay a foundation for reform of the methods of government.

齼[3] 2668
R. 語
See 楚
Rising Upper.

The teeth set on edge by something sour.

畜[4*] 2669
R. 屋宥
C. *ch'uk*
H. *hiuk, k'iuk*
F. *höük*
W. *hsiu, ch'üe*
N. *hsüoh, c'üoh*, v. *chung*
P. *hsü', ch'u'*
M. *hsiu, ch'u*
Sz. *hsiu*
Y. *hsiuk, ts'uk*
K. *ch'uk, hiuk*
J. *ckiku, kiku*
A. *suk*
Entering Upper.

To feed; to nourish; to rear. To cultivate. To keep in store. To restrain. Also read *hsü*[4*], and used with 4744.

畜養 to feed; to rear.

不足以畜妻子 not enough to keep wife and children.

畜一金絲小犬 kept a small golden-haired dog.

畜牧 to rear,—as domestic animals.

六畜 the six domestic animals,—ox, sheep, horse, dog, pig, and fowl.

畜之池 kept it (a fish) in a pond.

畜類 or **畜生** animals; brute beasts.

畜生 you brute!

畜衆 to nourish the people.

畜德 to cultivate virtue.

苟爲不畜 if you have it not in store.

畜君何尤 what fault is it to restrain one's prince?

難畜 difficult to rear; difficult to restrain.

畜[4*] 2669
R. 屋
See 畜
Entering Upper.

畜幸臣 to keep a harem.

大畜 the 26th Diagram, relating to wind.

傗[1*] 2670
R. 屋
See 畜
Entering Upper.

Bent down.

傗倆 cramped; compelled to stoop.

慉[1] 2671
R. 屋
See 畜
Entering Upper.

To nourish; to foster. To bear; to tolerate.

慉驕 to nourish feelings of pride.

慉怒 to nourish wrath.

不我能慉 he cannot bear me.

潗[1] 2672
R. 屋
See 畜
Entering Upper.

Water flowing. To flush from excitement.

潗潗 waters running together.

怵[4*] 2673
R. 質
C. *chut, tut*
F. *t'ouk*
W. *ts'ö*
N. *ch'êh*
P. *ch'u'*
M. *ts'u, ch'ü*
Y. *tswêh*
Sz. *ch'u*
K. *ch'ul*
J. *chutsz*
A. *truêt*
Entering Upper.

Afraid; timorous. To entice.

見害而不怵 unmoved in the hour of danger.

怵惕 apprehensive.

怵迫之徒 one who is urged on, or tempted.

不即執筆以死怵之 threatened to kill him if he did not at once take up his brush,—and paint.

慉[4] 2674

See 10,459.

矗[4*] 2675
R. 屋
C. *ch'uk*
F. *ch'öük*
W. *ch'üo*
N. *ts'oh*
P. *ch'wo'*
Y. *ts'uk*
K. *ch'uk*
J. *shuku*
A. *t'uk*
Entering Upper.

Straight; upright. Lofty.

直矗矗的 very straight.

矗矗然不誣 upright and without guile.

崇山矗矗矗矗 hills over hills.

矗矗燈 to raise a lamp.

歜 1* 2676
R. 沃 感
See 擉
Entering Upper.

Choked with anger.

歜怒 filled with wrath.

叔歜國 a region beyond the sea, to which the legendary Emperor 顓頊 Chuan Hsü's son was appointed.

Read *ts'an*³. The root of a waterplant cut into cubes.

昌歜 the minced roots of sweet flag,—eaten as a relish.

觸 4* 2677
R. 沃
C. *chuk*, *ch'uk*
H. *ts'uk*
F. *ch'öük*
W. *ch'üo*
N. *c'üoh*, *ts'oh*, v. *dzoh*
P. *ch'wo*³
M. *ch'u*, *ch'o*
Y. *ts'uk*
Sz. *ch'wo*
K. *ch'ok*
J. *shoku*, *soku*
A. *hsuk*
Entering Upper.

To butt, as horned animals. To strike against; to meet; *see* 6853. To offend.

頂觸 to butt.

牛觸角 the oxen are butting.

羝羊觸藩 like a ram butting a fence,–it gets its horns through, and cannot get them back again.

觸藩之勢 the butt-fence state,—in inextricable difficulties.

觸機會 to hit the opportunity.

觸目驚心 strike the eye, rouse the mind,—of an interesting book.

觸眼之處 a conspicuous place,—as suitable for posting handbills, etc.

觸處洞然 whatever subject he attacked, he mastered.

觸類而長 *chang*³ 之 to extend the application of a principle or system; to apply a principle or system to new or other departments or categories according to analogy.

觸類引伸 to hit on something analogous as a means of explanation; to shew by analogy.

觸景生情 the scenery (also circumstances) stirred his feelings.

觸動情懷 to arouse, to awaken, to give a shock to the feelings.

觸寒 to take cold.

傷觸 to wound; to offend.

觸怒 to irritate; to excite anger.

觸犯 to insult.

觸 4* 2677

觸起 suddenly; to bring to mind.

觸山之力 herculean strength.

觸衣 a waistband worn by princesses.

觸鼻 to strike the nose,—as a smell.

觸沙 to ground,—of ships.

空神無身而覺觸 mere spirit without body and yet having the sense of touch.

新若未手觸 as new as though they had never been handled.

閎 2* 2678
R. 沃
See 汹 筐
Entering Upper.

A crowd in a doorway.

阿閎婆 a fabulous Buddha who was a contemporary of Shâkya-muni. Sanskrit: *Akchôbya*. Also, a numerical term equal to one followed by seventeen cyphers.

懖 2679

See 10,468.

CHUA.

撾 1 2680
R. 麻
C. *cha*
H. *k'o*, *ᶜku*
F. *ᶜk'wo*, *wa*², *ch'wa*²
W. *ku*
N. *ʦdzo*, *ᶜts'ou*
P. *chwa*
M. *chwa*, *wa*
Y. *tswa*
K. *chwa*, *kwa*
J. *ta*
A. *kwa*
Even Upper.

To beat; to strike. Used with 2681.

撾門 to strike a door,—with a stone.

撾鼓 to beat the drum,—as that outside a magistrate's *yamén*, which should be struck only under urgent necessity.

更鼓畏添撾 fearing the beating of the night watches,—specially of New Year's eve, as suggestive of the flight of time. [撾 may here be read *ko*¹.]

漁陽撾鼓 to sing the *yü-yang* song and beat the drum,—as was done by 禰衡, tutor to 曹操 Ts'ao Ts'ao, seizing the opportunity to abuse the latter. Hence the phrase has come to mean abuse.

撾婦翁 a "Bluebeard," from a man named 伯魚 Po Yü, who married three wives.

檛 1 2681
R. 麻 歌
C. *cha*, *kwo*
F. *chwa*, *k'wo*
N. *k'ou*
K. *chwa*, *kwa*
A. *kwa*
Even Upper.

A switch; a whip. Used with 2680.

馬檛 a riding-whip.

脩檛 the black bamboo pipes of the hand-organ (*see* 9869); each pipe has a long narrow slit on the inner side, and a circular finger-hole near the lower end.

適 2682

Same as 2681.

膇 1 2683
R. 麻
See 檛
Even Upper.

The thigh.

爪 2684

See 484.

抓 1 2685
R. 肴 巧
C. *ᶜcháu*
H. *ᶜtsau*
F. *ᶜchau*, *ᶜchwa*
W. *ᶜtsoa*, *ᶜtsoa*
N. *tsoa*, v. *tso*, *cho*, *ch'o*
P. *chau*, *ᶜchwa*
M. *tsau*, *ᶜtswa*
Y. *ᶜtswa*
Sz. *ᶜchwa*
K. *cho*
J. *sō*, *shō*
A. *trau*
Even and Rising Upper.

To scratch; to seize; to grab; to take. Also read *tsao*³ and *nao*². *See* 4210, 6284.

抓頭 or 抓首 to scratch one's head,—as when in doubt or perplexity.

抓癢癢 to scratch an itch.

抓破臉 he has scratched his face and made it bleed.

抓住 to seize, as a hawk; to take possession of.

抓乖 to grab the best,—like a spoilt child.

七抓八拏 meddlesome; pilfering.

抓鬮 to draw lots.

抓替身 to grab a substitute,—as the spirits of drowned people and those who have met violent deaths are supposed to do. *See* 451.

抓取 to choose; to select.

抓裂 to break by scratching, etc.

一把抓 the name given to the caps, rather like caps of liberty, worn by junkmen in the south.

抓尋 to seek out.

抓局 to make a raid on a gambling hell.

抓[1] 2685
抓賊 to arrest a thief.
抓空 to make a useless attempt.
抓上了 to have seized it,—as a hawk.

爪 2686
See 11,682.

髽[1] 2687
R. 麻
H. $_{c}ts'a$, $k'o^{5}$
P. *chwa*
Y. *tswa*
K. *chwa*
J. *sa*, *sha*
A. *kwa*
Even Upper.
To dress the hair.
髽髻 an ancient style of *coiffure*, worn by women in mourning,—the hair being set free and then fastened up loosely in a coarse net by a large hair-pin.
髽而相弔 they dressed their hair (as above) and mourned.

大 2688
See 10,470.

茁 2689
See 141.

𠂤[4] 2690
R. 覺藥
See 雹勺
A. *t'ök*
Entering Lower.
A shooting star. Also read *pao*[3]. [Dist. from 𠂤 10,167.]

叉 2691
Same as 爪 484. [To be distinguished from 叉 186.]

CH'UA.

欻 2692
See 4983.

CHUAI.

拽 2693
See 5476.

轉 2694
See 2711.

惴[4] 2695
R. 賓
C. $_{c}ch'ün$, $_{c}ch'öü$
F. $_{c}ch'oui$
W. *tsü*^{5}
N. *tsei*^{5}
P. *chwei*^{5}, *ch'wei*^{5}
M. *tswei*^{5}
K. *ch'wi*, *ch'we*
J. *tsui*, *sui*
A. $_{c}chui$, $_{c}chüen$
Sinking Upper Irregular.

揣[3] 2696
R. 支紙銑
C. $_{c}ch'ün$
H. *ch'ui*^{5}
F. $_{c}ch'oui$
W. *ts'ai*
N. *ts'e*
P. $_{c}ch'wai$ $_{c}ch'wai$
M. $_{c}ts'wai$, $_{c}ts'wai$
Y. $_{c}ts'wai$
K. *ch'wi*
J. *sui*, *sen*
A. *chui*
Even and Rising Upper.
To feel for; to estimate; to conjecture.
揣摩 or 揣模 to feel; to guess; to estimate.
揣度 to conjecture.
殊不自揣 unable to gauge oneself; to act inconsiderately.
揣測 to fathom.
不揣 cannot guess.
揣練 to study and imitate,—as a good author.
揣在懷裏 stuck it in his bosom.

踹[4] 2697
R. 銑翰
C. $_{c}ch'ái$
H. $_{c}ts'ai$
F. v. *tak*$_{7}$
P. $_{c}ch'wai$
M. $_{c}ts'wai$, *ts'wai*^{5}
J. *sen*, *tan*
A. $_{c}chüen$, *dwan*^{2}
Rising and Sinking Irregular.
To stamp on; to trample. To destroy. To trace. Used with 12,396.
踹足而怒 stamped his foot in anger.
踹了一脚 stamped his foot.
踹死 to trample to death.
踹一脚泥 stepped up to his ankle in mud.
踹實 step firmly on it.
踹住他 stamp it down.
踹成肉漿 to trample to a jelly.
踹西瓜皮 to tread on a melon skin,—to be deceived.
馬踹芳草 the horse treads over the sweet grass,—of a spring ramble.
踹高脚 to walk on stilts.
踹轆索 to walk on the slack-rope.

CH'UAI.

Mournful; in grief.
惴懼 anxious; worried.
惴惴其慄 very much frightened.

踹[4] 2697
踹繩子 to walk on a tight rope.
踹破營盤 to destroy a camp.
踹拏 to trace and seize.
踹緝 to examine step by step; to follow up the traces of.
想當踹緝 I think they will be caught.
踹准 to follow up,—traces.
Read *ts'ai*[3].
踹蹻 to wear false feet,—as women do, when their own are too large for beauty. The false foot is fixed underneath the heel, and the toes and front part of the real foot are bent down, as if standing on tiptoe.
馬踹 the knight's move at chess. *See* 5642.

膗[2] 2698
R. 支隹
See 膗
cf. 揣揣
Even Lower.
Fat; gross; unwieldy. [To be distinguished from 膗 3977.]
膗猪 a fat pig.
膗肉 fat pork.
是一塊膗 he is a lump of fat.
那個人狠胖，是個膘膗 that man is very stout: he is only a lump of fat.

膞[4] 2699
R. 禍卦
See 醉薑
A. *sa* (*sha*)
Sinking Upper.
Soft fat; suet.
猪肚下膞 the fat under a hog's belly.
牡猪膞掃地 the sow's belly sweeps the ground.

揣[1] 2700
R. 隹紙
C. v. *nuk*$_{7}$
H. $_{c}ts'ai$
F. v. *nüh*$_{7}$
W. v. *koa*^{5}, *so*$_{5}$
N. v. *nüoh*$_{7}$
P. *ch'wai*
M. $_{c}ts'wai$, $_{\leq}ts'z$
Y. $_{c}ts'wai$
J. *sai*, *chi*
A. *ji*$_{5}$, $_{\leq}tri$
Even and Rising Upper.
To thump; to pound. To put into the pocket or bosom of the dress.
揣麵 to knead dough.
揣起來 put it in your pocket.
只宜肚飽，不可懷揣 you may only fill your bellies, you must not pocket.
揣着一本書 walking off with a book.
揣一肚子的壞 to cherish evil schemes.
Read *ch'i*[1]. To split; to knock to pieces.

噉[3] 2701
R. 卦
C. ᶜshái, ch'ái²
H. ts'ai²
F. ᶜch'oui
W. ts'a², ts'ai₅
N. ts'e²
P. ᶜch'wai
M. Y. ts'wai²
K. ch'we
J. sai, se
A. ñiuai²
Sinking Irregular.

To lap with the tongue; to suck; to sip.

噉血 to suck blood.
禽獸同噉 birds and beasts feeding together,—as on a carcass.
蠅蚋蛄噉之 the flies, gnats, and mole-crickets ate it up.

CHUAN.

專[1] 2702
R. 寸先
C. chün
H. chon
F. chiong
W. tsüe
N. chöñ
P. chwan
M. tswan
Y. tsou
Sz. chwan
K. chön
J. sen
A. chüen
Even Upper.

Single; particular; special; express. Only; alone. To take upon oneself; to assume responsibility.

專專的 specially; for the express purpose.
專一 concentration upon one; specially; particularly.
專人 a special messenger.
專己 selfish.
專說 to particularly allude to.
專等 to specially await.
專爲拜客，不作別用 specially for visiting purposes, and for no other,—an endorsement on cards.
專誠 in full sincerity; simply and entirely.
專謂 or 專指 to specially refer to.
專指藥料而言 with special reference to medicines.
專辦 to specially transact, or attend to,—any particular business. [Has been strained to mean to be the only person or persons who shall transact, etc.]
專務 to specially attend to,—as any branch of business.
專權 sole control.
專寄 to forward, as by special messenger.
專此奉布 I therefore write this expressly to inform you.
專意來 to come on purpose.
專心致意 singleness and fixedness of purpose.

專[1] 2702
受人專責 I have been specially entrusted, or commissioned.
專對 to give replies unassisted; ready of wit; a referee.
專房之寵 the special favour accorded to the favourite concubine.
擅專房 to be sole favourite,—as a concubine.
專門 a specialist; an expert.
多病專門之見 they mostly suffer from the narrow view of the specialist.
專照 a special certificate.
專單 a special permit.
專章 or 專條 special rules.
專差 a special mission.
專重 special attention to.....
專信 a special note.
專肅 specially and respectfully,—a final phrase in notes.
專覆 to write back with reference to a special matter.
專主 to be devoted exclusively or specially to.
專管 to deal specially or exclusively with.
專泐 to write specially,—a formal phrase.
專候 to specially await.
專用 to use exclusively.
專臨 to come specially.
是四國者專足畏也 those four States are alone a sufficient source of fear.
專美 to engross the favour of.
不敢擅專 I do not venture to act on my own responsibility.
可以自專 you can act on your own responsibility.

傳 2703

See 2740.

剸[1] 2704
R. 刀 霍
See 專團
Even Upper and Lower.

To cut to pieces; to mutilate.

嫥[1] 2705
R. 女先
See 專
Even Upper.

Gentle. Beautiful.

嫥棬 gentle and yielding.
嬌嫥秀媚 delicate and beautiful,—as flowers.

甎 2706

Same as 2707.

磚[1] 2707
R. 石先
See 專
Even Upper.

A brick (*see* 7720); a square flat tile for paving.

磚頭 a brick (South); a piece of brick or brickbat (North).
磚頭瓦塊 pieces of brick and broken tiles.
石磚 a flag-stone.
磚瓦 bricks and tiles.
磚麵子 brick-dust.
磚地 a brick floor.
磚窯 a brick-kiln.
青磚 or 沙板磚 the blue or common brick.
青磚梨 a brick pear,—a stingy fellow out of whom no juice is to be got.
火頭磚 red bricks.
方磚 or 階磚 square red tiles for paving.
拋磚引玉 to throw a brick to get back jade,—a sprat to catch a salmon.
打磚 to beat the brick,—to beg, beggars often beating their bodies with stones to excite compassion.
茶磚 brick tea, *i.e.* tea in compressed cakes, much used in Mongolia, where the cakes pass as currency.
舂坭磚 to make mud bricks.
桂元磚 cakes of the dried 龍眼 lungan fruit.

縳[4] 2708
R. 糸 霍
See 篆絹
Rising and Sinking Lower and Upper.

A fresh white colour. Used with 3139. A bundle of a thousand feathers. [To be distinguished from 縛 3634.]

鄟[1] 2709
R. 先 銑
See 專 Even Upper.

Name of a place.

鄟門 an ancient city in Honan.

鱄[1] 2710
R. 先
See 專 Even Upper.

A large fish found in the Tung-t'ing lake.

鱄 (or 專) 諸 name of a man of the Chou dynasty, who killed 王僚 Wang Liao, the prince of 吳 Wu, B.C. 540, with a poisoned dagger concealed in the belly of this fish served at dinner.

有鱄之勇 brave as Chuan Chu. *See above.*

轉[3] 2711
R. 銑 霰
C. *chün*
H. *chon*
F. *tiong*
W. *chüe*
N. *chön*
P. *chwan*
M. *tswan*
Y. *tsou*
Sz. *tswan*
K. *chön*
J. *sen*
A. *chüen*
Rising and Sinking Upper.

To turn round. *See* 1070.

轉回 to turn round.

轉回來看 turn round and look.

轉身 to turn the body; to turn round.

轉眼 to turn the eyes.

轉眼間 or 轉息間 in a twinkling; instantly.

轉灣 to turn a corner; to turn, as an argument.

轉語 to turn the subject.

轉旗 to join the enemy; to leave one's party; change of front.

轉動 to revolve.

法輪常轉 the wheel of the Law (of Buddha) is always revolving,—and bringing back to the world those who have gone out of it, in good or evil conditions according to their deserts; *sc.* metempsychosis.

轉輪王 a Chakravartti king,—the conqueror and monarch of a universe. So called because when he ascends the throne, a wheel falls from heaven, indicating by its material (gold, silver, copper, iron) the character of his reign.

不能轉移爾 I can't go back on what I have said.

以花鳥爲喻作轉 using the illustration of flowers and birds as the embellishment clause (*see* 1070).

轉[3] 2711

色轉皎然 his complexion remained as white as ever.

轉轉都是眼睛 having eyes all round,—of a man with nine heads.

那屏風後轉出一個人來 a man came round from behind the screen.

意欲轉一轉再來 thought he would take a turn and call again.

轉風 a change in the wind; the wind is veering.

得風便轉 to alter one's course according to the wind, —of circumstances.

轉症 the crisis of a disease.

轉念悞之 his second thoughts spoilt it,—hindered the course of action at first adopted.

轉曲 serpentine; winding.

想教轉他 I will try to bring him into a proper frame of mind.

轉運 to have a change in one's luck; to re-transport goods.

轉展售於寒家 in the course of events she was sold into my family. *See* 295.

轉相效尤 they will then (after the turn or change of front) act still more badly.

轉折太大 too much changing; very troublesome.

轉輪骨 a ball and socket joint, —*i.e.* similar to an articulation.

轉批 or 轉租 to sub-let.

轉賃與人 to turn round and let to another,—to sub-let.

轉飭 to turn round and order, —to instruct subordinates in the sense of orders received.

轉報 to report information received.

轉咨 or 轉照 to transmit a communication to an equal.

轉請 to transmit a request.

轉賣 to re-sell.

轉付 to transfer to,—as money, property, etc.

轉詳 or 轉呈 to transmit communications to superiors.

轉遞 to forward on; to hand over to.

轉[3] 2711

轉准 to authorise in one's turn, —*i.e.* having been previously authorised by a superior. Also, to receive a communication from one party for transmission to a third. Thus, a Consul at Foochow might write to the Taot'ai there saying 轉准 I have received a communication from the Consul at Ningpo, etc.

轉伸 to forward the communication of another to a superior.

轉移 to communicate through .....; to communicate to equals on behalf of.....

轉述 to report to a superior.

轉達 to communicate to.

轉奉 received from a superior under flying seal.

轉據 or 轉接 according to (*e.g.* a despatch) ..... forwarded by.....

轉發 or 轉送 or 轉解 or 轉給 or 轉交 to send on; to pass on.

轉稟某某再行酌核 to appeal from a lower to a higher court.

轉行 or 轉札 or 轉諭 to issue orders that have been received.

轉頂 to hand over in substitution (as a business).

轉世 to come to life; to return to the world.

轉盼 to glance.

轉側 to turn half round; to toss to and fro.

轉船軸 the shaft of a steamer.

轉過來 returned; come back.

轉過口來 to tell a different story; to turn round and say.....

轉.....爲..... to change from ..... to.....

轉保 further security beyond the 原保 or original security.

轉定天下 to change the dynasty.

轉筆 to vary the use of a word.

轉變 modifications; modes.

轉貸 to negotiate a loan for.....

轉奏 to memorialise on behalf of.....

轉[3] 2711

轉語辭 disjunctive particles.
我心匪石，不可轉也 my mind is not a stone: it cannot be rolled about.
胡轉予于恤 why have you rolled us into this sorrow?
女轉棄予 you have turned and cast me off. [女＝汝.]
日輪一轉 a revolution of the sun,—a day.
反轉 to turn upside down.
墻壁都團團轉動 the room spun round him,—of a drunken man.
轉 or *chuan*[4] 了土音 turned back into the local dialect,—having previously spoken in Mandarin.
轉手于人 to hand over to some one else,—as a job.
轉注 deflected characters,—one of the Six Scripts under which all Chinese characters are arranged. *E.g.* 山 *shan* "mountains" when turned round on its side becomes 阜 *fou* "a mound" (in their antique forms).

Read *chuan*[4].

連軸兒轉 to turn with the turning axle,—not to be able to stop.
轉筋 spasms; convulsions; cramp.

囀[4] 2712
R. 霰
See 轉
Sinking Upper.

To warble, as a bird; melodious.

鶯囀 the song of the oriole.
黃鸝囀 the warbling of the oriole or mango-bird.
聲嬌囀 a sweet voice.

耑 2713

Same as 2702. Also read *tuan*[1]. *See* 12,136.

顓[1] 2714
R. 先
See 專
Even Upper.

To carry the head high. Dignified; sedate; respectful. Only; alone.

顓頊 Chuan Hsü,—a legendary Emperor (2513–2435 B.C.) whose personal appellation was 高陽氏 and who was grandson of the Yellow Emperor. A star in Aquarius, named after the above.
顓爲丞相 became sole minister.
疾其顓 was jealous of his influence or power,—*i.e.* of his sole (position).
顓蒙 ignorant; feeble-minded; simple; inexperienced.
知識顓蒙 hazy or deficient in knowledge.
鄉塾顓蒙 the ignorance of a village school.

顓[1] 2714

The president of a village feast. To number. Tools; gear.

僎爵 or 僎席 to preside over a feast.

僎[4] 2715
R. 銑 眞
See 撰
Rising Lower Irregular.

Valuable.

珍璶 precious; desirable.

璶[4] 2716
R. 霰
See 撰
A. *tüen*
Sinking Lower.

To exhort by precept. To discourse in praise of. Used for 2718.

論譔 to eulogise, as some deserving man.
譔文 a eulogy.
手譔 his own composition.

譔[4] 2717
R. 霰
See 撰
K. *sön, chön*
A. *swan, t'üen*
Sinking Lower.

To compose; to compile, as an encyclopaedia; to record; to write a book. Principle; object; aim. To take up. Used for 4822.

撰文 to compose.
撰制 to prepare a book for the press.
著撰 to write a work.
撰述 to narrate, as annals.
修撰 to prepare the annals of the dynasty, as is done in the 國史館 State Historiographer's Office.

撰[4] 2718
R. 潛 旱 霰
C. *chan*[2]
H. *ʂsen, ʂts'ion*
F. *chwang*[2]
W. *ʂdzö*
N. *djüẽn, djöñ*
P. *chwan*[2]
M. *tswan*[2]
Y. *tswaa*[2]
Sz. *chwan*[2]
K. *ch'an, chön*
J. *san, sen*
A. *swan*
Rising and Sinking Lower Irregular.

撰四聲韻 to classify the rhymes under the 4 tones for purposes of poetry.
不著撰人名氏 it does not give the author's name,—of a catalogue.
撰人闕 by an anonymous writer.
天地之撰 the principles of heaven and earth.
撰杖屨 to take up staff and sandals.

饌[4] 2719
R. 潛 霰
H. *ʂsion, ʂts'ion*
See 撰
Rising and Sinking Lower.

To feed; to provide for; flesh food; dainties.

設饌 to set out food.
盛饌 a banquet.
殽饌 delicious food; dainties.
菜饌 vegetable and animal food.

Read *hsüan*[4]. An ancient weight of six ounces of silver.

賤 2720

Same as 2721.

賺[4] 2721
R. 陷
C. *chan*[2]
H. *ts'an*
F. *ch'wang*, v. *t'eing*[2]
W. *ʂdza*, v. *ʂchiang*
N. *djöñ, dzaañ*
P. *chwan*[2]
M. *tswan*
Y. *tsaa*
Sz. *chwan, chan*
K. *cham*
J. *tan, dan, wan*
A. *k'iem, kwan, liem*
Sinking Lower.

To make a profit on sales; to earn. To cheat; to humbug.

賺錢 to make a profit; to earn money.
賺得多 a large profit.
沒有賺 I have made no profit.
賺不着 there is no profit to be made.
加倍賺 to make cent per cent.
賺辛苦 to earn disappointment and sorrow.
賺得作 to gain nothing but one's pains.
賺人 to cheat people.
賺詐 to palm off.
賺生離門 he inveigled the gentleman into moving from the door.
賺奪 to gain another man's business out of his hands.
賺食 to gain one's bread.
賺利 interest accruing.
賺賬 an account of profits or earnings.

塚[4] 2722
R. 銑
See 篆
Rising Lower Irregular.

To plough.

瑑[4] 2723
R. 銑
See 篆
Rising Lower Irregular.

An ornament on the tablets formerly used by officials at an audience. To engrave.

良玉不瑑 good jade should not be engraved.

篆[4] 2724
R. 銑
C. *sün*[2]
H. *ch'ion*
F. *tiong*[2]
W. *dziö*
N. *djüeñ*[2]
P. *chwan*[2]
M. *tswan*[2]
Y. *tsou*[2]
Sz. *chwan*[2]
K. *chön*
J. *ten, den*
A. *jüen, trien*
Rising Lower Irregular.

The so-called "seal" character of the Chinese. A seal of office. Also applied to curving lines in nature or art. To style, or designate.

大篆 the "greater seal" character,—a style of writing said to have been invented about B.C. 800, by **史籀** Shih Chou to take the place of "hieroglyphs" or simple pictures of things and ideas. But there is no evidence to show that Chinese, though doubtless springing from a pictorial germ, was ever practically a hieroglyphic language.

小篆 the "lesser seal" character,—invented towards the close of the 3rd century B.C. by **李斯** Li Ssŭ, the notorious minister of the First Emperor. In this character is written the **說文**, the earliest Chinese dictionary, published A.D. 100.

秦篆 another name for the "Lesser Seal."

篆家法妙尙鉤勒 writers of the seal character are fond of the very effective *Kou lo* method. *See* 7316.

篆字 or **篆文** seal character,—applied to any ornamental form of writing, especially as used by the Chinese upon their seals, public and private, whence the name.

篆章 a seal.

印篆 the name or legend on a seal.

接篆 to take over the seals of office.

篆[4] 2724

署篆 to hold an acting appointment.

篆烟微 the curling of rising smoke.

蝸牛篆 the curving track of a snail.

請教雅篆 may I ask what is your personal name?

葉大人篆名琛 his Excellency Yeh, named Ming-shan.

跧[1] 2725
R. 先元刪
See 痊
C. *ts'ün*
F. *ch'wang*
P. *chwan*
K. *ch'ön, ch'an*
J. *sen, son, san*
A. *t'üen*
Even Irregular.

To curl up. To crawl. To kick; to trample. Also read *ch'üan*[1].

身子跧着 to curl up the body,—as when in bed.

跧莊 a crouching attitude.

跧泊之處 a stopping-place.

籑 2726

Same as 2719.

CH'UAN.

巛 2727

Same as 2728.

川[1] 2728
R. 先
See 穿
Even Upper.

A mountain stream. To flow. Of or from the province of Ssŭch'uan. Radical 47.

如川之方至 like the ever-flowing stream.

百川沸騰 the streams all bubble up and overflow.

百川異趣必會於海 rivers run in different directions but must meet in the sea.

山川 hills and streams; mountain streams, or simply streams; also used for that which consists of hills and streams, *sc.* the country.

滌滌山川 parched are the hills, and the streams are dried up.

反山川 he made streams run backwards.

川[1] 2728

川水 stream water.

川澤 marshes.

川流不息 flowing without ceasing.

平川大路 a perfectly level road.

盤川 or **川資** travelling expenses.

三川 a Prefecture in Honan under the T'ang dynasty. Now **滎澤縣** Jung-tsê Hsien.

四川 four streams,—the province of Ssŭch'uan; so called from the **岷江** Min river, the **沱江** T'o river, the **黑水** Black river, and the **白水** White river, which water that part of the empire.

川羌 (correctly **薑**) ginger from Ssŭch'uan,—a kind of medicine.

川土 Ssŭch'uan opium.

川綢 Ssŭch'uan silk piece-goods; Ssŭch'uan crape.

川縐 Ssŭch'uan crape.

川扇 fans from Ssŭch'uan.

川廠 the usual name for the city of Kirin. *See* 2742.

釧[4] 2729
R. 靁
See 釧
SinkingUpper.

A ring of jade.

釧[4] 2730
R. 靁
See 串
SinkingUpper.

An armlet; a bracelet.

釵釧 or **釧簪** hairpins and bracelets,—women's ornaments in general.

拴 2731

See 10,109.

栓 2732

See 10,110.

喘[3]
2733
R. 銑
C. *ch'ün*
H. *ch'on, ch'un*
F. *ch'wang, ch'iong*
W. *ts'üe*
N. *ch'öñ*
P. *ch'wan*
M. *ts'wai, ts'wan*
Y. *ts'ou*
Sz. *ch'wan*
K. *ch'ön*
J. *sen*
A. *sien (shien)*
Rising Upper.

To pant; to breathe quick and short, as in asthma; breath; life. *See* 10,137.

發喘 to pant.
喘氣 to pant for want of breath; to fetch a deep breath.
喘不上來 cannot get breath. [Or with 氣 after 上.]
喘喘氣兒 to take a breathing space; to rest for breath.
喘定了 the breathing settled down; the panting ceased.
吳牛喘月 the buffaloes in Kiangsu pant when they see the moon,—mistaking it for the hot sun. Used of imaginary fears.
喘逆 to hiccough; a catch in the breath.
喘吠 to wheeze and cough.
殘喘 my decayed breathing,—my poor old life.
喘嗽 to cough.
咳嗽喘 asthma.
賊不能延殘喘矣 the rebels are at their last gasp.

諵[1]
2734
R. 先
See 專
Even Upper.

To number; to reckon. To yield.

遄[1]
2735
R. 先
C. *chün*
H. *chon*
F. *ch'iong, st'wang, siong*
W. *ts'üe*
N. *djöñ, ch'öñ*
P. *ch'wan*
Y. *st'ou*
K. *ch'ön*
J. *sen*
A. *sien*
Even Upper.

To hurry. To go to and fro.

胡不遄死 why does he not quickly die?
亂庶遄已 the disorder would probably quickly cease.
遄往 or 遄行 to go quickly.
式遄其行 in order to accelerate his progress.
戎馬遄征 the cavalry hasten forth to war.

孱[1]
2736
R. 删潛先
C. *shan*

Embarrassed; in poor circumstances. Enfeebled; unfit for.

孱商 a poor trader.
孱弱 enervated; enfeebled.

孱[1]
2736
H. *ts'an, ch'an*
F. *chang*
W. *dza*
N. *dzaañ*
P. *ts'an ch'wan*
M. *ts'an*
Y. *ts'waa*
K. *chan*
J. *san*
A. *sien, san, (shan)*
Even Lower.

孱劣不堪任事 unequal to the management of affairs.
攝衣步孱 (for 巉 326) 顏 (for 巖 13,090) to pick up one's skirts and climb a mountain peak.
孱陵 an old name for 華容縣 Hua-jung Hsien, north of the Tung-t'ing lake.

僝[1]
2737
R. 删潛
See 孱
A. *san*
Even and Rising Lower.

To abuse.

僝傱 to scold at; to revile.

Read *ching*[3].

鳩僝功 to display one's numerous merits.

Read *hsüan*[4].

僝拱木於山林 to supply trees from the mountains and forests.

潺[1]
2738
R. 删
See 孱
A. *san*
Even Lower.

Water flowing. A river in Ssŭch'uan.

潺湲 rushing water; tears flowing. *See* 8860.
口潺 saliva; phlegm.
吐潺 to expectorate.
潺涎 to drivel.

穿[1]
2739
R. 先靨
C. *ch'ün*
H. *ch'on*
F. *ch'iong, ch'wong*
W. *ts'üe*
N. *ch'öñ*
P. *ch'wan*
M. *ts'wan*
Y. *ts'ou*
Sz. *ch'wan*
K. *ch'ön*
J. *sen*
A. *hsüen*
Even Upper.

To bore through; a hole. To leak out. To thread, as beads. To put on, as clothes, opposed to 脫 11,375. Numerative of seals; *see* 4143. *See* 2033 *chin*[1].

穿石 to bore through rock. *See* 9964.
穿窬 to bore through,—as a burglar does a wall.
何以穿我屋 how could it bore into my house?
穿出 went right through,—as a bullet.
民舍山石皆穿 houses and rocks were alike pierced,—by a rain of iron.
穿土中出 made a hole in the ground and came out.

穿[1]
2739

眼望穿 to bore through by gazing at,—of a person anxiously watching.
穿鑿 to bore through.
穿鑿道理 to bore through principles of right and wrong,—to set them at naught.
百步穿楊 to pierce a willow-leaf at 100 paces,—as was done by the Tell of China.
穿井 to dig a well.
穿鼻 to make a hole in the nose,—*e.g.* of buffaloes, to lead them by. *See* 8919.
穿耳 to bore the ears.
穿眼 to gouge out the eyes.
穿透 to penetrate.
穿山甲 the scaly ant-eater (*Manis tetradactyla*); a crafty fellow.
百穿 hundred "bores,"—a bee-hive.
穿珠 to string pearls; elegant sequence.
穿錢 to string *cash*.
洛字在穿上 the char. *lo* is above the hole,—of cash minted at Lo-yang.
藍字在穿右 the character *lan* is on the right of the hole,—of a cash.
穿針 to thread a needle.
穿貫 to string; to connect.
貫穿經傳 conversant with the Classics, etc.
穿房入屋 to have the run of a house.
穿房使喚 a general servant.
穿插衙門 to be a *yamén habitué*; to be accustomed to the public offices.
穿廊 a passage; a covered way.
穿換 intimacy; business relations.
穿堂 an open building.
穿花 fluttering in and out of flowers,—as butterflies.
穿往 social intercourse; intimacy.
過穿往 to exchange social civilities.

穿[1] 2739

穿朝馬 to ride on horseback through the Palace grounds,—a privilege conferred by Imperial Decree.

穿紅掛綠的 gaily dressed,—of women.

穿起衣裳 put on your clothes. *See* 4334.

重 *ch'ung*[2] 覆穿上 put them on again.

穿褲子 to put on trousers.

穿鞋 to put on shoes.

穿衣鏡 a dressing-glass.

皮襖還是穿不住 it is too soon to put on fur clothes yet.

那個材料穿不住 that stuff wears very badly.

這個馬褂兒我穿不上 I can't wear this jacket,—it is too small.

我皮襖你都穿壞了 you have quite worn out my fur coat.

穿戴 what a woman wears on the body and carries on the head,—apparel.

穿金戴銀 splendidly dressed.

穿珠花的 a seller of female head-ornaments.

穿草鷃 the Siberian fieldfare (*Turdus ruficollis*).

傳[2] 2740

R. 先靄
C. *ch'ün, chün*
H. *ch'on*
F. *tiong*
W. *dzüe*
N. *djöñ*
P. *ch'wan, chwan*
M. *ts'wan, tswan*
V. *ts'ou, tsou*
Sz. *ch'wan, chwan*
K. *chön*
J. *ten, den*
A. *trüen*
Even and Sinking Lower.

To transmit by word of mouth; to hand down. To deliver, as orders; to summon; to send a message. To spread, as a disease. To interpret.

傳報 to announce.

傳聞 to hear news.

人傳我聞 I hear from some one, as a rumour.

傳說 to tell to some one.

傳法 to preach the Law,—of Buddha.

傳教 to spread or teach a doctrine,—as missionaries preaching Christianity.

祖傳 handed down by one's ancestors.

傳[2] 2740

風俗都是傳下來的 customs are all handed down from generation to generation.

得於心傳於手 what he gets in his mind, he transmits by his hand,—of a painter.

傳位 to transmit the Throne.

傳旨 to promulgate the Imperial will.

傳言 hearsay; something one has heard = 人傳之言.

傳話 to convey a person's words or orders = 傳話於人. Also, to interpret.

裏邊又傳話出來 orders were again sent out.

傳情 to give a hint; to tip a wink.

傳書遞簡 to convey letters and notes.

傳世 to make known to mankind.

傳於世 to be in circulation,—as a book.

傳點 to announce guests.

二十六傳 twenty-sixth in descent from the founder of the 宗祠 ancestral hall, *sc.* family.

傳令 to publish or circulate orders.

傳單 a circular notice; an "express." *See* 8574.

傳授 to deliver to any one.

傳家 to hand down in the family.

傳家寶 an heirloom.

秘傳 secretly handed down,—as some valuable recipe or prescription.

吝不傳 meanly refused to spread,—to give seeds or cuttings of rare flowers.

相傳 or 舊傳 there is a legend that.....

傳染症 a contagious or infectious disease.

驛傳 a mounted courier.

傳案 to summon to the hearing of a case.

傳出 to cause to appear,—as a witness.

傳喚 to summon.

傳[2] 2740

傳訊 or 傳究 or 傳審 to summon for examination.

傳票 a summons.

傳証 to summon witnesses.

傳他來 summon him; bid him come.

隨傳隨到 to be brought up for trial when wanted.

傳供 an underling who acts as medium between the magistrate and the parties to the case, specially as interpreter of the local *patois*.

傳集人等 to summon all the parties to a case.

抗傳不到 disobeyed the summons.

傳奇 to relate wonders, as story-books do. Also, to turn prose episodes into 曲 verses for the stage; to dramatise; a name given to the musical plays composed A.D. 700—900.

傳開謠言 to spread false reports.

這個病滿村子都傳開了 this disease has spread over the village. *See* 9300.

傳留 to survive, as a custom; to be handed down.

傳流 to give or leave a record of.....; handed down.

傳飯 to send for dinner,—from a restaurant.

傳習 to instruct in.....

傳電報 to send a telegram.

傳燈 lanterns announcing the return of the soul to the corpse at the 接三. *See* 1480.

傳名 to get one's name known; to become famous.

傳知 to apprise.

傳解 to summon and send on to.

傳信 to send word; to let one know.

傳諭 to notify through an intermediary; to send a message ordering.

傳述 to spread,—rumours.

傳示 to report the words of.....

傳[2] 2740

傳臚 the fourth on the list at the 殿試 Palace examination.

Read *chuan*[4]. A record; a chronicle; a biography. *See* 2328; 11,753.

古傳 an ancient record.
家傳 a family record.
列傳 biographies.
外傳 an unofficial biography.
入傳 to insert a biography,—in the dynastic annals.
傳注 commentaries on a text.

舡 2741

Same as 2742.

船[2] 2742

R. 先
C. *shün*
H. *shon*
F. *sung*
W. *züe, jüe*
N. *jön*
P. *ch'wan*
M. *ts'wan*
Y. *ts'ou*
Sz. *ch'wan*
K. *sön, chön*
J. *sen*
A. *t'üen*
Even Lower.

A boat; a junk; a ship; a canoe, etc. A saucer; a stand. [This character has been analysed as follows: 舟 a vessel, 八 eight, 口 mouths, or individuals,—*sc.* the Ark!]

一隻船 one boat, or junk, etc.
船隻 vessels; ships.
船頭 or 船首 the bow of a ship.
船尾 the stern.
船身 the hull.
船面 or 船板 the deck.
船桅 the mast.
船欄 the taffrail.
船舵 the rudder.
船篷 the sails. Also, the mat roofing to a boat.
船艙 the hold. Also used for cabins.
船頭支出之桅 the jib-boom.
船家 the crew. On a junk: 舵工 the helmsman, in charge of the navigation; 出海 the supercargo, who decides upon the port of destination, etc.; 親丁 a check on the two last-mentioned; 拏班 the boatswain or mate; 水手 the sailors; 廚戶 cooks.

船[2] 2742

船戶 or 船夫 boatmen; sailors.
行船手 to be a sailor.
船夥 a mate; a ship's officer.
船主 or 船公 the master; the skipper.
船廠 a dockyard.
船澳 or 船塢 a dock.
船政局 a government dock-yard; an arsenal; the Harbour Department, Hongkong.
船鈔 tonnage dues.
船鈔執照 tonnage dues certificate.
船料 port dues,—paid by junks at native custom-houses.
船牌 a ship's register; a junk's license. The Customs' Grand Chop is also so called.
船契 a ship's certificate of sale.
船名之旗 a signal flag denoting the name of a ship.
紅船 a term often seen on a ship's banner, and carrying an idea of good luck.
船路 the channel for ships,—as in a river.
船匪 pirates.
船汛 stations for examining junks.
船餉 maritime customs' duties.
船票 or 船紙 a passage ticket.
船東 the owner of a vessel.
船櫓 the large scull at the stern of a Chinese boat.
船費 or 船價 passage-money.
船簿子 a ship's log.
商船 a merchant vessel.
船裂 the vessel sprang a leak.
船腰闊 the breadth of beam of a vessel.
撐船 or 刺船 to pole or punt a boat.
一幫船 a fleet; a squadron.
拖船 a tug-boat.
兵船 or 戰船 a man-of-war.
鐵甲船 an ironclad.
砲船 a war-junk.

船[2] 2742

官船 a junk employed on government service; passenger-junks for high officials.
巡船 a revenue cruiser.
押船 a customs' guard-boat.
渡船 a ferry-boat.
樓船高十餘丈 a vessel with upper works over 100 ft. above water.
夾板船 or 篷船 or 帆船 a sailing-vessel.
輪船 or 火船 or 火輪船 a steamer. [The first, "wheel ship," appears to have been used at the siege of Hsiang-yang, A.D. 1272.]
明輪船 a paddle-wheel steamer.
暗輪船 a screw steamer.
開船 to weigh anchor; to sail.
整備開船 to get ready for sea.
開得船來 the anchor having been weighed.
船駕不住風 the vessel could not make way in (or, could not ride out) the gale.
看風駛船 note the wind before you sail.
解船下墜 to lower a boat.
上 *shang*[3] 船 to go on board a ship; to join a ship.
上 *shang*[3] 船上 (*shang*[4]) to go on board a vessel.
少個幫手,就上了他的船 a hand was wanted, so I joined his vessel.
下船 to go on board. Used in the north for "to go ashore."
下船之後 when he had got on board (or ashore, as above).
携手下船 went on board hand in hand.
一齊扣下船來 brought them all on board,—by force.
八個箱子都下了船 the eight boxes are all on board.
蓮船盈尺 boat-shaped lilies (*sc.* feet) a foot long.
茶船 a tea-saucer.
旱船 a pavilion built in the shape of a boat.

船[2] 2742

跑旱船 to play at ships,—as children.
天船 the stars γ η in Perseus.
船廠 the city of Kirin.

椽[2] 2743
R. 先
C. *yün*
H. *yen*
F. *t'iong, t'wong*
W. *djüe*
N. *djüeñ*
P. *ch'wan*
M. *ts'wan*
Y. *ts'ou*
Sz. *ch'wan*
K. *chön*, v. *yön*
J. *ten, den*
A. *jüen*
Even Lower.

The beam which supports the eaves. A rafter; figuratively, houses.

采椽 painted beams,—fine houses.
椽料 timber for beams or rafters.
排椽 short side rafters.
無一椽一人 not a rafter nor a man left,—of a deserted site.
數椽 several houses; a few rooms.
欲煩椽筆 I venture to trouble your grand pen,—to write for me.
忽然扛起如椽大筆 he suddenly begins to flourish a pen as big as a beam,—to write grandly.

鶨[4] 2744
R. 露
See 猱
A. *jüen*
SinkingUpper.

A bird, known as 癡鳥 the stupid bird.

猱[4] 2745
R. 雥 先
See 串傳
J. *ten*
A. *jüen*
Sinking and Even Upper and Lower.

An animal moving through vegetation.

舛[3] 2746
R. 舛
C. *ch'ün*
H. *ch'on, ch'un*
F. *ch'wang*
W. *ts'üe, ts'üe*
N. *ch'öñ*
P. *ch'wan*
M. *ts'wai, ts'wan*
Y. *ts'ou*
Sz. *ch'wan*
K. *ch'ön*

Contradictory; incompatible; perverse. Radical 136.

舛駁 contradictory.
何前後之舛 why this discrepancy?
舛錯 or 舛悞 mistaken; erroneous.
舛錯之誤 a mistake,—of a purely accidental character.
舛謬 to deceive purposely.

舛[3] 2746
J. *sen*
A. *sien*
Rising Upper.

舛忤 or 乖舛 opposing; perverse; disobedient.
命途多舛 in the path of my life there have been many slips.

舜[3] 2747
R. 舛
See 舛
Rising Upper.

The old leaves on the tea-plant.

賜茶舜以當酒 to bestow old tea instead of wine.

僝[3] 2748
R. 舛
See 舛
Rising Upper.

To flow in opposite directions. To turn a dying man's feet inwards from the door, as is done among the Laos tribes.

篡 2749

See 11,903.

舋[4] 2750
R. 願
See 反
SinkingUpper.

A small mortar for hulling rice.

弗 2751

See 379.

串[4] 2752
R. 雥 諫
C. *ch'ün*
H. *ch'on*
F. *ch'iong, ch'wong*
W. *ts'üe*
N. *ch'öñ*
P. *ch'wan*
M. *ts'wan*
Y. *ts'ou*
Sz. *ch'wan*
K. *ch'ön*
J. *sen*
A. *hsüen*, v. *kwan*
Sinking Upper.

To string together; to connect; to league together. *See* 1244.

串貫 to string,—as beads.
錢串兒 the string on which *cash* are threaded.
一串錢 a string of 1,000 cash.
穿了一串錢 he has strung a string of cash.
二千串 2,000 *tiao*, or strings of 1,000 cash each.
串過了 it is strung on,—as a bead.
串通 to league together; to conspire,—as beads pierced by a thread mutually communicate without the thread being visible.
串計 or 串謀 to conspire.
串騙 or 串吞 to combine to swindle.

串[4] 2752

串同作弊 to combine for purposes of fraud.
串合 in connection,—as the divisions of an army.
不串 irrelevant; unconnected, as two sentences in a book.
文理貫串 the argument is correctly worked out,—according to the proper sequence.
串炮 a string of fire-crackers.
串窃 complicity in a theft.
串珠花的 women who administer drugs to pregnant women, and having put them to sleep, disembowel them and use the eyes, brains, and afterbirth of the unborn children for composing certain medicines.
串珠 strung pearls; classified extracts from celebrated authors.

CHUANG.

庄[1] 2753
R. 陽
F. *choung, ch'oung*
See 裝
Even Upper.

A farm. A workshop. A place of business; a warehouse. Numerative of affairs. Used for 2760.

田庄 or 庄子 a farmstead.
立爲義庄以贍鄉里 turned it into a free farm, for the benefit of (the poor of) the neighbourhood.
庄戶 or 庄稼人 (or 漢) farmers; peasants.
管庄的 a farm bailiff; an overseer.
庄丁 farm labourers, belonging to the place.
庄客 hired farm labourers.
木庄 a carpenter's yard or workshop.
飯庄子 a restaurant.
庄口 a mercantile house.
布庄 a piece-goods establishment.
庄主 or 作庄 a manager; a working partner.
茶庄 an establishment where tea is prepared from the raw leaf.
那一庄事 that affair.

粧[1] 2754
R. 陽
See 裝
Even Upper.

To adorn oneself, as a woman, especially by painting the face. To disguise; to feign; to pretend. *See* 2759, 12,496.

粧修 or **梳粧** to paint the face and dress the hair,—to adorn.

粧扮 costume; to dress; to decorate.

作時世粧 to dress in the fashion.

素粧 or **淡粧** dressed without paint or rouge,—as when in mourning.

濃粧 thickly painted; overdressed.

粧奩 or **嫁粧** a bride's *trousseau*; a dowry.

粧匣 a lady's dressing-case.

粧閣 the dressing-room of a lady of the seraglio.

粧次 or **粧臺** your ladyship.

慵粧 dowdy.

粧飾 to dress; to adorn; to gloss; to pretend.

外面粧作羊似的 dressed up to look like a sheep.

粧假 or **粧作** to pretend; to make believe.

你這個樂是粧作出來 this joy of yours is all put on.

粧模作樣 to put on the appearance of; to pretend; to feign.

粧病 to sham illness.

粧腔 to affect; to pretend; to sing falsetto, as male actors who play the parts of women.

賜粧 the name of a palace built by an Emperor for a favourite concubine.

梳粧盤 a paper toilet service, burnt by women on the 7th of the 7th moon in honour of **織女** the Weaving Damsel.

妝 2755

Same as 2754.

狀[4] 2756
R. 爿
C. *chong*
H. *ts'ong*
F. *chaung*
W. *joa*
N. *zoñg*
P. *chwang*
M. Y. *tswang*
Sz. *chwang*
K. *chang*
J. *djō*
A. *trang*
Sinking Lower.

Form; shape; appearance; behaviour. To state; a biography (*see* 4624). To accuse.

形狀 or **體狀** form; outline; embodiment.

狀貌非常 of unusual appearance,—generally in a good sense.

狀貌短小 small in stature.

毫無善狀 I have nothing good to tell you about myself,—a conventional phrase used in letters.

子間吾近狀乎 do you ask what I am about just now?

狀如 in appearance like; as if.

情狀 the appearance of the circumstances; the aspect of the case; circumstances; condition; environment.

近數年之情狀 the condition of things for some years past.

此棚中人售報之情狀 such was the behaviour of the men in the shed who were selling the newspaper.

以求情狀 in order to find a subject,—for a painting.

易狀 and **難狀** easy and difficult phases,—of landscape, to paint.

口寫而手狀之 wrote with her mouth and shaped with her hands,—described by word of mouth and gesture.

無狀 unmannerly.

醉後無狀 drunk and disorderly.

口言無狀 he spoke rudely.

無狀之狀 the likeness of things unseen.

口不能狀也 no tongue can tell.

具狀 to draw up a statement; to prepare a case.

不可具狀 indescribable.

無謊不成狀 without lies, you cannot get up a case.

投遞解狀 to file a withdrawal of a charge,—for the release of the accused.

狀[4] 2756

狀子 or **狀詞** a plaint; a charge.

狀棍 one who assists in preparing or fighting a case; a pettifogging unlicensed attorney.

狀師 the term adopted for "barrister."

告狀 to file a plaint; to accuse. *See* 10,014.

氣死莫告狀 though you die of anger, don't go to law.

告御狀 to appeal from a provincial decision to the Censorate.

告人一狀，三世冤 one plaint filed makes three generations of foes.

久狀不離原詞 however protracted the case, it must always keep to the lines of the original plaint.

狀元 the title of the candidate who wins the first place at the **殿試** or triennial Palace Examination, which is a final test of the already successful **進士** graduates of the third degree. The holder is thus, popularly speaking, the best man of his year. Instituted under **武則天** of the T'ang dynasty.

有狀元徒弟，無狀元師傅 there are Senior Classics among pupils but not among teachers,—the teacher is one who has failed to attain such a position; had he done so, he would have found some better employment than teaching.

壯[4] 2757
R. 爿
F. *chaung*
See 裝
Sinking Upper.

Strong; robust; vigorous; flourishing; fertile.

壯大 or **强壯** strong; vigorous.

壯人 a strong man.

少壯 a lusty young fellow.

壯丁 an able-bodied man; an adult.

壯士 a lusty soldier; a good fellow; So-and-so.

壯而行 grown up a man, put in practice (what you have learnt).

壯勇 irregular troops; braves.

壯[4] 2757

武壯 martial and strong; an athlete.
壯健 or 壯盛 hale; healthy.
壯繆 (*mu*[4]) martial dignity.
關壯繆 (*mu*[4]) a title of Kuan Ti, the God of War.
壯氣 vigour; robustness.
壯肥 portly; stout; in prime condition.
壯年 from 20 to 30 years of age; the prime of manhood.
壯心 or 壯志 determination; firmness; strength of mind.
壯他的膽 to strengthen his courage.
帝壯之 the Emperor was strengthened,—in his purpose, as by advice.
大壯 name of the 34th Diagram, which refers to thunder.

奘[3] 2758
R. 養
P. *chwang*
M. *ᶜtswang, tswang*
K. *chang*
J. *sō, sho*
A. *tang*
Rising Upper.

Large; thick; stout; strong.

有奘的有細的 there are both thick and fine.

裝[1] 2759
R. 陽
C. *chong*
H. *tsong, chong*
F. *choung*
W. *tsoa, chüoa*
N. *tsong*
P. *chwang*
M. Y. *tswang*
Sz. *chwang*
K. *chang*
J. *shō, sō*
A. *trang*
Even Upper.

To dress. To pack; to load; to contain; baggage. To pretend. Used with 2754. *See* 10,793.

裝束好看 well dressed.
裝殮 or 穿裝裹 to dress a corpse.
閒裝 ordinary dress; plain clothes; *en déshabillé.*
裝神像 to dress idols. *See below.*
天然裝飾 dressed by nature,—as flowers.
男女改裝易服，有干例禁 for men and women to wear each other's clothes is against the law.
裝男扮女 women dressed as men and men dressed as women.
裝成 to dress as....
裝點 to dress up,—a statement.

裝[1] 2759

裝點折閱 to falsify accounts.
裝作 to make; to manufacture.
裝修 external woodwork.
裝釘 to bind,—as a book.
外裝曲謹 in outward demeanour scrupulously decorous.
裝載 to pack; to stow, as cargo; to be laden with; to contain.
裝載于駁船 to place on board a cargo-boat.
裝車 to load a cart.
裝箱 to pack a box.
裝運 to carry to,—as a ship carrying cargo.
裝有 laden with....
裝船 to load a ship.
裝船處 the place of shipment.
卸裝 to unload, as a boat.
裝卸 to ship and to discharge cargo; to work a ship.
裝免 to carry cargo exempted from duty.
裝免數目 the "exemption account" of the Customs, showing exemption from duties on account of tribute-rice carried.
裝鎗 to load a gun.
裝藥 loaded,—as a gun.
僅存八桶原裝 only eight tubs remained in their original condition,—were undamaged.
無天裝 there is no place for you to hide in.
行裝 travelling dress; baggage.
收拾行裝 packed up his baggage.
裝裱 to mount scrolls or pictures.
裝整 to put in order; to furbish up.
裝頭 a pattern; a fashion; a style.
裝頭賣面 to advertise one's wares by putting the best at the top.
裝佯 to feign; to pretend.
裝不聽見 pretended not to hear.
裝幌子 to counterfeit a trademark or sign; to wear the distinguishing badge of one's profession.
裝像 to imitate the cries of animals, birds, etc. *See above.*

裝[1] 2759

莊[1] 2760
R. 陽
W. *tsoa*
See 裝
Even Upper.

Sedate; serious; grave; correct. A point where six roads meet; a village; *see* 5908. The correct form of 2753. Used for 2754.

端莊 correct; proper; dignified; decorous.
莊重 or 莊敬 serious and respectful.
莊誠 grave and earnest.
莊闊 grand; imposing.
莊嚴 stern; severe; majestic. Also, of adornment, splendid; imposing; to decorate.
莊嚴王 the king of ornament,—a fabulous Bôdhisattva, said to have been in the retinue of Shâkyamuni.
莊嚴經 the *sútra* of ornament,—an exposition of the principal doctrines of the Tantra school.
不莊 *see* 9456.
旗莊 the Banner or Manchu style of dress.
那個婦人是漢莊 that lady is dressed in Chinese style.
莊整 dressed in the height of fashion.
柳莊 a prosperous appearance.
色莊者乎 is he so only in appearance? is it all put on?
故莊其詞以實之 so he began to speak gravely, in order to give an air of truth to it.
莊子 or 莊周 the famous Taoist mystic, moralist and social reformer, who flourished in the third and fourth centuries B.C. and wrote the work now known as the 南華經 *Sútra* of Nan-hua.
義莊 a free dead-house,—where poor people may place coffins to await interment.
一座莊 a village.
治這個要灸幾莊艾子 to cure this disease it will be necessary to have several applications of moxa.

糉 2761

Same as 2754.

樁[1] 2762
R. 江
C. *chwang*
F. *ch'ung, chung, choung*
W. *sung, chüoa, djüoa*
N. *tsŏng*
P. *chwang*
M. Y. *tswang*
Sz. *chwang*
K. *chang*
J. *tō*
A. *t'ung, hswên*
Even Upper.

A post; a stake; a club; a stick. To beat. A beacon; a buoy. The mark to show how high the "stone" must be raised at examinations of military candidates.

樁子 a post; a pile.
打樁 to drive piles.
拴馬樁 a post for tying up horses.
拔樁 to pull up the stake,—to return home; to have done with anything.
你牽牛，我拔樁 you lead the ox, I will pull up the stake, —do the hardest part.
半樁子 half a post,—a youth; a hobbledehoy.
子孫樁 the membrum virile; *see* 11,424, 10,760.
獸醫樁子 a frame for raising horses off the ground in order to shoe them. Also, a veterinary surgeon's pole or shop-sign,—shaped like a gallows, in imitation of the frame to which horses, mules, etc., are made fast.
樁其心 beat his breast.
浮樁 a buoy.
千斤樁 a windlass for dragging boats across a "haul-over."
一樁事 an affair. *See* 2753.
石必及樁 the "stone" must be raised up to the mark.

褝[1] 2763
R. 江
See 春
Even Upper.

Short clothes; unbecoming dress. Also read *ch'uang*[1].

蹖[1] 2764
R. 冬
See 春
Even Upper.

To tread on.

鶅[1] 2765
R. 冬
See 春
Even Upper.

A bird, known as 蜀鶅 and resembling the cuckoo in its habits. It appears in Kiangnan in the spring, and its note is said to be 麥黃快割 the yellow wheat will soon be cut.

撞[4] 2766
R. 絳江
C. *chong*
H. *ch'ong*
F. *taung*
W. *djüoa*
N. *dzŏng*, v. *ts'ung*
P. *chwang*
M. *tswang*
Y. *tswang*
Sz. *chwang*
K. *chang*, v. *tang*
J. *tō, dō*
A. *ꜜchang*
Sinking Lower.

To strike; to run up against; to meet; to collide with.

撞鐘 to strike a bell; to play pitch-farthing.
撞木 wooden hammers for striking bells.
撞門 to knock or push at a door.
撞額 to bump foreheads; heads close together, as for a confidential talk; *tête-à-tête*.
相撞 to meet,—as in the street.
撞頭 to collide with; to run into one another.
撞破 to smash up by collision.
撞倒 to run up against and knock over; to push down.
撞遇 or 撞見 to meet unexpectedly; to run up against.
劈面撞着了 ran right up against; met face to face.
一時撞不着人家要 I can't meet with any one at the moment who wants it.
撞着和尚 to meet a priest, — a bad omen.
撞鬼 to meet a devil; to have a fright; to meet a foreigner.
瞎撞 blindly beating,—as a bird against its cage; reckless; desperate.
撞口卦 to hear some word or phrase of evil omen.
衝撞了 I beg pardon for my rudeness.
白撞 to go in anywhere under pretence,—as a thief to reconnoitre.
白撞雨 a sun-shower.
撞騙 to swindle.
撞磕 to come suddenly against.
撞沈 to run down,—as a ship.
撞壞 to damage by a collision.

撞[4] 2766

獞 2767

轟[4] 2768
R. 冬
See 衝
Even Upper.

戇[4] 2769
R. 絳送
C. *ngong*², *ngong*³
H. *ong*²
F. *ngaung*³, *maung*², *koung*², *noung*²
W. *kung*², *ꜜkung*
N. *kung*²
P. *ꜜch'wang*
K. *chang*, v. *tang*
J. *tō, dō*
A. *chŏng*²
Sinking Very Irregular.

撞開 to burst open by collision.
撞攏 to be in collision,—as when more prolonged than a momentary shock.
撞屍 a wandering corpse,—a term of abuse.

See 12,307.

A war-chariot. Also read *ch'ung*[1].

Simple; stupid; crazy.

戇拙不苟 a simple, honest fellow.
粗戇 dull; half-witted.
愚戇 idiotic; stupid.
詐戇 to feign idiocy.
戇喪 crazy; wild.
莽戇 hasty; unmethodical.

創[43] 2770
R. 陽漾
C. *ch'ong*
H. *ꜜts'ong*
F. *ch'aung, ch'oung*
W. *ts'oa*
N. *ts'iang*
P. M. *ch'wang*
Y. *ts'wang*
Sz. *ch'wang*
K. *ch'ang*
J. *sō, shō*
A. *sang, (shang)*
Even & Sinking Upper.

CH'UANG.

To begin; to lay the foundations of; to be the first to make; to invent.

創始 to make a beginning; to initiate.
創事業 to found a family, or a business.
創得狠好 getting on well; thriving.
創開 or 創立 to found; to begin.
創世以來 from the beginning of the world until now.
創國基 to found a dynasty.
創草 to draft,—a law or scheme.
創造 or 創作 or 創修 to be the first to make; to invent.
創意點綴 he invented *tien chui* (*see* 2814).

創[43] 2770

初創 a novelty.
無一意不創 not a single thought (in the book) which was not original.
創藝精緻 a clever contrivance.
創設 to establish; to set up, as a lighthouse.

Read *ch'uang*[3]. To cut; to wound.

身被多創 his body was covered with wounds.
金創 a wound from a metal instrument.
未得獸者，唯恐其創之小也 before you have secured your quarry, your only fear is lest you should not wound it severely enough,—followed by 已得之，唯恐傷肉之多也 when you have got it, your only fear is lest you should have damaged its flesh too much.
懲創 to punish.
創風 a side wind.
折創走 to tack, in sailing.
創深痛鉅 deeply wounded and sorely afflicted; in great distress.
創劇 to be very ill; to grow worse.
創口 a wound; a sore.
創木 wooden supports; piles to support an embankment.
創底鋪 down to the bottom layer,—of financial ruin.

愴[4] 2771
R. 漾
C. *ch'ong*
H. *ts'ong*
F. *ch'oung*
W. *ts'oa*
N. *ts'iang*[3]
P. *ch'wang*, *ts'ang*[3]
K. *ch'ang*
J. *shō*
A. *sang*
Sinking Upper Irregular.

Sad; grieved.

悽愴 or 愴惻 sorrowing; sick at heart; disappointed.
愴怳昏迷 flurried and confused.

戧 2772

An ancient form of 創 *ch'uang*[3]. *See* 2770.

瘡[1] 2773
R. 陽
C. *ch'ong*
H. *ts'ong*
F. *ch'oung*
W. *ts'oa*
N. *ts'ong*
P. *ch'wang*
M. Y. *ts'wang*
Sz. *ch'wang*
K. *ch'ang*
J. *sō*, *shō*
A. *sang*
Even Upper.

A sore; a boil; an ulcer. *See* 2032.

瘡症 boils; ulcers, etc.
瘡瘺 a running sore.
火疔瘡 or 疔瘡 a boil with a head.
長瘡 or 生起瘡 to have a boil forming.
楊梅瘡 venereal ulcers.
瘡口 the mouth of a sore.
瘡疤 or 瘡癩 the scab or scar of a sore.
打 or 踢瘡疤 to touch a raw or tender point.
瘡痍 to ill-treat; ill-treatment.
瘡痍滿目 ulcers and sores (*sc.* poverty-stricken people) everywhere meet my eye.
寄瘡 or 過瘡 to communicate sores to other people,—by means of magical charms.
刮肉成瘡 to scrape the flesh and make a sore,—to make trouble by meddling.

囪[1] 2774
R. 江東
N. *ts'ung*
K. *ch'ang*, *ch'ong*
See 窗
Even Upper.

The vent or flue of a furnace. The original form of 2775. *See* 4634.

烟囪忽裂 the boiler suddenly burst.

窗[1] 2775
R. 江
C. *ch'öng*
H. *ch'ong*
F. *ch'oung*
W. *ch'üoa*
N. *ts'ong*
P. *ch'wang*
M. *ts'wang*
Y. *ts'wang*
Sz. *ch'wang*
K. *chang*
J. *sō*
A. *song*
Even Upper.

A window. *See* 6029, 3554.

窗戶 or 窗門 a window.
窗框 a window-frame.
窗臺 a window-sill.
窗紙 the paper on a window,—used in the north instead of glass.
窗帳子 window-curtains.
窗簾 a window-blind.
窗搭子 an outer screen to a window.
天窗 a skylight.
紗窗 a gauze frame for keeping out insects.
窗下 below the window,—at one's studies.
窗課 window pursuits,—study.

窗[1] 2775
同窗 or 窗友 or 窗兄弟 fellow-students.
寒窗 a poor student.
西窗 a window looking westwards.

牕 2776

Same as 2775.

窓 2777

Same as 2775.

床[2] 2778
R. 陽
C. *shong*
H. *ts'ong*
F. *ch'oung*
W. *joa*, *jwoa*
N. *joñg*, *zoñg*
P. *ch'wang*
M. Y. *ts'wang*
Sz. *ch'wang*
K. *chang*, *sang*
J. *shō*
A. *sang*
Even Lower.

A bed; a couch. Any board or framework on which things rest. [To be distinguished from 庄 2753.]

床子 or 一張床 a bed; a bedstead.
床榻 a bed; a couch.
籐床 a cane bed.
入我床下 get under our beds,—of crickets, for warmth, in the 10th moon.
上床 to lie on a couch.
床上安床 to put one bed on the top of another,—stupidity.
坐在床頭 sat at the head of the bed (= bedside),—to nurse.
床鋪 bed and bedding.
鋪床 to make a bed.
床氈 blankets.
床帳 bed-curtains.
床幃 the valance.
同床 bed-fellows.
移床 to sleep in another bed; to change the place of the bed,—as is done for sick people, to expedite recovery, generally accompanied by religious ceremonies.
停床 a death-bed; the special bed to which dying people are removed, generally consisting of three planks on trestles or of a door taken off its hinges. It is sometimes called 水床 water-bed, because the corpse is washed on it.
停了床了 he is on his death-bed.
我想要裡床去睡 I want to sleep on the inside of the bed,—next the wall.

床[2] 2778

棉一床 or 被一床 one coverlet.
翻床 to turn the mattress of a bed.
床第之情 married life; conjugal affection.
東床 a son-in-law.
東床坦腹 *see* 3715.
囚床 a kind of shelf, on which prisoners are chained for the night.
睡編床 to sleep on the piled-up bed,—as in gaol, where many prisoners are forced into the same bunk, unless prepared to bribe the gaoler.
拉冰床 to drag an ice-sled.
匠床 a couch or divan for guests. *See* 5919.
羅漢床 a comfortable divan, arranged with pillows, for sleeping on.
牙床 an ivory bedstead.
牙床子 the cheek-bone; the gums.
載寢之床 they shall be put to sleep on couches,—of boys, as opposed to girls who will be put to sleep on the ground.
或息偃在床 some loll about on couches.
床位 a sleeping-place; bedstead.
床席 the matting of a bed.

牀 2779

Correct form of 2778.

霖[2] 2780
R. vulgar.
Used for 淙
P. *ch'wang*
Even Upper.

Heavy rain.
天沛然作霖 the weather suddenly became rainy.

淙 2781

See 12,025.

倀[3] 2782
R. 養
See 窗 磢
A. *san*
Rising Upper.

Evil; wicked; perverse.
懷倀 to harbour evil designs.

剷[3] 2783
R. 養
See 磢
Rising Upper.

To wound slightly.
剷剨 to break the skin.
剷了肉了 a flesh wound.
悞爲棘剷 accidentally ran a splinter in.
鏃剷 wounded by an arrow-head.

磢[3] 2784
R. 養
cf. 窗
K. *ch'ang*
J. *sō, shō*
A. *sang*
Rising Upper.

To clean things with sand.

闖[3] 2785
R. 沁
C. *ch'ong*
H. *ts'ong*
F. *ch'aung*[2], *ch'aung*[3]
W. *ch'üoa*
N. *ts'ong*
P. *ch'wang*, *ch'wang*[2]
M. *ts'wang*, *tswang*
Y. *ts'wang*
Sz. *ch'wang*
K. *ch'im*, *ch'im*
J. *chin*
A. *t'êm*[2], *t'êm*[3]
Sinking Very Irregular.

To burst in or out; to rush violently. Suddenly; forcibly; rudely.
闖進 or 闖入 to burst in.
闖轅門 to burst in at a *yamén* door.
闖道 to rush across a person's path.
闖關 to evade the Customs.
闖然而出 he rushed out.
闖出頭 to force oneself into notice.
闖婚作 to marry without ceremony.
闖亮的 a thief who watches for the door to be opened in the early morning to rush in and steal.
闖禍 to court misfortune.
李闖 or 闖王 an epithet applied to 李自成 Li Tzŭ-ch'êng, the rebel who helped to overthrow the Ming dynasty, A.D. 1643.

幢[2] 2786
R. 江 絳
C. *ch'ong*
H. *t'ung*, *ts'ong*[2]
F. *tung*
W. *dung*, *djüoa*[2]
P. *ch'wang*
M. *ts'wang*
Y. *ts'wang*, *tswang*[2]
Sz. *ch'wang*

A curtain for a carriage. A streamer; a pennant. (Sanskrit *dhvaja*); an hexagonal or octagonal pillar of stone, used to take the place of a collection of banners hung up in temples in token of thanksgiving.
幢幡 pendant scrolls of silk, inscribed with words of thanksgiving and hung before shrines.

幢[2] 2786
K. *chang*, *tang*
J. *tō, dō*
A. *doung*, *chang*
Even Lower Irregular.

海幢寺 the so-called Honam temple at Canton.

Read *t'ung*[2]. To screen.
樹羽幢幢 (on the drum-stand) are feathers thickly massed.
幢幢＝不明貌 dim.

憧[4] 2787
R. 絳 冬
See 衝
Even Upper.

Unsettled; irresolute.

Read *ch'ung*[1].
憧憧往來 hesitating; wavering.
憧擾 in a flurry.

艟[2] 2788
R. 江
See 幢
A. *doung*
Even Lower.

To sow seed.

鐘[2] 2789
R. 江
See 幢
A. *doung*
Even Lower.

To eat immoderately.
鐘饋 to gorge; to be a glutton.
鐘酒 to soak,—as a sot.

刅 2790

Same as 創 *ch'uang*[3]. *See* 2770.

揷 2791

Same as 2770.

撞[1] 2792
R. 江
See 窗
Even Upper.

To beat; to strike. To beckon.
撞金鼓 to beat the gong and drum.

椿[1] 2793
R. 江
See 椿
Even Upper.

Grain half withered. To cut grain.

覮[1] 2794
R. 江
C. v. *ch'ong*
F. v. *ch'iong*
N. v. *ts'ong*
See 矇覮
J. *tō*
A. *t'ung*
Even Upper.

To see indistinctly. To peer ahead.

CHUI.

隹[1] 2795
R. 支
F. *ch'wi, chwi*
See 追
A. *chui*
J. *sui*
Even Upper.

Short-tailed birds. Radical 172. [To be distinguished from 隹 1174.] *See* 9279.

Read *tsui*[1]. Wind blowing.

山林之畏隹 the forest's dread of the gale.

雀 2796

See 5076.

錐[1] 2797
R. 支
C. v. *yöü*
F. *ch'wi*
See 隹
A. *schui*
Even Upper.

An awl; a sharp-pointed tool. The tip or point; a trifle.

錐子 an awl.

錐眼兒 or 錐孔 to bore holes.

錐鑽不動 can't bore into it.

囊中之錐 an awl in a sack,—sure to work its way out sooner or later. Used of genius in obscurity.

無地立錐 not ground enough to stick an awl in,—miserably poor.

貧無置錐地 the poor have not even land enough to stick an awl in. *See* 390.

上無瓦片,下無立錐 no shelter for my head, no resting-place for my feet.

錐刺股 he pierced his thigh with an awl,—to keep himself awake for study. Said of 蘇秦 an eminent statesman of the 4th century B.C.

錐牛不若鷄豚 a chicken, or a pigling, (though small) is better than a lean ox,—in sacrifice, or as a present.

錐[1] 2797
毛錐 a hair awl,—the Chinese hair writing-brush or pen.

毛錐子 a mere penman; a copyist.

安用毛錐 why use the hair point (*sc.* the pen)?—why not the sword point? A saying attributed to 班超 Pan Ch'ao who exchanged his pen for a sword and became a famous military commander, 1st century A.D.

錐鋩 pointed and sharp.

錐刀之末 an awl's tip,—a mere trifle.

騅[1] 2798
R. 支
F. *ch'wi*
See 隹
A. *schui*
Even Upper.

A piebald horse. A horse with grey and white markings.

烏騅馬 a piebald horse, which belonged to 項羽 Hsiang Yü, the usurper. 3rd century B.C.

有騅 some are piebald.

黃騅魚 a yellowish kind of carp.

鵻[1] 2799
R. 支
See 隹
Even Upper.

A pigeon; a turtle-dove.

沙鵻 a snipe.

鼅[1] 2800
R. 支
See 隹
Even Upper.

An old name for the rat.

追[1] 2801
R. 支灰
C. *chöü*
H. *chui*
F. *twi*
W. *tsü, tai*
N. *tsei*
P. *chwei*
M. } *tswei*
Y. }
Sz. *chwei*
K. *ch'wi*
J. *tsui*
A. *trui*
Even Upper.

To follow; to pursue. To trace out. To press for payment. To go back; to revert; to reflect upon. To escort. Name of a wild tribe.

追趕 to pursue.

追不到 or 追不及 can't catch him up.

追他回來 fetch him back.

追兵 soldiers in pursuit.

窮寇莫追 do not press an enemy at bay,—resistance will be desperate.

追[1] 2801
追拏 to pursue and seize.

追究 to follow up a clue; to investigate.

恨不能追其萬一 I cannot, alas, come anywhere near him,—in point of achievement.

追出來 to trace out.

追還 or 追繳 or 追償 or 追出 or 追呼 to force to pay or hand over; to recover, as debts.

追取 to get out of a person,—as money.

追討 or 追債 to dun for debt.

追領 to recover and receive,—as money.

追尋 to follow up; to enquire closely into.

追價 to recover the value of.....

追懽 to pursue pleasure; to share in another's pleasure.

追求 to investigate; to go thoroughly into.

何必那麼撒開追求 why go so deeply into the subject?

好些事情追着 a number of matters to be attended to.

追魂攝影 spirit-pursuing, shadow-seizing,—a graphic description.

追索 to pursue to the death.

追贓 to recover booty or stolen goods.

追給 to recover and pay over a debt.

追仿前人 to imitate (as in writing) those who have gone before.

追辦 to act with promptitude.

追問 to exert pressure on one at a trial; to examine severely.

追隨 to pursue; to follow.

追捕 to seize after a chase.

銀追不回 (or 上) the money cannot be recovered.

不追論 not to revert to, or continue, the subject.

追念 to reflect upon.

追憶 to call to mind.

追[1] 2801

追思往日 to recall days gone by.
慎終追遠 carefully attend to the last (funeral rites of parents) and let them be followed when long gone (by the proper ceremonies of sacrifice).
追封 to canonise with posthumous honours.
追薦 to say masses for the dead.
追悔 to feel remorse.
追傷 to be saddened by the memory of,—a dead friend.
追非 to lay the blame on others.
後世其追數吾過乎 posterity will censure me for my faults.
來者猶可追 the future may be provided against,—but not the past.
薄言追之 I will despatch him (with a parting feast).

Read *tui*[1]. To engrave.

追琢其章 to engrave ornaments.

糍[1] 2802
R. 支
See 追
(K'ANGHI's initial *t* is irregular.)
Even Upper.

Dumplings; "stick-jaw." To stick.

飲糍亦醉 to get drunk even on pudding,—of one who for a bribe will shut his eyes and ears as though he were drunk.

縋[4] 2803
R. 糞
C. *chöü*
H. *ch'ui*
F. *toui*
N. *zei*
W. *dzü*
P. *chwei*
M. *tswei*
K. *ch'u*
J. *tsui*
A. *chui*
Sinking Lower.

A cord. To let down.

縋下水 let it down into the water.
夜縋而出 he was let down by night and got out,—of the city.
縋城 to let down over a city wall,—as a letter.

腿[4] 2804
R. 糞
See 墜
Sinking Lower.

A swelling of the foot.

鎚[1] 2805
R. 支
C. *ch'öü*
H. *ch'ui*
F. *t'ui*
W. *dzü*, *tsü*
N. *zei*, *djï*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'wei*
K. *ch'u*
J. *dzui*
A. *chui*
Even Lower.

A hammer; a mallet. To pound. Commonly read *ch'ui*[2].

打鐵鎚 a sledge-hammer.
鐵鎚對鐵砧 the iron hammer against the iron anvil,—when Greeks joined Greeks.
一雙銅鎚 a pair of brass maces.
金瓜鎚 "melon hammers,"—gilded maces carried in processions.
不鎚我 don't beat me!

See 12,332.

觜 2806

捶[2] 2807
R. 紙支奇
See 搥錘槌朵
A. *chui*, *tdwa*
Even and Rising Lower.

To beat; to cudgel. Used for 2808 and 2836.

捶扑 to beat a criminal.
捶鈎 the bit of a bridle.
捶布石 or 捶板石 a smooth squared stone, on which starched clothes are pounded with wooden clubs to smooth and stiffen them.

棰[3] 2808
R. 紙
N. *tsei*
P. *chwei*
M. Y. *tswei*
Sz. *chwei*
K. *ch'u*
J. *sui*
A. *trui*
Rising Upper.

A cudgel. To extort a confession by beating.

棰楚之下 under the lash; in the act of being beaten.

Read *to*[3]. Luxuriant vegetation.

碓[4] 2809
R. 糞 磬
See 縋 朵
A. *tchui*
Sinking and Rising Lower and Upper.

To press things down; to weight.

碓之以石 keep it down with a stone.
秤碓 the weight on a steel-yard. *See* 2811.
千斤碓 a stone weight to press things with.

箠[2] 2810
R. 紙支
F. *tch'woi*, *tch'ui*
N. *tzei*, *tsei*
P. M. Y. Sz. *tch'wei*
K. *ch'u*
J. *sui*
A. *t'ui*
Even Lower Rising Upper.

Bamboo twigs. A whip. To flog.

答箠 to bamboo a criminal.
鞭箠 to flog.

錘[4] 2811
R. 支 寘 灰
C. *tch'öü*
H. *tch'ui*, v. *tt'o*
F. *tt'ui*
W. *tdzü*, *dzü*[2]
N. *tzei*, *tdjï*
P. *chui*[3], *tch'ui*
M. Y. Sz. used for 銓
K. *ch'u*
J. *tsui*
A. *t'ui*
Even and SinkingLower.

An ancient weight of twelve Chinese ounces. The weight on a steel-yard; also read *t'o*[2]. To hammer.

秤錘 or 稱錘 the weight on a steel-yard. *See* 11,351.
戥錘 the weight on a money balance.
錘煉 to work by hammering,—as iron on an anvil.

惴 2812

See 2695.

贅[4] 2813
R. 貝
C. *chöü*[2]
H. *chui*[3]
F. *chwoui*[3], *toui*[2], *choui*[2]
W. *tsü*[3]
N. *zei*
P. *chwei*
M. Y. *tswei*
Sz. *chwei*
K. *ch'wi*
J. *sei*, *se*
A. *ñyüe*, *ñiuai*
Sinking Irregular.

To repeat; iteration. To connect. Useless; an excrescence; a parasite.

贅敘 or 贅語 or 贅言 to repeat what has already been said; reiteration; repetition.
白贅上 all for nothing; all in vain.
累贅 tiresome; annoying.
多贅 prolixity; verbiage.
贅瀆 to importune,—as by letter or petition.
再贅 or 贅筆 or 贅及 to add a postscript.
行贅 to bore; to pester.
贅述 to make repeated or farther reference to.....
贅婿 a son-in-law who lives with his wife's parents.
出贅 to leave one's parents to go and live with one's wife's parents.

贅[4] 2813

招贅 to have a daughter's husband to live in the house.
入贅 to enter the family of one's wife.

綴[4] 2814
R. 糸
C. *chöü*[3]
H. *tot*
F. *chiok*
W. *chüe*
N. *chêh*
P. *cho*[3], *chui*[3]
M. *tso*, *chüe*
Y. *tsouh*
Sz. *chüo*, *chui*
K. *ch'öl*, *ch'e*
J. *tetsz*, *tei*
A. *chüet*, *nüe*[3]
Entering Upper.

To sew together; to connect; to continue. To mix; variegated. To put a stop to. Also read *cho*[4*].

綴衣 to mend clothes; the keeper of the Imperial wardrobe. Also, an Imperial pavilion.
補綴 to patch a rent.
綴之以祀 to connect them by sacrifices.
常綴此 I often come here.
綴錄前報 continued from a previous issue,—of a newspaper.
步輒綴焉 following her whenever she went out.
尾而綴之 dogged him.
爲下國綴旒 who depended on him, like the pendants of a banner.
點綴 to put those touches to a picture which bring the various details into harmony, and give a real, life-like appearance to the whole.
點綴輕粉縱口吹之 to sprinkle with calomel blown from the mouth,—of putting clouds into a picture.
草草點綴而意已足成 with a few touches the idea would be completely rendered,—of impressionism in painting.
點綴結構 to lay out and connect together,—as grounds.
禮以綴淫 by a sense of propriety to check lewdness.
綴綴然 friendly; on good terms with.

綴 2815

See 11,316.

磓[4] 2816
R. 隊
See 墜
Sinking Lower.

To fall; to tumble down.

星磓地 a star fell to the earth.

隊 2817

墜[4] 2818
R. 貝
C. *chöü*
H. *chui*[3]
F. *toui*
W. *dzü*
N. *zei*
P. *chui*
M. } *tsui*
Y. }
Sz. *chui*
K. *ch'u*
J. *tsui*, *dzui*
A. *trui*
Sinking Lower.

See 12,173. Used for 2818.

To fall down; to slide; to sink, as though weighted at the bottom, which last sense differentiates it from 墮 11,335, though in practice the two are freely interchanged.

墜落 or 墜下 to fall down.
墜跌 it toppled over.
墜馬 to fall off a horse.
善騎者必墜 the best riders get the most falls,—they become over-confident.
玉釵墜 a jade hair-pin fell,—from her hair.
墜星 an aërolite.
墜底 to sink to the bottom.
墜胎 falling of the womb. *See* 11,335.
未墜於地 not yet collapsed,—of plans.
雖天地覆墜 though heaven and earth may pass away,.....
墜脚 hung by the end of,—as an ornament suspended at the end of a string.
作爲墜脚 to serve as ballast.
髮與足齊墜地 her hair reached down to the ground.
墜轂轆 *lu*[3] 兒的 bent on (having, etc.); resisting, as a child.
墜獸 a hell-hound.
墜子 small ear-drops.
墜角兒 a single large bead at the end of the 記念兒. *See* 923.
高君墜筆亦成畫 if Kao [道典 Tao-hsing] drops his brush, even thus the result is a picture.

See 12,166.

憞 2819

憞 2820

Same as 12,166.

譈 2821

Same as 12,166.

CH'UI.

推 2822

See 12,185.

椎 2823

Same as 2837. Also, blunt; rude; boorish.

椎魯 or 椎陋 or 椎悍 boorish.
椎訥 clownish silence.
椎牛 to poleaxe an ox.
椎髮 or 椎髻 unkempt.

顀[2] 2824
R. 支
F. *chwi*[3]
See 椎
Even Lower.

A projecting forehead.

項顀 the vertebræ of the neck.

吹[1] 2825
R. 支
C. *ch'öü*
H. *ch'ui*
F. *ch'wi*, *ch'oui*
W. *ts'ü*
N. *ch'i*, *ts'ei*
P. }
M. }
Y. } *ch'wei*
Sz. }
K. *ch'wi*
J. *sui*
A. *hsui*
Even and Sinking Upper.

To blow upon; to blow into; to blow out; to blow open; to blow to pieces; to blow down. To praise. To brag. *See* 4937, 4943.

吹火 to blow a fire.
吹灰 to blow away dust.
把土吹下去 blow the dust off it.
風吹日曬 blown upon by the wind and scorched by the sun,—exposed to the weather.
風其吹女 how the wind is blowing you away! [女 for 汝.]
風吹浪湧 wind blowing and a rough sea.
吹哨 to whistle.
吹氣 to expel the breath; to whistle, as a steamer.
吹氣冒烟 to blow and smoke (*see* 7699),—to reek with self-conceit.

吹[1] 2825

吹戒險汽螺 to blow a steam fog-horn.
吹簫 to play the flageolet.
橫吹 horizontal blowing,—as for a transverse flute.
吹笙 to blow an organ.
吹筒 to blow a sumpitan, or pipe for throwing small poisoned darts.
吹手 musicians.
吹打 to blow and beat,—music.
吹彈 wind and stringed instruments.
吹臺 to blow the stage,—to signal the end of a play by a few notes on the *la-pa* (*see* 6654), as is customary in Chinese theatres; hence = it is all over; there's an end of that. *See* 12,050.
吹水 to blow water,—into meat, to make it weigh heavier.
吹滅 or 吹息 to blow out; to extinguish.
吹燈 to blow out a lamp. Also, to light a lamp.
童子自外至,吹燈當我前 my servant comes in and lights the lamp before me.
吹開 to blow open.
吹毛求疵 to blow open the fur to find the blemish,—to go out of one's way to discover weak points.
過事吹求 to rake up old grievances.
吹壞 blown to pieces,—as a flag.
吹倒 to blow down,—as the wind a house.
吹噓 to praise; to recommend; to puff.
吹獎 to flatter.
吹牛 or 吹牛角 or 吹唠 to brag; to boast.
吹呼 to talk loud; to storm at.
吹號 to give a signal, *e.g.* by winding a horn.

Read *ch'ui*[4]. The wind; sound of music.

吹唱 playing and singing.
鼓吹 drums and trumpets.
習吹 to practise playing wind instruments.

歔 2826

Same as 2825.

炊[1] 2827
R. 支
C. *ch'öü*
H. *ch'ui*
F. *ch'wi*
W. *ts'ü*
N. *ts'ei, ch'i*
P. *ch'wei*
M. *ts'wei, ts'ei*
Y. *ts'wei*
Sz. *ch'wei*
K. *ch'wi*
J. *sui, shi*
A. *hsui*
Even Upper.

To cook food; to steam. Used for 2825.

炊飯 to steam rice.
炊餅 to bake cakes.
先炊者先餐 first to cook his food, first to eat his meal,—first come, first served.
先炊 or 古炊 my late mother.
晨炊 an early meal.
炊爨 to blow up the stove; to cook.
彈半炊許 she played for more than half a meal-time,—for some time.

忪 2828

Same as 2829.

垂[2] 2829
R. 支
C. *shöü*
H. *shui*
F. *sui*
W. *dzü*
N. *zei*
P. *ch'wei*
M. } *ts'wei*
Y. }
Sz. *ch'wei*
K. *su*
J. *sui, zui*
A. *t'ui*
Even Lower.

To hang down; to droop; to let fall; to be on the point of. To be gracious; to condescend.

垂頭 to hang the head.
垂首不敢聲 hung his head and dared not speak.
垂下來 to hang down,—as a tassel.
垂手而得 to hang the hands and get,—without effort. *Cf.* "hands down."
天垂雨露 heaven sends down rain and dew.
垂拱而天下治 they let fall their robes and the empire was governed,—of the virtuous administration of Yao and Shun.
名垂後世 his name will be handed down to posterity.
垂法於後 to leave an example for posterity.
垂老 to grow old.
垂淚 to let fall tears.
垂念 to think of; to dwell upon.
垂柳 a weeping willow.
垂烟 overhanging smoke,—used of a flower overhanging in a vase, or of a weeping willow.
垂領 to hang down over the shoulders.

垂[2] 2829

垂鞭 to let fall one's whip.
垂眉 to droop the eyebrows,—as at death.
垂照 to look down,—as from heaven.
垂示 to hand down for the information of,—posterity.
垂戒 to hand down, or leave, as a warning.
垂危 to be in imminent danger.
城垂克 the city was on the point of being taken.
垂絕 nearly dead.
叢毆垂斃 the crowd beat him within an inch of his life.
垂系 to extend to; to reach as far as,—of Imperial condescension, etc.
垂顧 or 垂愛 to regard with kindness.
垂詢 to graciously enquire,—after a subject's health.
垂憐豁免 to have pity and magnanimously pardon.
垂恩 or 垂情 gracious kindness.
垂青樂購 to cast a favourable eye on and wish to buy.
千金之子坐不垂堂 a youth of one thousand ounces of silver (*i.e.* one to whom life is worth something) does not sit with one leg of his chair overhanging the daïs. *See* 3912. [Lin Hsi-chung supports this rendering by 恐垂堂下. E. von Zach reads 陲, and renders by "does not sit on the verandah under the eaves, as a tile might kill him."]
玉體不垂堂 the owner of a valued person (a rich man) does not sit, etc. *See* 11,698.
垂穗 a fringe.
垂花門 the second gate before entering the inner gates of a *yamén*.

倕[2] 2830
R. 支
See 垂
Even Lower.

Name of a famous artisan of legendary times.

工倕旋而蓋規矩 Ch'ui the artisan could draw circles with his hand better than (another man) with compasses.

捶 2831 — *See* 2807.

腄[2] 2832 R. 支 賓 See 鼻 (Upper unaspirated) Even Upper and Lower.

The callosities, or rudimentary toes on a horse's leg. A cock's spur. The buttocks.

腄縣 the ancient name of 福山縣 in Shantung.

陲[2] 2833 R. 支 See 垂 Even Lower.

A frontier; a boundary; an edge.

邊陲 the frontier.

颳[2] 2834 R. 支 See 垂 Even Lower.

The wind bending things by its force.

弱柳受風颳 the soft willow bends to the blast.

鬠[2] 2835 R. 支 See 槌 Even Lower.

The front tresses of an unmarried girl.

高鬟雲髻不復鬠髻 the hair once bound up high (in wedlock) can never again fall in maiden tresses.

搥[2] 2836 R. 支 灰 C. *ch'öü* H. *ch'ui* F. *tui, t'ui* W. *dzü* N. *ʦsei, djï* P. *ch'wei* M. Y. *ts'wei* Sz. *ch'wei* K. *ch'u, t'we* J. *tai, te* A. *chui, doui* Even Lower.

To beat; to pommel; to shampoo; massage. To throw.

搥鼓 to beat a drum.

搥金爲箔 to beat gold into leaf.

搥楚 to give a beating.

一搥打倒 knocked him down with one blow.

搥打一頓 gave him a beating.

搥胸 to beat the breast,—in anger, or in grief.

擣枕搥床 to pound the pillow and beat the bed,—unable to sleep.

搥腰 or 搥背 to pound the loins,—to shampoo or knead the body with the hands, as is done in barbers' shops, often to relieve rheumatic pains, etc.

搥[2] 2836 — 搥石 to cast stones.

搥提仁義 to discard charity and duty to one's neighbour.

搥魯 stupid; doltish.

槌[2] 2837 R. 支 賓 See 搥 Even Lower.

A mallet; a beetle; a rammer or pile-driver; a bludgeon.

槌鼓 to beat a drum.

鼓槌 a drum-stick.

研槌 a beetle; a rammer.

打樁槌 a pile-driver.

槌擂 an apothecary's pestle; large fingers.

槌子 a pestle; a stroke with a pestle.

髓 2838 — Same as 2824.

揣 2839 — *See* 2696.

毳 2840 — *See* 11,940.

CHUN.

A target.

埻[3] 2841 R. 軫 震 See 隼 Rising & Sinking Upper.

A truss of hay or straw.

稕[4] 2842 R. 震 See 隼 SinkingUpper.

To impress upon; to reiterate; repeatedly.

諄[1] 2843 R. 眞 震 C. H. *chun* F. *tung* W. *ciung* N. *chïng* P. *chun* M. Y. K. J. A. Even Upper.

諄諄然命之乎 did (God) confer the empire on him (the Emperor Shun) with specific injunctions?

諄囑 to give particular orders.

諄[1] 2843 M. *chun, chün* Y. *chun, tên* Sz. *chun* K. *sun, ch'un* J. *shun* A. *chwên* Even Upper.

諄諄的求雨 to earnestly pray for rain.

誨爾諄諄 I taught you with assiduous repetition.

諄懇 to importune.

惇 2844 — Same as 12,203.

屯 2845 — *See* 12,232.

吨[1] 2846 R. 元 See 屯 Even Lower.

Babble; gibberish; drivel.

Read *t'un*[4]. Discontented.

窀[1] 2847 R. 眞 元 C. *ʦchun, ʦt'ün* H. *ʦt'un* F. *ʦtung* W. *ʦciung* N. *ʦdêng* P. *ʦchun* M. Y. *ʦt'ên* K. *tun, chun* J. *chun, ton* A. *chwên* Even Upper and Lower Irregular.

To bury.

窀穸 to store away for the long night,—to bury.

窀穸之敬 contribution towards funeral expenses.

肫[1] 2848 R. 眞 C. *chun*, v. *ʦch'ên* H. v. *ʦk'in* F. v. *keing*[2] W. *ciung* N. *chïng* P. *tsên, chun* M. *tsun, chün* Y. *tsun* K. *chun* J. *shun* A. *chwên* Even Upper.

The cheek-bones. Flesh dried for winter use. A meat dumpling. Used for 12,215.

打肫兒 to take a snack on a journey.

鳥肫臆 the offal of a bird.

肫肫其仁 his charity of heart was genuine.

肫誠 sincere; earnest.

肫肝 fried dried liver.

友于肫篤 to be addicted to earnestness,—as a persevering student.

准[3] 2849
R. 軫
See 準
Rising Upper.

To authorise; to grant. To acknowledge receipt of communications from an equal or others, as below.

不准 not allowed,—to be filed, as a plaint or petition. Such is the formula endorsed by an official upon any case into the merits of which he declines to enter.

稟准 the petition has been allowed,—the case can go on.

准狀 to allow the filing of a plaint.

准行 to sanction.

旨准 WE grant his request; a Decree authorising.

准奏 his memorial is granted.

允准 to agree to allow; to connive at.

准以十日 to grant ten days for....

准期 to appoint a day.

准單 a Customs' permit.

准予免稅 to grant exemption from duty.

准往憑單 a parents' certificate of emigration granted to minors.

准此 on receipt of the above,—used between equals. May be used conventionally in reference to the communications of superiors or inferiors of other nationalities.

准文 to receive a despatch.

頃准貴道來文 I have just received your (the Tao-t'ai's) communication.

准據此 on receipt of the above,—two or more documents, showing that some were from an equal, others from an inferior.

准奉 to receive from an equal and superior, respectively.

案准 referring to a communication already placed on record, *i.e.* received some time previously.

准令 or 准爲 or 准與 to allow.

准駁 sanction and reversal.

准予 a lien or option of purchase (on a house or on land.)

隼 2850

鶽 2851

準[3] 2852
R. 軫 屑
C. H. *chun*
F. *chung*
W. *ciung*
N. *chïng*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chun*
K. *chun*
J. *djun*
A. *chwên*
Rising Upper.

See 10,162.

Same as 10,162.

Even; level. A water-level. To adjust; to equalise. To fix; to determine. Originally the same as 2849, and still to a certain extent interchanged.

繩直生準 a straight marking-line produces evenness.

準能內守其水而外不流 a water-level keeps its water within and does not let it run out,—referring to the importance of the internal as opposed to the external.

準秤 adjusted scales.

準繩 a marking line.

準人 a magistrate.

對準 or 較準 to compare and verify.

準規 or 準則 a rule; a standard.

準情準理 to consider the circumstances of.

準章程 fixed regulations.

準時刻 the proper time.

準不準 is it certain (or right, as a watch) or not?

準得 to be certain of getting.

射到準 he has hit!—anything aimed at with bow and arrow.

準折多少 what discount will you allow?

探準 to enquire accurately.

瞧準 to look carefully.

準確 or 準對 perfectly correct.

準成 absolute.

準話 the truth.

準賬 to compound for a debt by accepting articles in lieu of money.

準兒 something to go by; a standard.

準[3] 2852

衠[1] 2853
R. 眞
See 諄
Even Upper.

舂[1] 2854
R. 臼
C. H. *ch'un*
F. *ch'ung*
W. *c'iung*
N. *ch'ïng*
P. M. *ch'un*
Y. *ts'wên*
Sz. *ch'un*
K. *ch'un*
J. *shun*
A. *hswên*
Even Upper.

取銀爲準 to take silver as the standard of values.

準於某月某日 shall, on such and such a day....

Read *chüeh*[2*]. The nose.

隆準 a nose that is not flattened down on the face,—a mark of good looks.

鼻準 the nose.

鷹準 an aquiline nose.

準頭 aim; accuracy of aim; the end of the nose.

Genuine; unmixed; pure; simple.

CH'UN.

Spring; used figuratively for a year. Pleasant or joyous; wanton or lewd. *See* 5353, 9742.

春季 the season of spring.

春天 spring-time.

春間 in spring.

春生, 夏長, 秋收, 冬藏 born in spring, grown in summer, reaped in autumn, stored in winter,—of grain.

春生秋成 born in spring, completed in autumn,—of grain.

立春 the beginning of spring,—a solar term beginning about the 6th February.

鞭春 another name for the above, from the ceremony of whipping the clay ox on that day. *See* 8346.

迎春 to meet the spring,—an annual official ceremony.

春牛 the spring ox,—of clay, carried in procession at the above ceremony, and afterwards broken up as a sacrifice to agriculture.

春分 the vernal equinox,—a solar term beginning about the 20th March.

春曉 a spring morning; the early spring.

春[1] 2854

春物尙餘 there was still a little of spring left.
春雨 spring rains.
春祭 the spring visit to the family tombs.
春光明媚 spring-time bright and winsome.
春氣 spring warmth.
春燕 spring swallow,—a pattern.
春茶 spring tea,—one quality of tea.
熙春 hyson tea.
春紬 spring gauze,—a very light quality.
春餅 spring cakes. *See* 9288.
青春 the green spring-time,—of life; one's green and salad days. *See below.*
問青春多少 asked how old he was.
春日載陽 or 春日遲遲 the spring days lengthen out.
維莫之春 it is now the end of spring.
人不知春, 草知春 if man does not recognise spring, plants do.
春來無處不花香 when spring comes, every spot is perfumed with flowers.
花怕春光老 flowers dread the departure of spring.
春茗候光 I shall expect you at my feast.
春秋 Spring and Autumn,—the annals of the kingdom of 魯 Lu from 722 to 484 B.C., said to have been compiled by Confucius himself. So called from the custom of prefixing to each entry in the national annals the year, month, day, and *season*, in which the event recorded took place. Thus, spring includes summer, and autumn winter.
春秋人 a man of the Spring and Autumn period,–of the early centuries of the Chou dynasty.
春秋高 or 有春秋 his springs and autumns are many,—he is old.
幾易春秋 how old are you?
已有了春秋了 already old.

春[1] 2854

新春 the new year.
滿面生春 smiled all over his face.
滿口春風 very pleasant of speech.
春色 joyous-looking; gay.
少添春色 slightly "sprung;" a little elevated,—with wine.
百病回春 in all diseases he can bring back health,—of a clever doctor.
春畫 or 春宮 (*see* 6580) or 春工 obscene pictures.
春冊 books with indecent plates.
春藥 or 春方 aphrodisiacs.
春憶 lewd thoughts.
人到了歲數了, 春心是要動的 at a certain age, a man's fancies "lightly turn to thoughts of love."
春王月 the first moon.
陽春月 the tenth moon.
春夢 spring dreams,—unreal.
春婆之夢 dreams of love.
春官 officials of the Board of Rites,—from the 周禮 Chou Ritual.
春鉏 *Egretta modesta.*
春明 Peking.
春喚 *see* 5079.

倉[3] 2855
R. 軫
See 蠢
Rising Upper.

Rich; well-to-do.

倉厚 well-off; rich.

椿[1] 2856
R. 眞
See 春
J. *chin*
Even Upper.

A long-lived tree. A father.

香椿 *Cedrela odorata,*—the buds of which when boiled in water and eaten are said to be "very exciting."
臭椿 *Ailantus glandulosa*(Desf.)
大椿 or 椿堂 your father. [The first is also the name of a long-lived tree, mentioned by Chuang Tzŭ.]

椿[1] 2856

靈椿未老 your vivacious father does not grow old.
椿萱並茂 both parents alive and well.

膞[3] 2857
R. 軫
See 春
Rising Upper.

Corpulent; fat.

蠢[3] 2858
R. 軫
See 春
Rising Upper.

To wriggle like worms. Stupid; doltish.

蠢子 a blockhead.
蠢笨 or 蠢鈍 or 愚蠢 or 蠢才 foolish; doltish.
萌孽蠢動 sprouting and wriggling (like plants and insects in spring),—of incipient sedition.
製蠢 silly-looking.

踳[3] 2859
R. 軫
See 蠢
Rising Upper.

Blended; mixed. Obstinate.

踳駁 self-contradictory. Also, multicoloured; variegated.

鰆[1] 2860
R. 眞
See 春
Even Upper.

A salt-water fish; a mullet. Also, a roach.

淳 2861

Same as 10,139. *See* 10,138.

淳 2862

See 10,139.

犉[2] 2863
R. 眞
See 醇
Even Lower.

An ox, seven cubits high, yellow, and having black lips.

九十其犉 ninety great oxen.

諄 2864

See 2843.

醇 2865

See 10,141.

鶉 2866 — *See* 10,142.

杶[1] 2867
R. 眞
See 椿
A. *hsuên*
Even Upper.
The wild varnish tree or 野漆樹. Often used for 2856.

純 2868 — *See* 10,149.

酵 2869 — *See* 10,151.

脣[2] 2870
R. 眞
M. *hsün*
K. *chin*
J. *shin*
A. *t'ên*
Even Lower.
The lips.
口脣 the lips.
啓一點朱脣 opened a little rosy dot of a mouth.
脣紅齒白 red lips and white teeth,—pretty.
絳脣 red lips.
點脣 to rouge the lips.
翹脣 gaping lips.
劗脣子 or 崩口脣 a hare-lip. *See* 5300.
費脣舌 to waste one's breath in talk.
有脣舌 to be plausible; to have the gift of the gab.
脣齒 to compress the lips,—in anger.
脣齒之誼 an intimate friendship.
脣竭 (or 亡) 而齒寒 when the lips are gone, the teeth feel cold. Figuratively used of the exposed condition of the central power when its outlying defences are taken. Said by Kung Chih-ch'i, 7th cent. B.C.
脣齒之邦 States which stand to each other in the relation of lips and teeth, as above.
脣寒 to ignore; to take no notice of.

脣 2871 — Correct form of 2870.

橐[1] 2872
R. vulgar.
C. *ch'un*
Even Upper.
The eggs of birds, reptiles, etc.; testicles; truffles.
鷄橐 hens' eggs.
蛇橐 snakes' eggs.
雷公橐 the eggs of the Thunder-God,—aërolites; also, truffles.

橐 2873 — Same as 2867.

輴[1] 2874
R. 眞
See 春
K. *sun, ch'un*
J. *chun*
A. *t'wên*
Even Upper.
A hearse. A mud sledge.
龍輴 a hearse ornamented with dragons.
泥乘輴 to slide across mud on a sledge,— one of the 四載 four modes of transport. *See* 574, 2446, 6821.

CHUNG.

中[1] 2875
R. 東 送
C. H. *chung*
F. *tüng, töüng*
W. N. *ciung*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chung*
K. *chung*
J. *chū*
A. *trung*
Even and Sinking Upper.
The middle; that which is in the middle, as opposed to 外 12,442. Within; inner. Midway. Medium; middling, as of stature (*see* 4661), or of size, etc. Painted on a wall, 中 stands for "commit no nuisance," from its rough similarity to a turtle; *see* 6421.
當中 in the middle; at the centre.
中間 in the middle; among; within.
內中有 among them are....
中一童曰 one lad among them said.
中有一個人 among them was a man.
個中人 an insider, or one of us, as opposed to 門外漢 an outsider.
非個中人,不能道及半字 unless to one of the initiated, you cannot say a word about it,—they won't understand you.
中人 or 中保人 a middleman; a go-between. The former is also a man of mediocre abilities; a eunuch.

中[1] 2875
五中 the five viscera. *See* 3715.
中年 middle-aged.
中流 in mid-stream.
失中 to fail to strike the mean between two extremes.
秬黍中者 black millet [grains] of an average size.
中門 the middle or principal gate; to stand in the middle of the gateway.
中道 or 中途 half way; incomplete.
中道而歿 he died in mid-career.
中天 in the times of Yao and Shun.
中天懸明月 the bright moon hangs in the middle of the heavens.
中天景運 the noon-tide of prosperity.
中線 the middle thread,—the meridian from which longitude is reckoned.
中樑 the ridge-pole,—forms the basis on which rents are reckoned.
中覺 (*chiao*[4]) the midday siesta.
中膈 the diaphragm.
中止 to stop midway.
中和 equilibrium and harmony.
中和節 the first day of the second moon.
中衣兒 stockings.
中飽 to pilfer.
中表 cousins of different surnames.
人中白 salts of urine,—used in the Chinese pharmacopœia.
中古 the "middle ages,"—of China, about 1100 B.C.
中秋 mid-autumn,—the 15th of the 8th moon.
中友 a mutual friend; a friend of both parties; an arbitrator.
難中悔 to repent when in trouble,—when too late.
心中 in my mind.
中心 fair-minded; impartial.
中央 the centre; the bull's-eye. *See* 4562.

中[1] 2875

在水中央 he is in the middle of the water.

舟中望去 he looked out from the ship,—and saw . . .

黃流在中 full of yellow wine,—as a goblet.

中國 the Middle Kingdom,—China, from a belief that it was situated at the centre of a vast square earth, surrounded by the Four Seas, beyond which lay islands inhabited by barbarians. The use of the term dates back to many centuries B.C. The term is also found in the sense of "the middle of the kingdom," the capital. Also used by early Buddhist writers for Central India. *See* 13,376.

中國爲天下共主 China is the suzerain of all under heaven. [Said by the Japanese on Ld. Amherst's mission].

今中國亦云目口也 "Chung kuo" is now also called "Mu k'ou." [Here **中國** can only mean Honan.]

哀恫中國 alas for the Middle Kingdom!

惠此中國 let us cherish this capital.

中華 or **中土** or **中原** similar terms for "China."

守中(=存之於胸中) to keep in mind. Also, to preserve a mean.

中軍 or **中軍官** a military secretary.

中軍作好 the general in the middle looks pleased.

中軍帳 a military commander-in-chief.

中冓之言不可道也 the story of the inner chamber cannot be told.

中外 *see* 12,442.

中西 the middle and western nations,–Chinese and foreigners.

中都 Peking,—a term used by the Mongols.

中上 or **中時** or **中午** midday; noon.

中飯 the midday meal.

不辨中夕 couldn't tell noon from night.

上中下 best, medium, and worst,—three degrees of excellence under which persons or things may be classified. These are each again divided into three; *e.g.* **上上, 上中, 上下,** best of best, medium of best, worst of best, and so on. Also, original, duplicate, and triplicate, *e.g.* of deeds. Also, first, second, and third, of volumes.

中中兒的 medium of the medium class; medium.

人物却只中中 of mediocre personal attractions.

中碗 a medium-sized bowl.

中等人才 men of ordinary capacity.

中宮 the Empress.

中堂 colloquial designation of a **大學士** Grand Secretary. [First came into use under the Sungs.]

貴中堂 you, the honourable Grand Secretary.

中翰 a secretary of the Grand Secretariat.

中書 *see* 10,024.

中書科 the Imperial Patent office.

中書行省 the (thirteen) provincial Governorships established under the Yüan dynasty.

中議大夫 title of a functionary of the second division of the 3rd grade of honorary rank.

中憲大夫 title of a functionary of the first division of the 4th grade of honorary rank.

中允 an officer of 5th rank; *lit.* shield-bearer.

中丞 epistolary designation of a **巡撫** Governor of a province.

中譯 secretary of the Council for the administration of Tibet.

中呂 the first moon; the beginning of spring. *See* 7520.

中數 the middle number,—five.

中庸 the invariable medium,—one of the Four Books, translated by Dr. LEGGE as Doctrine of the Mean. It is ascribed to **子思** Tzŭ Ssŭ, a grandson of Confucius.

適之中庸 to hit the happy mean.

乃爲適中 this is to hit the happy mean.

中庸之人不教不知 ordinary people must be taught, or they will not know.

中行 to walk in the mean (*cf.* medio tutissimus ibis); to act in accordance with right.

中州 an old name for Honan.

中旛 a rod with a pennant, used by jugglers.

中涓 or **中官** a eunuch.

中山 an old name for Lewchew.

得中山之名 to get a Chung-shan reputation,–for hard drinking. Referring to the story of **劉元石** Liu Yüan-shih, who had wine given him at an inn at Chung-shan which made him drunk for a thousand days, so that his family thought he was dead and buried him, his living body being exhumed at the instance of the innkeeper just before the expiration of the thousandth day.

Read *chung*[4]. To hit the centre; to be successful. To be struck or affected by; to fancy. To fall into. *See* 9300.

中了 or **中上了** he has hit!—as a target.

中不得 he can't hit.

中計 to make a lucky hit; to succeed in a plan.

猜中 or **估中** to guess right,—as a riddle.

量中 to make a correct estimate,—of weight or size.

果中其言 verily his words have come to pass.

中了六十五名 he passed sixty-fifth on the list. [**中** is used for the 2nd and 3rd degrees, but not for that of **秀才** *hsiu-ts'ai*, **進** being substituted.]

被太師批卷不中 he had his essay rejected by the examiner.

高中 to reach the highest degrees,—by success at examinations.

他沒考中了 he has not passed,—at the examination.

中[1] 2875

一不中即棄去 because he did not pass at the first attempt, he gave up trying.
中寒 to catch cold.
中暑 to get a sunstroke, or heat apoplexy.
中風不語 struck with wind and unable to speak,—paralysis.
中酒 to get drunk.
看中了 approved of; took a fancy to, as a woman. *See* 5852.
不知你中意那一位 which young lady may you fancy?
中聽 worth hearing. *See* 11,299.
中毒 to be accidentally poisoned. *See* 3727.
中了他的圈兒 I have fallen into his trap,—been taken in.
不中 *chung*[4] or *chung*[1] 用 of no use.
不中用了 at the point of death; no hope.
能中何用 of what use is it?
不中喫 unpalatable.
那厮不中拜 that scoundrel is not worth a salute.

仲[4] 2876
R. 送
C. *chung*
H. *ch'ung*
F. *tōung*
W. *djung*
N. *dzung*
P. *chung*
M. Y. *tsung*
Sz. *chung*
K. *ch'ung*
J. *chū*, *djū*
A. *trong*
Sinking Lower.

The second in order of birth; *see* 伯 9340. The younger of two. Used for 2875.

仲氏 the younger of two,—men or women.
仲子 Mr. Chung.
仲父 a father's younger brother; an old title = chief adviser, given to 王導 Wang Tao.
仲秋 the eighth moon.
仲冬 the second moon of winter.
仲尼 Chung-ni,—the style or common name of Confucius, who was the second son.

忠[1] 2877
R. 東
See 中
K. *ch'ung*
Even Upper.

Loyal; patriotic; faithful, as opposed to 奸 1628. *See* 10,077.

忠臣 a loyal minister.
忠烈 or 忠勇 loyal and devoted.
忠義 loyal and unswerving from the right.

忠[1] 2877

盡忠報國 thoroughly loyal.
忠信 honest; faithful.
忠厚 upright; without guile; worthy.
忠良 the faithful and the good.
忠厚是無用之別名 worthiness is another name for uselessness,—worthy people are mostly fools.
忠言逆耳 honest advice is unpleasant to the ear.
私臣不忠, 忠臣不私 a selfish minister is not loyal; a loyal minister is not selfish.
忠臣視死無難色 a loyal minister faces death without blenching.
忠菓 the loyal fruit,—the olive, which tastes sharp at first, like loyal counsels.

盅[1] 2878
R. 東
C. H. *chung*
F. *ch'üng*
W. N. *ciung*
P. *chung*
M. Y. *tsung*
Sz. *chung*
K. *ch'ung*
J. *chū*
A. *trung*
Even Upper.

A cup with a cover to it, in which tea is infused, and from which it is drunk. A bowl; a goblet.

茶盅 a tea-cup, with a cover.
酒盅 a wine-cup.
湯盅 a soup-plate; a soup-tureen.

衷[1] 2879
R. 東 送
C. H. *ch'ung*
See 中
K. *ch'ung*
Even Upper.

Inner garments. The inner man; the heart; the feelings; a sense of justice. To weigh; to agree upon.

和衷 to harmonise the moral nature (of the people),—as when sovereign and minister act in due fulfilment of their proper functions. Also, friendly; in sympathy.
上帝降衷于下民 God has bestowed a moral sense upon the people.
天誘其衷 God moved his heart.
不衷 insincere.
言不由衷 your words are not sincere.
衷懷 to cherish in one's mind.
衷情 or 衷腸 the feelings; the emotions.

衷[1] 2879

衷曲所發 one's train of thought or feelings.
不得一時展其衷曲 never getting a moment for expression of feelings.
折衷 to weigh opinions; to discriminate; to mollify; to conciliate.
言者莫衷一是 the speakers could not agree to any one course; no consensus of opinion.
私衷抱歉 to be conscious of one's deficiencies,—as towards a friend.

重[4] 2880
R. 腫 宋 冬
C. *ch'ung*, *chung*[2], *ch'ung*
H. *ch'ung*, *ch'ung*[2], *ch'ung*
F. *tōung*, *tāong*, *tūng*, *t'ūng*
W. *djüoa*, *djüoa*
N. *djung*
P. *chung*[2], *ch'ung*
M. Y. *tsung*, *ts'ung*
Sz. *chung*, *ch'ung*
K. *chung*
J. *chō*, *djū*
A. *trong*[2], *trung*[2], *strung*
Even, Rising, Sinking Lower.

Heavy, as opposed to 輕 2183; weighty; important. Strong; violent; severe. Deep, of mourning.

重輕 heavy and light.
輕重 light-heavy,—weight.
不足輕重 the matter is of no importance.
重三斤 three catties in weight.
有多重 how heavy is it?
恩重如山 favours weighty as mountains.
重大 grave; important; serious.
重地 important ground,—a term applied to any official precinct.
重位 an important post.
重臣 a high official.
自重 to respect oneself. Also, to weigh oneself down,—as with cares, etc.
君子自重 "commit no nuisance."
以重稅餉 in order to maintain due regard for the Customs' revenue.
須念前程爲重 you must make your career of paramount importance.
以重人倫 in order to give weight to the (five) relationships. *See* 7464.
以重其國 in order to honour that nation.
三重 the three important things, *viz.* 議禮 to determine ceremonies, 制度 to enact laws,

重[4] 2880

and 考文 to hold examinations in literature. *See ch'ung*[2].

不重虛詞 not to give any attention to unimportant expressions.

以重論 to interpret in its severest sense,—as a law, by application of the severest penalty.

重以口說 a hard (or unpleasant) thing to have to say.

武不可重用 force should not be used to excess.

重打 to beat severely.

見老兒口重 seeing that the old man was using strong language.

重究不貸 to be severely dealt with.

重罪治之 punished him severely.

他的罪重 his crime was very great.

重傷 a severe wound.

重活 heavy work. *See* 5324.

重寶 precious gems,—a term for large copper cash.

重待 to treat well; to make much of.

重生女，不重生男 to think more of getting daughters than sons,—a phrase which took its rise from the influence of the famous 楊貴妃 Yang Kuei-fei.

重星 the planet Jupiter.

重言 weighty words,—the words of recognised authorities quoted in argument against an adversary.

重言所以已言也 language based on weighty authority is used to bar further argument.

不倚重 not to be relied on, of men; not to be leant on, of things.

重用 very desirable for employment,—of men and things.

重用他 to depend much on him; to put great faith in him.

重木板 hard-wood planks.

重數 a large number.

重報 a substantial recompense.

輕事重報 to represent a light matter as a grave one.

重[4] 2880

重筆 a laboured style of writing.

重案 an important or difficult or grave case.

重以 to regard with attention.

重重的 severely; heavily; liberally.

重情 a serious matter.

Read *ch'ung*[2]. A fold; a layer; a thickness; a repetition. *See* 5495.

三重 thrice; three thicknesses, measured either vertically or laterally. *See* 12,529 and *chung*[4].

重三 3 duplicates,—in a lot, *e.g.* of coins.

九重 the sky; heaven; the Emperor's palace.

圜則九重，孰營度之 the nine layers of the round sky, who has measured them?

門嚴九重靜 the door is fast closed and the palace is still.

重九 or 重陽 the 9th of the 9th moon. *See* 10,858.

重陽節 the festival of the 9th of the 9th moon.

重疊 or 重複 to repeat; tautology.

此語皆犯重 all these phrases violate the rule against tautology.

重壘 piled up.

一重一重 one laid above the other in a pile.

重重 one above (or behind) the other; thick; numerous.

重刊 to re-cut blocks,—for a new edition.

重夫 a second husband.

打入重圍 to break through the enclosing lines.

重抄 to re-copy.

抄重 to copy out in duplicate.

重修 to revise; to repair.

福無重至 blessings never come more than one at a time. *See* 5313.

面如重棗 his cheeks like two dates,—very red. Said of 關羽 Kuan Yü.

重[4] 2880

若重覆之，得二十稔 by putting a new one over the old, it will last twenty years.

耳重 deaf.

人不知其重聽 people did not know he was deaf.

重落 to relapse,—of illness.

重孫 a great-grandson.

重繭 callosities.

重演 to repeat a performance.

重說 to repeat.

重用 to reduplicate.

重煩 repeated; reiteration.

重累 duplicated.

重兵 reinforcements.

重岡 numerous ridges.

重新 anew; afresh.

相重 doubled; duplicated.

重底 having a false bottom.

倲[3] 2881

R. 宋

See 種

A. *chung*

SinkingUpper.

Careless; heedless.

倥倲 fickle; unstable; careless.

腫 2882

Same as 腫 2887.

塚 2883

Same as 2889.

煄[3] 2884

R. 腫

See 種

A. *chung*

Rising Upper.

Fire flaming up; to kindle.

瘇[3] 2885

R. 種

See 腫

A. *t'ung*

Rising Upper.

Swelling of the legs.

種[3] 2886
R. 腫 宋
C. *chung*
H. *ch'ung*, *tsung*
F. *chüng*
W. *cüoa*
N. P. M. Y. Sz. *chung*
K. *chung*
J. *shō*, *shu*
A. *chung*, *chöng*
Rising and Sinking Upper.

A seed; a germ. A kind; a sort; a race (*see* 5124). [In colloquial *tsung*[1].]

種子 or **種兒** seed. *See below.*
播種 or **布種** to sow seed.
穀種 grain for sowing, etc.
布種 to scatter seed; to disseminate, as doctrines.
誕降嘉種 he gave his people the beautiful grains.
傳種 to propagate a species,—of plant.
打種 to beget.
遺種 to leave descendants behind.
雜種 of mixed seed, as the son of a harlot; illegitimate; a term of abuse.
痘種 vaccine lymph. *See below.*
種類 a kind; a class; brute beasts, as opposed to human beings.
沛艾馬種遂絕 the breed of fine horses came to an end.
遂得其種 and thus obtained the breed.
今失其種 this kind (of bamboo) is not grown nowadays.
不同者五種 five specimens, all different,—of coins.
種種不合 everything goes wrong; wrong in every way.
頭髮種種 a few scattered hairs on his head.
禍種 the source of misfortune.
種式 or **種樣** a pattern.
種切 minutely; in detail.

Read *chung*[4]. To sow; to plant.

種菜 to plant vegetables.
種花 to cultivate flowers. Also, to vaccinate.
種種 *chung*[3] **兒** to sow seed.
種植 to plant trees; to plant.
種子 (*tzŭ*[3]) to beget children.
種牛痘 to vaccinate. *See above.*
種禍 to sow the seeds of misfortune.

種[3] 2886

腫[3] 2887
R. 腫 2.
See 種
A. *t'ung*
Rising Upper.

踵[3] 2889
R. 腫
See 種
A. *chung* *chöng*
Rising Upper.

種瓜還得瓜 plant melons and you'll get melons; as you sow, so will you reap.
種竹 to garden.
種因 to sow causes,—to do things which will entail consequences in another life.
種田 or **種地** to till fields.
福田廣種 to prepare a rich harvest of blessing.

To swell.

腫脹 to swell.
忽然腫起來了 suddenly it swelled up.
腫起青黑 swollen up black and blue.
癀腫 puffy; dropsical.
浮腫 a dropsical swelling.
腫傷 a swollen bruise.
腫疼 swollen and painful.

踵[3] 2889

To offend by harsh words.

踵[4] 2890
R. 宋
See 重
Sinking Lower.

The heel; to follow at the heels of, or in the footsteps of. To reach. *See* 4034, 7500.

踵不貼地 his heels did not touch the ground.
車輪曳踵 to drag the feet along like a chariot wheel, without lifting them.
衣敝踵決 clothes dirty and shoes with the heel torn off.
機發於踵 to give an earnest or inkling of one's inward grace or energy—*lit.* to manifest power through one's heels.
不旋踵 without turning the heel; immediately.
計不旋踵 in plots there should be no going back.
敗不旋踵 from the lost battle not a man returned.
目前所爲旋踵遺忘 what I have just done, when I come back to it I have totally forgotten,—of loss of memory.
接踵而至 they arrived in quick succession, *i.e.* heel upon heel. Also, to follow in the wake of. *See* 3741.
踵步而前也 to advance with one foot, continually bringing the toe of the other foot to the heel of the former,—in token of respect.
踵其後 to hang on the rear (of an enemy); to dog.
踵跡 to follow one's footsteps, or example.
踵其意而推廣之 followed out the idea (*i.e.* carried out the scheme), but on a larger scale.
踵門 to reach a door; to visit.
踵貴國 to visit your honourable country.
踵轅 to visit your *yamén*.
踵事增華 to adorn or carry out with *éclat* whatever one undertakes.

腫[4] 2888
R. 宋
See 中
SinkingUpper.

踵[3] 2889
R. 腫
See 種
A. *chung* *chöng*
Rising Upper.

鍾[1] 2891
R. 冬
C. H. *chung*
F. *chüng*
W. *cüoa*
N. *ciung*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chung*
K. *chong*
J. *shō*, *shu*
A. *chung*
Even Upper.

A woman with child.

An ancient measure equal to six 斛 *hu* and four 斗 11,427. A cup; a goblet. To cherish; to love. To bring together = 聚 3061. [To be distinguished from 鐘 2893.]

鍾杯 a cup.
酒鍾 a wine-cup.
鍾蓋 a tea-cup with a cover.
千鍾電釂 he drained a thousand cups in a twinkling.
鍾情 feelings of affection.
鍾愛 to love.
鍾建 a husband.
天鍾美於是 God has brought together beauties in this spot.
復鍾於吾郡 there was a renaissance (of art) in my part of the country.

鍾[1] 2891

鍾靈毓才 endowed with supernatural talent,—as a prophet.
鍾靈 a term in geomancy, referring to auspiciousness of site.
龍鍾 imbecile; childish.
號鍾 a kind of lute.
鍾子期 a connoisseur of music —from the name of a musical woodcutter in the story of 俞伯牙.

蹖[1] 2892
R. 冬
See 鍾 Even Upper.

To stagger along; to shamble; to fall.
行路亂蹖 to stagger along the road.
蹖下水 to topple into the water.

鐘[1] 2893
R. 冬
C. H. *chung*
F. *chüng*
W. *chüoa*
N. *chung*
P. *chung*
M. Y. *tsung*
Sz. *chung*
K. *chung*
J. *shō, shu*
A. *chung*
Even Upper.

A bell without a clapper. A clock. [To be distinguished from 鍾 2891.] *See* 9383.
鐘鼓樂之 with bells and drums let us show our delight in her.
打鐘 or 敲鐘 to strike a bell.
搖鐘子 to shake a hand-bell.
撞木鐘 to strike a wooden bell,—used figuratively of labour lost, like our "blood from a stone," etc.
一口金鐘 a golden bell.
鐘樓 a bell-tower; a belfry.
滙鐘 same as 星兒 4602.
編鐘 a set of 16 bells hung in two rows, used to lead the orchestra at Confucian services.
老身鐘漏並歇 the old man's clock and clepsydra are both stopping,—I am about to die.
黃鐘律 name of the longest of the pitch-pipes, corresponding with the 11th moon. *See* 7548.
鐘黃長棄 you have long neglected yourself,—to aid me.
時辰鐘 a clock.
鐘表舖 a watch and clock-maker's shop.
坐鐘 a "sitting" clock,—as for a mantelpiece.

鐘[1] 2893

三點鐘 three o'clock.
鐘時 clock time,—according to the foreign division.
不知鐘點 not to be able to tell the time.
自鳴鐘 a striking clock.
醒鐘 or 鬧鐘 an alarum.
間鐘 a repeater.
鐘弦 a watch-spring.

終[1] 2894
R. 東
F. *chüng*
See 中
A. *chung*
Even Upper.

The end; final; for ever. Hence, death. Extreme; utmost; the whole; to last. A cycle of twelve years. A thousand square *li*. Used to strengthen the introduction of the apodosis.

始終 beginning and end; first and last. *See* 9982.
年終 the end of the year.
終久 in the end; at death.
終末 the extreme; the very last.
未知其所終 there is no saying where it will end.
請終之 please let me finish, —what I was saying.
終不可諼兮 he can never be forgotten.
終其天年 to complete one's allotted span of life.
竟以終老 "and they lived happily ever afterwards."
終食之間 in the time of finishing a meal.
終身 one's latter end; the end of life.
終身沒作 I never did it in all my life.
終身大事 the great business of finally settling oneself,—marriage.
歡好不終 their friendship has not lasted.
以永終譽 in order to perpetuate their fame.
終性難改 it is hard to change one's nature.
從一而終 faithful to one (husband) to the last.
終然不聽 he would not heed.

終[1] 2894

這雨終止 this rain must stop sooner or later.
善終 a happy end.
臨終 near his end.
送終 to perform last obsequies.
老母終堂 your old mother dead.
壽終 dying in old age. *See* 12,901.
愼終 to perform the last rites.
終日 or 終朝 the whole day; every day.
終日延捱 kept delaying from day to day.
終日唆訟爲生 he spent his days in stirring up litigation for a livelihood.
不終日而不知病之去也 before the day was out he was well again.
終古 through all antiquity.
雖然....終是....although ..... still (or after all).....
終須 it is absolutely necessary, —in spite of all that may have been previously said or done.
終留 to keep for good.
終非 is by no means; is in no sense.
終覆 the final bout,—*e.g.* at the District Magistrate's examinations of students.
一賣終休 an absolute sale.
終不 can or will never....
終南山 *see* 8128.

螽[1] 2895
R. 東
H. *chung*, *tschung*
F. *chüng*
See 中
A. *chung*
Even Upper.

A long-headed green grasshopper, known as 螽斯 (*Truxalis*).
螽斯衍慶 (or 蟄蟄) may your children be numerous as grasshoppers!

鼨[1] 2896
R. 冬東
See 終 Even Upper.

A rodent found in western China, marked with spots like a leopard.

冢[3] 2897
R. 腫
See 塚
Rising Upper.

A mound; a peak. Eminent; great. *See* 844.

冢土 a mound; an altar to Earth.
冢碣 a boundary-mark.
山冢崒崩 the peaks of the hills came crashing down.
冢子 an eldest son; the Heir Apparent.
冢宰 a minister of state = 天官.
冢君 an old term for a sovereign.

塚[3] 2898
R. 腫
C. H. *ch'ung*
F. *t'ung, t'üng*
W. *cüoa*
N. P. M. Y. Sz. *chung*
K. *ch'ung*
J. *chō, chu*
A. *trung*
Rising Upper.

A mound; a tomb.

墳塚 or 塚墓 a tomb; a burying-ground.
開塚 to dig a grave.
舂塚 to make a hard or concrete bottom to a grave.
荒塚 an abandoned grave,—at which no one worships.
義塚 a public cemetery,—for the temporary accommodation of the bodies of strangers.
明塚 a grave or vault above ground; a temporary grave.
古塚巖然 old graves like a chain of hills.
挖塚 to rifle graves.
發塚 to open a grave, as for removal, etc.; to rifle a grave.
疑塚 sham tombs which have been built to put enemies off the scent.
雙燕窩塚 the last resting-place of two swallows,—*i.e.* of a betrothed couple who have died before marriage.

嵸[3] 2899
R. 腫
See 塚
Rising Upper.

The tumulus over a grave.

衆[4] 2900
R. 送
C. H. *chung*
F. *chöüng*
W. *ciung*
N. *cüung*

A company of three or more. A crowd; many (of men and things); all; the majority. Numerative of Buddh. priests. *See* 2901.

衆人 or 衆民 people in general; mankind; the majority.

衆[4] 2900
P. M. Y. Sz. *chung*
K. *chung*
J. *shō, sho*
A. *chung*
Sinking Upper.

以衆人遇臣, 臣故以衆報之 he behaved towards me as though I were a common person, so I returned the compliment.
公衆 of or belonging to the public.
衆皆 all; every.
衆生 all living creatures,—including man.
衆目所 (or 共) 見 every one saw it.
衆論 or 衆議 public opinion. *See* 12,777.
衆論悅服 very popular; acceptable to all.
寡不敵衆 the few cannot oppose the many.
衆口難犯 it is difficult to oppose the voice of the public.
衆口一詞 or 衆口如一 or 衆口僉同 all agree in saying; unanimous.
出衆 to emerge from the common herd.
衆位 you gentlemen.
衆盛 many; abundant.
衆多 numerous.
衆全 all; entirely.
衆志成城 or 衆心成城 collective purposes form a fortress,—union is strength. *See* 10,175.
衆志專一 unanimity of purpose.
一衆僧 a Buddhist priest.
有幾衆僧 how many priests are there?
寺衆 the priests of the temple.
天衆 Dêvas.

眾 2901

Correct form of 2900.

刏[1] 2902
R. 冬
See 鍾
F. v. *c'ai*
Even Upper.

To scrape. To oppose.

相刏 to quarrel and fight.

伀 2903

Same as 2904.

忪[1] 2904
R. 冬
See 鍾
Even Upper.

Agitated.

征忪 restless; nervous; fidgetty.

忪[1] 2905
R. 冬
See 鍾
Even Upper.

Agitated.

宜爾惶忪 it is right that you should be nervous.

CH'UNG.

中 2906

See 2875.

仲 2907

See 2876.

冲[1] 2908
R. 東
C. H. *ch'ung*
F. *ch'üng*
W. *c'iung*
N. *ts'ung, c'iung*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'ung*
K. *ch'ung*
J. *chu, chū*
A. *hsung, trung*
Even Upper.

To shake; to mix; to infuse. To soar to; to dash against; to collide with. To be rude to. Used with 2910, 2916. Also = 和 complaisant.

冲動 to shake.
冲服立效 mix and swallow, and you will at once feel better.
冲漿子 to make paste.
冲茶 to infuse tea.
冲天 or 冲霄 to rise towards heaven. *See* 2911.
怒氣冲天 his anger went up to heaven,—filled the sky.
冲天羽翼 wings for rising to heaven,—a term applied by an Emperor of the Sung dynasty to a newly appointed Minister, who might, as it were, assist in that sense.
冲天牌 the vertical fixed shop-sign or advertisement tablet seen before shops.
冲鋒陷陣 to rush on spear-points and fall upon the line of battle,—to attack fiercely.
冲破 to defeat; to burst over, as water.

冲[1] 2908

冲開 to burst or split open.
冲倒了 or **冲躺下** broke down,—as water a dam.
冲塌河岸 to burst the banks of the river.
冲卸 to break or burst over,—as a cascade.
冲散 to disturb or break up a company.
冲圍而出 to burst through the besieging lines.
冲撞 to offend a person; to run up against angles; to tread on corns.
不是冲撞你說 I don't say it out of rudeness to you.
出言冲撞 to use rude language.
謙冲 unassuming and complaisant.
冲和 on good terms; propitious and unpropitious.
日子相冲 the day not in harmony,—*e.g.* with the nativity characters of a person who wants to be married on that day.
某日冲 such a day is unpropitious,–as opposed to **和** 3945.
冲童 a youth.
冲齡 or **冲年** young; boyish.
冲人 a sovereign who is a minor.
中懷頗冲融 fairly contented in mind.
冲急 malign,—as a bad geomantic influence.
冲遠 spreading afar; wandering from the point; digressing.
宰相肚子冲下船 a Minister must be prepared to "swallow" a great deal.
冲羽紗 imitation camlets.
冲小羽綾 imitation lastings.
冲銷 to sell clandestinely while evading payment of taxes.
冲冲 the noise of tinkling gems, of bubbling water, etc.
打冲河 name of a river in **寧遠府** Ning-yüan Fu (the insect-wax region) in Ssŭch'uan.

Read *ch'ung*[4].

冲着 facing; confronting; towards.

沖 2909

Correct form of 2908.

种[1] 2910

R. **東**
See **冲**
A. *trung*
Even Upper.

Tender; delicate.

幼种 young and delicate.

狨[1] 2911

R. **東送**
See **冲**
A. *trung*
Even Upper.

To fly up; to soar.

志可狨霄 his determination reaches to the sky,—of an ambitious man.

忡[1] 2912

R. **東**
C. H. F. W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. K. *ch'ung*
J. *chu*
A. *hsung*
Even Upper.

Sorrowful. *See* 690.

憂心忡忡 deeply grieved in heart.

沖[1] 2913

R. **東**
See **忡**
Even Upper.

A wide expanse of water.

沖瀜沆瀁 vast and deep.

重 2914

See 2880.

揰[4] 2915

R. **宋腫**
See **衝揰**
A. *hsung*
Sinking and Rising Upper.

To push into; to stir out.

揰通水渠 to clear out a drain with a pole.
揰落來 poke it down.
莫揰蜂窩 don't stir up a wasps' nest,—meddle with dangerous things.

衝[1] 2916

R. **冬**
See **冲**
A. *hsung*
Even Upper.

To rush towards, or against; to collide with. A thoroughfare.

相衝 to collide with.
衝倒 to knock over by collision.

衝[1] 2916

衝突 to bang up against.
衝散 to scatter; to rout.
衝透 to dash through.
衝決 to burst open,—as a river its banks.
衝撞 to run against; to be rude to. *See* 2908.
衝撞馬頭 to get in front of the horse; to impede; to come into conflict with.
折衝 to break the onset of an enemy; to break through, as an enemy's lines; a name for a field officer; a major.
不越尊俎折衝千里外 without stepping over one's cups and dishes (*see* 11,832) to drive the enemy a thousand *li* away,—*i.e.* by diplomacy.
子午相衝 *tzŭ* and *wu* are (astrologically) opposed,—these characters must not both appear under the names of persons to be betrothed, in the name of a man and the expression of the date on which he purposes to do anything particular, and so on. *See* 2908.
衝移 to carry away,—as a gale carries away a buoy.
衝途 a public road.
水衝 a water-course; a canal; a sluice.
中衝 the pulse in the middle finger.
衝繁疲難 populous, busy, wearying, difficult,—four words applied to provincial posts to indicate their relative importance. It is customary to ask if such-and-such an appointment is a "four-word" or only a "three-word" post, and so on. *See* 1604, 3404.
臨衝閑閑 the engines of assault were steadily applied.

Read *ch'ung*[4]. Towards.

面衝上 face upwards.
衝要 an important point; the key to a position.

罿[1] 2917

R. **冬東**
See **冲童**
Even Upper and Lower.

A trap to catch birds.

雉離于罿 the pheasant falls into the snare.

艟 2918 — Same as 12,280.

衝 2919 — Same as 2916.

舂[1] 2920
R. 冬
C. H. *chung*
F. *chüng, ch'ung*
W. *sung*
N. *song*
P. *ch'ung*
M. Y. *ts'ung*
Sz. *ch'ung*
K. *song*, v. *yong*
J. *shō, shu*
A. *t'ung*
Even Upper.

To pound grain, in order to remove the husk. To ram down. [To be distinguished from 舂 2854.]

舂米 to hull rice.

舂鋤 pound and hoe,—a name for the white egret or paddy-bird, from its bobbing movements when seeking food.

舂墻 to ram mud in frames and make walls for houses.

舂容乎大篇 what a long document!

舂牘 a clapper formed of twelve slips of bamboo strung on a leather thong, and used by singers at State services to mark the time.

憃[1] 2921
R. 江 冬 絳
See 覿
A. *hsung*
Even Upper.

Simple; unsophisticated.

憃笨 stupid; doltish.

捶[1] 2922
R. 冬
See 舂
Even Upper.

To pound; to ram down. To run against; to batter.

捶其喉以戈 he ran his spear through his throat.

捶脫之牙齒捶還個牙齒 a tooth for a tooth.

捶門甚迫 to knock violently at a door.

捶跌倒 knocked over,—by collision.

捶盆蓋 to smash the dishes.

充 2923 — Same as 2924.

充[1] 2924
R. 東
See 冲
A. *sung*
Even Upper.

To fill; to satisfy; to fulfil. To act in place of. To stuff up.

充滿 to fill; to gratify.

充補 to fill a vacancy.

充當 or 承充 to fill an office.

充當水手 to be a sailor by profession.

戀充 to cling to one's post.

充役 to be a runner in a *yamén*.

充作 to serve as; to fill the place of; to pretend to be; to act as.

充名冒籍 to usurp the name and address of any one,—for nefarious purposes.

假充官長 (*chang*[3]) to pretend to be an official.

充雜 mixed; adulterated.

他人物還充得過 in his general appearance (manners, etc.) he is prepossessing.

食不充口 not enough to eat.

充足 or 充盈 ample; well supplied; vigorous.

充塞 to fill up.

仁義充塞 full of charity and duty to one's neighbour.

充實 stuffed full of; abundant.

充耳盈聽 filled the ears,—as with music.

褒如充耳 notwithstanding your full robes, your ears are stopped. Also explained as "not hearing what you say, answers with a smile."

充公 to become public property.

充人 one who fattens animals.

大充 repletion; surfeit; stuffed too full.

充軍 liability to labour as a camp-follower; banishment for military service.

口外充軍 sent for ten years' servitude beyond the Great Wall.

充徒 to banish for seven years.

充發 to banish for three years.

充數 to fill up the number; to be something merely in name.

充爲 to fill the post of....: to act as....

充[1] 2924
R. 東
See 冲
A. *sung*
Even Upper.

充賺 to make money by infringing the right of others, as against a monopoly.

充俊 very pretty.

充隱 a sham scholar, who receives a summons from the Emperor on the understanding that he will decline.

恿[1] 2925
R. 東
See 冲
A. *sung*
Even Upper.

Excited; agitated.

揸[4] 2926
R. 送
See 銃
SinkingUpper.

To leap; to skip.

流[1] 2927
R. 東
See 充
Even Upper.

Murmuring water.

流淙 the bubbling of a spring.

莞[1] 2928
R. 東
See 充
Even Upper.

A labiate plant, known as 莞蔚, used in female complaints.

銃[4] 2929
R. 送
C. H. *ch'ung*
F. *ch'öüng*
W. N. *c'iung*
P. *ch'ung*
M. Y. *ts'ung*
Sz. *ch'ung*
J. *djū, shu*
A. *sung*
Sinking Upper.

A gingal; a blunderbuss; a mortar. *See* 8742.

銃聲如雷 their artillery boomed like thunder,—arrival of Feringhee ships at Canton in 1518.

銃炮 artillery.

鐵銃子 the petards fired as salutes at Chinese *yaméns*.

銃手 the man whose duty it is to fire the petards.

手銃 a pistol; a hand-petard.

三銃出巡 with a salute of three guns he goes forth on his round. [The Chinese salute consists of three guns only.]

水銃 a water-gun,–a fire-engine.

崇[2]
2930
R. 東
C. *shung*
H. *ts'ung*
F. *chung*
W. *zung*
N. *dzung*
P. *ch'ung*
M. Y. Sz. *ts'ung*
K. *sung*, v. *chong*
J. *shū*, *djū*
A. *sung* (*shung*)
Even Lower.

Lofty; eminent; noble; worthy of worship. To reverence; to adore. [To be distinguished from 崇 10,424.]

福祿來崇 may your happiness and prosperity be the very highest!
崇安 I wish you peace, — a phrase used in letters. Also, name of a District in Fuhkien.
敬崇 or 欽崇 to reverence; to respect.
崇尙 or 崇奉 to esteem very highly; to venerate.
崇拜 to worship.
崇階 your house.
崇朝 the whole morning.
崇山 name of a peak in Hunan, to which 驩兜 Huan Tou was banished by the Emperor Shun.
崇明縣 name of a District on an island at the mouth of the Yang-tsze river.
每一崇進 ..... whenever there was a memorial service,— for the dead Emperor.

崇[2]
2931
R. 東
See 崇
Even Lower.

Name of a feudal State.

虫[2]
2932
R. 東
C. H. *ch'ung*
F. *t'üng*, *t'öng*
W. N. *djung*
P. *ch'ung*
M. Y. *ts'ung*
Sz. *ch'ung*
K. *ch'ung*
J. *chū*, *djo*
A. *trung*
Even Lower.

An old term for all creatures with legs, as opp. to 豸 245, classified as 羽毛介鱗裸 feathery, hairy, shelly, scaly, and naked. Insects and reptiles, classified as 飛者潛者動者植者 of air, water, earth, and wood. Radical 142. [This character is properly read *hui*[3], but is now universally used for 2933.]

五虫之內 among all living creatures.
百虫 or 昆虫 insects and reptiles generally.
虫災 a plague of insects.

虫[2]
2932
虫類 or 虫部 the insect and reptile class.
長虫 a serpent.
虫積 worms in the bowels.
大虫 the tiger.
小虫 my son.
彫虫小技 engraving worms with little skill,— to get one's living as a literary hack.
夏草冬虫 a plant in summer, an insect in winter,— *Cordyceps sinensis*.
華虫 a pheasant.
桃虫 a name for the tailor-bird.
虫虫 the irritation of great heat.
夏虫不可以語於氷者,篤於時也 you cannot speak of ice to a summer insect, the creature of a season.

蟲
2933

Read *chung*[4]. To eat into, as moths do.

寵[3]
2934
R. 腫
C. H. *ch'ung*
F. *t'üng*, *t'ung*
W. N. *ts'iung*
P. *ch'ung*
M. Y. *ts'ung*
Sz. *ch'ung*
K. *ch'ong*
J. *chō*, *chu*
A. *sung* (*shung*), *lung*
Rising Upper.

Favour; grace; kindness. To esteem; to love. [To be distinguished from 龐 8692.]

寵錫 gracious favour.
恩寵 grace; kindness.
寵貺 special favour.
寵命 the favour of your command.
寵愛 to delight in; to love.
承天寵 to receive favours from God or the Emperor.
得寵 or 承寵 to find favour in the eyes of any one.
失寵 to lose favour.
居寵思危 in the enjoyment of favour, think of peril.
內寵 or 寵妾 a favourite concubine.
納寵 to take a concubine.
毋啟寵納侮 neither listen to flattery nor let people despise you.
畏其奪己寵 fearing that she (a rival) would rob her of the Emperor's affection.
必然擅寵 sure to find favour, —in his eyes.
當其被寵之時 when they basked in the Imperial smiles.
希寵 longing to get into favour.
威則斧鉞,寵則鞶帶 axes to inspire terror, girdles for rewards.
希爲寵臨 I hope you will do me the honour to call.
想來寵兒必定美麗 I fancy his favourite must be very good-looking.

寵[3]
2934

Same as 2934.

竄[4]
2935

To enter abruptly. To nod.

竄竄 to arrive uninvited.
竄食 to drop in at a meal; to "sponge" for food.
亂竄 to intrude rudely.
跌跌竄竄 reeling about,—as when tipsy.
竄着 nodding; sleepy.
竄盹 to be sleepy; to nod.

遯[4]
2936
R. 東送
See 充銃叢
A. *chung*[2]
Even and Sinking Upper and Lower.

Leisure; retirement.

CH'UO.

擉[10]
2938
R. 覺
H. *ts'uk*
F. *ch'öük*, v. *ch'ouk*
P. *ch'wo*
M. *ch'u*, *tsu*
Y. *ts'wak*
K. *ch'ak*
J. *saku*, *soku*
A. *hsuk*
Entering Upper.

To pierce; to break through. Used for 2677, 11,788.

擉刺 to spear; to stab.
擉刃 a prong, used for stabbing soles and other fish.
以鐵叉擉鼈 with the iron prong he stabbed the turtle.
擉紗 to embroider.

擉 1ª 2938

用手擉破窻戶 to break through a (paper) window with the hand.
擉一擉 take a pinch,—as of snuff.
擉了手 jarred the hand.
擉碰 to run up against; to collide, as ships.
擉火 to apply a light,—as to a touch-hole.
擉眼 to do something against the grain.

戳 1ª 2939
R. 覺
C. *ch'ök*
F. *ch'ouk*, v. *cheik*
W. *c'üo*
N. *ts'oh*
P. *c'h'o*
M. *ts'o*
Y. *ts'wak*
Sz. *ch'o*
J. *saku*, *soku*
A. *trak*
Entering Upper.

To stab; to stick into. To stamp; to seal.

錨齒戳損 the flukes of the anchor pierced,—the vessel.
拏棍子戳 give it a prod with your cane.
戳傷 to wound by stabbing.
戳心 to rouse or stir up.
戳印 to seal; a stamp.
蓋戳 to affix a seal.
戳記 or 木戳 the wooden seal of office granted to petty officials.
名戳子 a block or seal for stamping visiting cards.
蓋騎縫戳記 to seal duplicate documents with a single seal, half on each.
戳頭機 to deceive; to play a trick on.
指戳 to make signs.
戳樹 *Sambucus Sieboldianus.*
一戳一戳的 limpingly.

觸 2940

See 2677.

齪 1ª 2941
R. 覺
C. *ts'uk*, v. *c'tsou*
H. v. *c'tsau*
F. *ch'auk*
W. v. *c'tsöe*
N. *ts'oh*, v. *c'tsau*
P. *c'h'o*, *ch'wo*²
M. *ts'o*
Y. *ts'uk*
Sz. v. *tsang*
K. *ch'ak*
J. *saku*, *soku*
A. *hsuk*
Entering Upper.

To grind the teeth.

委瑣齪屋齪 paltry and narrow-minded.
齪屋齪 dirty; pettish; peevish; mean. *See* 12,693.

戳 4ª 2942
R. 覺
See 濁 and the same aspirated upper series. Entering Lower and Upper.

To pierce. To dart, as pain.

焯 4ª 2943
R. 藥
C. *ch'ök*
H. *t'sak*
F. *ch'auk*
N. *ts'oh*
P. *c'h'au*, *ch'o*²
M. *ts'o*
Y. *ts'ak*
Sz. *ch'o*
K. *ch'ak*
J. *shaku*
A. *chök*
Entering Upper.

Light; bright; hot. Also read *ch'ao*¹.

焯爍 glowing; flaring; sparkling; glittering.

綽 2944

See 2439.

却 2945

See 2230.

卻 2946

Same as 2230.

CHÜ.

句 4 2947
R. 口
F. *kwo*
See 鋸
K. J. A. *ku*
Sinking Upper.

A sentence; a clause, such as would be ended by a semi-colon (*see* 12,069 *tou*⁴); a phrase. [To be distinguished from 勾 6135.] *See* 10,793, 3213.

句讀 (*tou*⁴) sentences.
句段 clauses and sentences.
分句讀 to punctuate.
點清句讀 to mark off the sentences clearly,—as by Chinese punctuation.
作一句讀 *tu*² 非是 must not be read as one sentence,—but be divided.
點句勾股 mark the sentences and point the paragraphs.

句 4 2947

一句話 a sentence.
一句詩 a verse; a line of poetry.
欲字屬下句 the character belongs to the next sentence,—and not to this one.
不成句 not a sentence; ungrammatical; nonsense.
上三句 the first three lines, *e.g.* of a poem.
落句 the last line,—of a poem.
以上之回三字爲句大誤 to make *shang chih hui* a complete sentence was a great blunder.
斷句云 an extract runs as follows.
句貴單行 single sentences are best,—be sparing of words.
得新句如得良友 meeting a new phrase is like making a good friend.
句見莊子第三篇 for this passage, see the 3rd chapter of Chuang Tzŭ.
並無半句虛言 not a word of what he says is false.
句句中 *chung*⁴ 圈 every sentence hits the mark.
半句非言誤捐平生之德 a single wrong word mars the virtue of a life-time.
琢句 to polish up one's sentences,—the *labor limæ* of authorship.
題句 to take a theme.
兩扇句 two halves of a couplet. Also, two antithetical sentences of two characters to each; in which sense 三, 四, and 五扇句 are used, *e.g.*

小君
人子
喻喻
于于
利義

Also, a phrase with two meanings; *à double entente.*
四六句 compositions in sentences of four and six characters consecutively, as letters and certain kinds of poems.
句就鬼神驚 a phrase to startle the gods.

句[4] 2947

句容縣 a District south of Nanking, famous for its barbers.

Read *kou*[1]. Crooked.

句章 an old name for Chusan.

Read *kou*[4]. Drawn to the full, as a bow. *See* 2988.

敦 *tiao*[1] 弓既句 the ornamented bows are drawn to the full.

句股 trigonometry.

拘[1] 2948
R. 虞
C. *kʻöü*
H. *ki*
F. *kü*
W. N. *cü*
P. *chü*
M. *chü, chü,* Y. Sz. *chü*
K. J. *kü*
A. *kêu*
Even Upper Irregular.

To grasp; to seize; to detain. To adhere to, in a conventional or bigoted manner.

拘拏 to seize; to arrest.
拘令 to seize and order.
拘追 to seize and press for payment, etc.
把他拘來 arrest and bring him here.
拘禁 or 拘押 or 拘管 to keep in custody.
給他拘住了 I was caught, or detained, by him.
所得何罪，拘我在此 what have I done to be kept here?
盡執拘以歸于周 arrest them all and send them to Chou.
拘緊 or 拘束 to restrain; to keep in order.
拘案 or 拘解 or 拘赴 or 拘傳 to arrest and bring to court.
拘究 or 拘訊 to arrest and put on trial.
鎖拘票 a warrant for arrest, authorising the use of chains.
拘留 to detain forcibly.
拘謹 to be rigidly precise.
法度所拘，不得不如此 the law compels, it is impossible to do otherwise.
是拘拘於塵垢穅秕 this is to hold on to dust and husks,—not to be progressive, not to improve.

拘[1] 2948

不拘拘於畫法 not to be bound by rules in painting.
拘定 certain; positive.
拘牽 to drag.
不拘世 unconventional.
拘禮 to stick to, or stand on, ceremony; to be formal.
不拘禮 excuse my want of ceremony,—used when about to do anything of an unceremonious character.
不用拘 don't stand on ceremony.
不拘 or 莫拘 without restraint; immaterial; no matter; optional; make yourself at home, etc.
縱任不拘 wild; harum-scarum.
不拘多少 never mind the amount, much or little.
不拘往來 come and go as you please.
無所拘忌 without restraint of any kind.
拘泥 to be bigoted; to see a thing only in one light; to stick to the letter of the law.
拘板 or 拘執 obstinate; self-opinionated.

疴[1] 2949
R. 廣
See 劬
Even Irregular.

A crooked back; a hunchback.

疴僂 a hunchback.
疴長 an old man bent with years.

豭[3] 2950
R. 豦
See 句
Rising Upper.

Crooked plumes. A horse with white hind feet. The feather on an arrow.

跔[1] 2951
R. 豦
See 駒
Even Upper.

The feet benumbed; stiff with cold.

跼跔 to limp, as when one foot is asleep.
跔攣 (*lien*[4]) curled up; bent; cramped.

軥[1] 2952
R. 豦
See 劬
Even Lower Irregular.

The ends of the yoke which press on the sides of the animal's neck.

Read *kou*[1]. The projecting end of the axle.

軥牛 a small ox.
軥車 the chariot used by the Empress under the 夏 Hsia dynasty, having bent axle-ends.

駒[1] 2953
R. 豦
C. *kʻöü*
H. *ki*
F. *kʻü*
W. N. *cü*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chü*
K. J. *ku*
A. *kêu*
Even Upper Irregular.

The colt of a horse, ass, or mule. Strong; spirited. *See* 1989.

白駒 a white colt; a sunbeam. *See* 1119.
良駒 a fine horse.
千里駒 a horse that will go 1,000 *li* a day. Used figuratively of men.
駒光易逝 the brightness of the sunbeam is soon gone,—time flies.
我馬維駒 my horses are colts,—young and strong.
嘴勤出金馬駒兒來 energetic use of the mouth brings out a golden colt at last,—seek and ye shall find.
老馬反爲駒 (*chü*[4]) the old horse thinks himself a colt again.

蒟[3] 2954
R. 糞
C. *köü*, v. *ǰau*
H. v. *ǰeu*
F. *kü*, v. *ǰeu*
W. v. *ʂlau*
N. *cü*
P. *chü*
K. J. A. *ku*
Rising Upper.

The betel pepper.

蒟醬 betel pepper (*Chavica betle*, Miq.).
蒟蒻 a kind of wild arum.

局[2*] 2955
R. 沃
C. *kuk*
H. *kʻiuk*
F. *kwoh*, v. *kwah*
W. *djüo*
N. *djüoh*
P. *ʂchü*
M. *chü*

To stoop; to bend; to be twisted. A game of chess, draughts, etc. Position; circumstances; style; fashion. A board; an association; an office; a shop.

不敢不局 I do not venture not to stoop.

局 2955
Y. *chiuk*
Sz. *chiu*
K. *kuk*
J. *kioku, goku*
A. *kuk, kwok*
Entering Lower.

子髮曲局 my hair is twisted up.
世事如棋局 life is like a game of chess. *See* 1031.
局勢 the position of the pieces; the situation.
局勢已成 a winning position has been secured.
不能了局 you can't finish the game, *i.e.* as a winner; you can't settle that up.
和局 a drawn game.
實力備戰, 以保和局 to actively prepare for war, with a view to secure peace.
局外之人 non-players; outsiders whose interests are not involved.
局外之例 the laws of neutrality.
守局外之義 to maintain neutrality.
當局者迷 those engaged in play are dull of vision,—from excitement, etc. *See* 2188.
不成局 incomplete; wanting.
平局一式 a drawn game; a fair, even transaction; both sides satisfied.
騙局 to cheat.
不入局 not to enter the game; not to take a hand.
是串局 it is a case of collusion.
作局 to play cleverly; to scheme.
設局 or 擺局 to lay plans; to make arrangements.
大局 the great arrangement,—the main object; the great underlying scheme; the general state or condition of; the public interests.
合局打算 syllogistic reasoning, *i e.* where the game is pushed to a conclusion; a general reckoning.
局式 style; fashion.
處此時局 under the present circumstances.
局面 correct; good form.
看了這個局面 when he saw how things stood.
格局 appearance; bearing.

局 2955

有局格 with proper arrangements; properly.
局量褊小 a mean fellow.
各局宜合併也 the various administrations should cooperate.
總局 a board of general control; a head office.
局董 a manager of a company.
局員 clerks in a government office.
調查局 an Intelligence Bureau.
錢局 a mint.
藥局 a dispensary.
賬濟局 a charitable institution,—for giving away clothes, gruel, etc.
美人局 a trap baited with a pretty face.
局家 keeper of a gambling-hell.
局局然笑 to laugh in one's sleeve.
局卡 *likin* offices and barriers.
局紳 the members of a (Tithing Office or similar) Board.
通商局 the Board of (Foreign) Trade.
收局 to economise; to reduce or close one's establishment.

侷 2956
R. 沃
See 跼
Entering Lower.

Narrow; confined.

侷促 cramped; hindered.

挶 2957
R. 沃
See 菊
Entering Upper.

The part of a spear where it is held. A barrow or small cart.

梮 2958
R. 沃
See 鋦
Entering Upper.

To put spikes on shoes, as for mountaineering.

跼 2959
R. 沃
C. *kuk*
H. *k'iuk*
F. *kwoh*
W. *djüo*
N. *djüoh*
P. *ɕchü, chü'*
M. *chü*
Y. *chiuk*
Sz. *chiu*
K. *kuk*
J. *kioku, goku*
A. *kuk, kwouk*
Entering Lower.

Bent down; cramped; narrow. *See* 2580.
高天何跼兮, 厚地何蹐 why is high heaven so low, massive earth so cramped?—that there is no more room for me. Said by 管仲 Kuan Chung when in prison. *See* 896.
跼促不安 to feel constrained and ill at ease.
無故跼頓 for no apparent reason (the horse) went lame.

鋦 2960
R. 沃
P. *ɕchü*
J. *kioku, koku*
A. *kuk₅, kwok₅*
Entering Upper.

To bind or hoop anything with iron.

菊 2961

Same as 2962.

掬 2962
R. 屋
C. *kuk*
H. *kiuk*
F. *köük*
W. *ciu*
N. *cüeh*
P. *ɕchü*
M. *chü*
Y. *chiuk*
Sz. *chiu, chü*
K. *kuk*
J. *kiku*
A. *kuk*
Entering Upper.

To grasp with both hands. A double handful; *see* 5486.
兩手爲掬 a *chü* is a double handful.
掬水擎天 to pick up water or to push up the sky,—impossible.
不盈一掬 not a handful.
掬氣包腮 cheeks swelled with anger.
笑容可掬迎著道 received him with a smiling face, and said.....

鞠 2963
R. 屋
See 掬
Entering Upper.

A leather ball, used as a football.

菊 2964
R. 屋
See 掬
Entering Upper.

The chrysanthemum; the China-aster.
賞菊 to enjoy chrysanthemums,—by looking at them.
菊月 the 9th moon,—when the chrysanthemums are in bloom.

菊 2964

菊放，蟹初肥 when chrysanthemums bloom, crabs begin to get fat.
菊花酒 chrysanthemum wine.
菊花茶 a tea made of dried chrysanthemums.
菊花青 dapple-grey.
萬壽菊 the marigold.

謋 2965

Same as 2969.

蹋 2966
R. 屋
See 掬 Entering Upper.

A leather ball, filled with (1) hair or (2) air. *See* 2320.

蹋蹋 to kick a football. *See* 2963 and 2967.

鞠 2967
R. 屋
See 掬 Entering Upper.

To nourish. To be exhausted. To allow one to go to excess. Altogether. To address. A ball. A child.

毋兮鞠我 O my mother, who nourished me!
鞠于祖母 was brought up by his grandmother.
昔育恐育鞠 formerly I was afraid our means might be exhausted.
降此鞠訩 sending down these exhausting disorders.
曷又鞠止 why do you still indulge her desires?
鞠爲茂草 it is all overgrown with grass.
陳師鞠旅 he marshalled his hosts and addressed them.
爾惟自鞠自苦 you must meet your own troubles yourself.
鞠丸 a ball.
善蹴鞠 good at football.
教上騎鞠 he taught the Emp. to play polo.
鞠仗 a polo club or mallet.
鞠躬盡瘁，死而後已 to bending my body and exhausting my energy (in the service of the State), only death shall put a stop. Said by 孔明 K'ung-ming, the famous patriot.
鞠子 a stripling.

鵴 2968
R. 屋
See 掬 Entering Upper.

The common cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*), known as 鵠鵴.

鞫 2969
R. 屋
See 掬 Entering Upper.

To reduce to extremity. The further shore of a river. To investigate judicially.

鞫窮 to reduce to extremities.
鞫哉庶政 reduced to extremities are the heads of departments.
鞫人 to beat people down.
芮鞫之即 they went to the other side of the Jui.
訊鞫 or 鞫審 to hear a case; to take depositions.

鞠 2970
R. 屋
See 掬 Entering Upper.

Curvature of the spine.

且 2971

See 1555.

咀 3 2972
R. 語魚
C. *tsöü*
N. *chï*
See 阻詛
Y. *tsu*, *chü*
K. *chê*, *chu*
A. *trö*
Rising & Sinking Upper.

To suck; to chew.

咀片 lozenges.
咀嚼 to suck and chew.
含英咀華 to hold in the mouth excellence and suck ornament,—to dwell upon the beauties of a composition.
商量咬咀 to consider a proposal.

岨 1 2973
R. 魚
F. *tschu*, *tchu*
See 苴徂
A. *t'ö*, *trö*
Even Lower.

Rocky; rugged.

陟彼岨矣 toiling up that rugged mount.
岨峿 hilly. *See* 2632, 2982.
岨峿而不安 up and down; uneven; irregular.

狙 1.4 2974
R. 魚御
See 徂苴
K. *chê*, *ch'ê*
A. *trö*, *t'ö*
Even and Sinking Upper.

A monkey, known as 狙猿 and 猿猴. To spy; to watch for.

狙伺 to lie in wait for.
狙察 to examine closely; slyly.
狙伏 to lie in ambush.
狙詐 treacherous, deceitful.
狙詐之兵 troops in ambush.
其人狙詐不測 this man's tricks are unfathomable.
狙擊 to attack from an ambush.

疽 1 2975
R. 魚
C. *tsöü*
F. *chü*
P. *chü*
See 苴
A. *t'ö*
Even Upper.

An ulcer; an abscess; a carbuncle.

疽爛了 the abscess has opened.
主癰疽 he went and lived with a curer of abscesses and cancer.
乳疽 cancer of the breast.

砠 2976

Same as 2973.
Read *tsu*[1]. Also = 砸 2809, used in the sense of a weight.

砠碼碌 emerald.

苴 1 2977
R. 魚麻語
C. *tsöü*
H. *tsz*
See 雌檀
F. *chü*
P. *chü*, *cha*
M. *chi*
Y. *chü*
K. *chê*, *ch'a*
J. *so*, *sa*
A. *t'ï*, *t'ö*
Even Upper.

The female plant of the nettle hemp (*Bœhmeria nivea*), of which 枲 is the male. Sackcloth; rush matting. Rustic; coarse.

苴蔴 the female plant of the common hemp.
苴布 sackcloth; mourning clothes.
苴杖 the chief mourner's staff.
補苴 to mend sackcloth,—which costs more than the stuff is worth. Also, simply, to mend; and to make a shift, to make up deficiencies, to make economies.
履苴 sandal or straw-shoe grass.
如被棲苴 as water-plants attached to a tree,—in a state of decay.
狄苴 name of an ancient place near the gulf of Chihli.

趄[1] 2978
R. 魚語
F. ᶜchü, v. ᶜt'ö
P. ᶜch'ü, v. ch'iê
See 蛆 苴
A. t'ï
Even Upper.

Halt; lame.

其行趦趄 hobbling along. *See* 12,343.
趄阻 to stumble along.
就成了個趄條子了 then you'll become a mere country bumpkin. *See* 1564.
趄 *ch'ieh*[4] 坡子 a bank; a slope.
趄楞了 it is warped,—as a plank.

跙 2979

Same as 2978.

阻 2980

See 11,831.

雎[1] 2981
R. 魚
C. chöü
H. tsz
F. ch'wi
W. tsü
N. chï
P. chü
M. chü, chi
Y. } chü
Sz. }
K. chê
J. sho, so
A. t'ö, t'ï
Even Upper.

A kind of fish-hawk; an osprey.

雎鳩 a waterfowl (*Casarca rutila*), emblematical of conjugal harmony.
關雎 the cry of the above bird. Used for "marriage," in reference to the first of the *Odes*, which is on that subject.
次雎 same as 趦趄. *See* 2978.

齟[3] 2982
R. 語
C. ᶜtsü, ᶜcho
H. ᶜtsz
F. ᶜchu, ≤chu
W. ᶜtsz
N. dzu
P. ᶜchü
M. ᶜchü, ≤ts'u
Y. ᶜtsz, ≤ts'u
Sz. chü
K. cho, chu
J. so, sho
A. trö
Rising Irregular.

Teeth which do not fit one against another; irregular; not in harmony. To gnaw. *See* 13,627.

齟齬 at cross purposes; locked together so as to be unable to move. *See* 2632, 2973.
其志齟齬 his disposition was not in harmony, — with other people's.

沮[3] 2983
R. 語魚
C. tsü
H. tsz, tsi
F. chu, chü, chöü
W. tsu
N. tsu, chï
P. tsu, ch'ü
M. } tsu, chü
Y. }
Sz. }
K. chê, (chö)
J. shu, so
A. t'ö, trö
Rising and Even Upper.

To stop; to abate. Also read *ch'ü*[3] and *hsü*[3].

何日斯沮 when will he stop in his course?
亂庶遄沮 the disorder might be quickly abated.
不可沮 it cannot be stopped, —as a drought.
沮止 to stop; to end.
于是王氣沮下 thereupon the king's anger abated.
沮之以兵 to stop him with troops.

Read *chü*[4]. Marshy ground.

彼汾沮洳 in the oozy grounds of the river Fên.
濕沮 damp.
沮洩 to leak out; to become known.
地氣沮洩 the malaria escapes.
自有此失，法之氣稍沮矣 since which loss, the energy of the French has somewhat ebbed away.
沮人是非 to chatter about other people's doings.

Read *chü*[1]. The name of a river.

Read *chien*[1]. Ripples.

涓沮 a rippling flow.

菹[1] 2984
R. 魚
C. ᶜcho
F. ᶜchü
P. ᶜchü
M. ᶜchi
A. t'ö
See 葅
Even Upper.

Pickled fruit or vegetables.

菹菜 salted vegetables.

Read *chieh*[1]. A marsh; a morass.

驅蛇龍而放之菹 drive off the dragons and snakes, and let them loose in the swamp.

尻 2985

Same as 2987. Used for 5961.

屆 2986

Same as 2987.

居[1] 2987
R. 魚支
See 舉
Even Upper.

To inhabit; to reside in; to occupy. To be in, of various states and conditions; general conduct. Only.

我獨居憂 I dwell here alone and sorrowful.
巷無居人 in the street there are no inhabitants.
爰居爰處 here will he reside, here will he sit.
不遑啟居 no leisure to rest.
居住 to dwell at.
居處 or 居址 or 居屋 a residence.
蝸居 my snail-shell of a house.
居家 to live at home.
閒居 to live in retirement.
居士 a retired scholar; the Buddhist laity.
歇居 to rest awhile.
民居 the people's dwellings.
居民 the resident population; the inhabitants.
居喪 to be in mourning.
居官 to be an official.
官居極品 he has reached the highest rank.
居仁 to be charitable.
居敬 to be respectful.
居停 to remain quiet. A host; an entertainer. Also, a polite term for one's employer or chief. *See* 11,277.
居坐 to occupy,—as rooms.
居無何 after the lapse of a short time.
居人下 to remain below people, —of one who has not distinguished himself.
居高臨下 to look down from on high.
居常 usually; it was my habit.
居月 in childbed.
居孀 to be a widow.
是個孀居 she is a widow.
豈敢定居 how dare we remain inactive?
居心 disposition; habitual state of mind. *See* 4562.
居心散蕩 he is bent upon dissipation.
居心爲萬物之本 concentration is the foundation (of success) in all things.
居則致其敬 in his general conduct, he is extremely reverent.

居[1] 2987

居易學問 the study of *chü i*, —of not insisting on, or forcing, a course of action.
居身務期質樸 in your personal habits aim at simplicity.
自居 self-opinionated.
居公斷直 he is just and upright.
善居室 to be good at domestic economy.
居奇 to hold goods until the market price has gone up. *See* 5329.
何居乎 what is the matter?
其意何居 what is the meaning of this?
起居 rising up and sitting down, —whatever is embraced by these two states; condition; circumstances; way of going on.
問候起居 to enquire how a person is getting on.
居之不疑 there was no doubt about it.
居然 off-hand; presumingly; contrary to expectation; simply; nothing else than; after all; nevertheless.
居然生子 she easily brought forth her son.
居居 unkindly.
成居多，不成居少 the odds are in favour of success.

Read *chi*[1]. An untranslatable particle.

爲爾惜居諸 grudging the loss of time to you. *See* 5642.

倨[4] 2988
R. 御
H. ˢki, ᶜki
See 鋸 Sinking Upper.

Rude; haughty. Powerful.

前倨而後恭 to treat rudely at first but respectfully afterwards.
倨傲 or **驕倨** haughty; imperious.
倨牙 strong teeth,—an ugly customer; one who will not be sat upon.
倨句 (*kou*[4]) relative width of an angle; angular measurement.

宮 2989

Same as 2996.

崌[1] 2990
R. 魚
See 居 Even Upper.

Name of a peak in Ssŭch'uan.

崌州 the old name of **松潘廳** the independent sub-Prefecture of Sung-p'an, in Ssŭch'uan.

据[1] 2991
R. 魚御
C. *köü*ᵛ, ᶜköü
H. ˢki, ᶜki
See 據 Even and Sinking Upper.

To seize. Used for 據 3044.

子手拮据 with my claws I tore and held,—the grass for my nest. *See* 1466.
据以驕傲 he gives himself great airs.
据法 in accordance with law.
据難開口 unable to say what one wants to.

椐[1] 2992
R. 御居
See 鋸舉 Even and SinkingUpper.

A knotty tree, known as **椐樻**, which furnishes walking-sticks for old people.

椐木 the timber of a kind of elm, found in Kiangsu.

琚[1] 2993
R. 魚
See 舉 Even Upper.

Ornamental gems for the girdle.

琚佩 girdle ornaments.
報之以瓊琚 I returned for it a fine girdle.

腒[1] 2994
R. 魚
See 居 Even Upper.

The dried flesh of birds.

夏用腒 in summer use dried poultry.

裾[1] 2995
R. 魚
See 舉 Even Upper.

The flap of a coat; a robe; a skirt.

絕裾而去 broke away from her grasp,—leaving part of the skirt behind.
長裾 a long train.
爲人廉裾 (= 2988) to be an honourable and proud man.
以裾蔽之 concealed him behind her skirt.

貯[1] 2996
R. 魚
See 居 Even Upper.

To store property.

貯賣 to keep on hand for sale.

踞[4] 2997
R. 御
H. ˢki, ᶜki
See 鋸 Sinking Upper.

To crouch; to squat. To occupy.

箕踞而坐 to sit with the legs spread out; to squat; to attitudinise.
盤踞 to sit with the legs doubled up,—in a disrespectful attitude.
踞處 a squatting place.
虎踞江東 to squat like a tiger on (*i.e.* to hold, to occupy) the east bank.
踞杭 to hold a city,—as rebels, etc.

鋸[4] 2998
R. 御
C. *köü*
H. *ki*
F. *köü*, v. ˢkü
W. *cü*, v. *kuᵛ*
N. *cü*, v. ᶜ*ka*, *keĩn*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chü*
K. *kê*
J. *kio*, *ku*
A. *kï*
Sinking Upper.

A saw; to saw; serrated.

鋸齒 or **鋸牙** the teeth of a saw.
葉有鋸齒 the leaves are serrated.
下視城如鋸牙 looking down, the city wall (*i.e.* the battlements) appeared like the teeth of a saw.
拉鋸 to saw.
鋸開 or **鋸斷** to saw in two.
繩鋸木斷 by the sawing of a rope, wood is cut in two. *See* 10,128.
鋸麵 or **鋸末子** or **鋸糖** or **鋸屑** sawdust.
鋸頸 to cut one's throat.
齒森森如鋸 (a boar) with teeth as close set as a saw's.
鋸價 to abate the price.
刀鋸不加 not to apply the knife,—as of criminals who are not to be executed.
鋸拉草 *Galium aparine*, L.

Read *chü*[1]. To mend by riveting.

鋸碗 to mend bowls, *i.e.* crockery in general.
鋸不結實 it is not strongly mended.
鋸上 to rivet; to bring together; to reconcile.

鶋[1] 2999
R. 魚
See 居
Even Lower.

A sea-bird with a white breast, known as 鵁鶋.

鵯鶋 the eastern jackdaw (*Lycos dauricus*, Pall.).

泃[2*] 3000
R. 屋
See 掬
Entering Upper.

The ripples made on water by the wind.

猲[1*] 3001
R. 物
See 屈
A. *kʻwêt*
Entering Upper.

An animal, known as 猾猲, said to feign death when wounded.

茁 3002

See 141.

巨[4] 3003
R. 語
C. *köü²*
H. ⸢*kʻi*
F. *köü³*, *köü²*
W. *djü²*
See 距
Rising Irregular.

Chief; great; very.

巨擘 the thumb.
巨室 a large house; a powerful family.
巨室大戶 large houses and big doors,—flourishing villages.
巨工 a fine performance,—literary or otherwise.
巨盜 or 巨寇 powerful banditti or rebels.
張開巨口 to open a big mouth,—to draw the long bow.
巨萬 myriads; innumerable.
巨紅 crimson.
巨端 a serious matter.
巨禍 a great misfortune or disturbance.
巨眼 large eyes.
巨觴 a great goblet.
巨浪 a heavy sea.
巨鎮 large commercial centres.
不在巨細 it is not a question of size.

岠[4] 3004
R. 語
See 距
Rising Irregular.

To reach; to go to. A peak.

怚[1] 3005
R. 語
See 距
Rising Irregular.

Disrespectful; contemptuous.

拒[4] 3006
R. 語
C. ⸢*kʻöü*
H. ⸢*kʻi*
F. *köü³*
W. ⸢*djü*
See 距
Rising Irregular.

To ward off with the hand; to oppose; to decline. *See* 10,120.

拒守 to guard.
抗拒 to resist,—by refusing to obey.
力拒 to strenuously oppose.
拒敵 to oppose an enemy.
拒住 held them at bay.
拒傷官兵 resisted and wounded the Imperial troops.
拒捕 to resist arrest.
拒絕 to cut off all communication.
萬望不拒 I trust you will not decline.
拒阻 to impede; to object to.
拒覇 to hold to wrongfully.

柜[3] 3007
R. 語
See 距
used also for 櫸 & 櫃
Rising Irregular.

A large-leaved tree, the bark of which yields an infusion like tea.

炬[4] 3008
R. 語
C. *köü²*
H. ⸢*kʻi*
F. *köü²*
W. *djü²*
See 距
Rising Irregular.

A torch. *See* 3009.

火炬 or 炬枝 a torch.
付之一炬 commit it to the flames,—as a letter one wishes to be destroyed.
寶炬 a painted candle,—as used in worship, and for illumination at the Feast of Lanterns.

炬[4] 3008

臘炬成灰，淚始乾 only when the candle has burnt to ashes are its tears (its melting fat) dried up. Used figuratively of human aspirations and affections.

矩[3] 3009
R. 矍
C. ⸢*köü*
H. ⸢*ki*
F. *kü*
W. *djü*, *cü*
See 舉
A. *ku*
Rising Upper.

A carpenter's square. A rule; a pattern. Used with 3008. A right angle.

規矩 compasses and square. *See* 6423.
循規蹈矩 follow the compasses and tread in the square,—conform to rules.
方不盈矩 not a square foot in area.
不踰矩 (Confucius) did not go beyond the square,—of right action.
是以君子有絜矩之道 thus the perfect man has principles by which he can square his conduct.
矩瑟佗 putchuck,—the root of a species of thistle found in Cashmere.
金蓮華矩 torches fixed in gilt handles carved to resemble lotus-leaves.
法矩 the torch or light of Buddhism.
一矩有半 a right angle and a half.
中矩 to be a true right angle.
倨於矩 less than a right angle.

秬[3] 3010
R. 語
C. *köü²*
H. ⸢*kʻi*
F. *köü²*
W. *djü²*
P. ⸢*chü*
See 距
Rising Irregular.

Black millet.

有稻有秬 rice and black millet.
秬黍 black millet.
秬鬯 millet wine,—one of the 九錫; *see* 4157.

粔[4] 3011
R. 語
See 距
Rising Irregular.

Cakes of rice flour, made in the shape of rings.

粔籹細點 cakes and pastry of the finest kind.

苣 4 3012
R. 語
See 距
Rising Irregular.

A small rush. Lettuce; endive; sowthistle, etc.

束苣 to bind rushes for torches.
苣藤 a name for sesamum.
白苣 a kind of lettuce.
山萵苣 wild lettuce (*Prenanthes*).
苦苣 or 苣薾菜 chicory and endive (*Cichorium intybus* and *C. endivia*).

詎 4 3013
R. 御 語
C. *köü²*
H. ˂*k'i*
F. *köü²*
W. ˂*djü*
See 距
Sinking and Rising Irregular.

An interjection of surprise; an interrogative particle.

艮會詎幾日 a pleasant meeting lasts but a few days,—then part again.
詎知 or 詎意 or 詎料 to my astonishment; unexpectedly; who would have thought it?
詎于此乎 has it come to this?
艮辰詎可待 how can we wait for a good occasion?
詎容獨步耶 how can he be allowed to be the only one?—without a rival.
詎否 or 詎非 is it? is it not?—expecting the answer yes.

距 4 3014
R. 語
C. ˂*k'öü*
H. ˃*k'i*
F. *köü²*, *köü²*
W. N. ˂*djü*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chü²*
K. *kê*
J. *kio*, *gu*
A. *ki²*
Rising Irregular.

A bird's spur; the callosities on animals' legs. To go to; to occupy. Distant from. To resist. *See* 6138, 10,503.

鷄距 a cock's spur.
超距 to leap over.
距乎四海 I have gone over the whole country.
佔距城池 (the rebels) occupy the city.
東西相距 distant from east to west.....
距岸約一里 about a *li* from the shore.
距水面 above the water level.
違距 to resist.
閉距 to obstruct.
不距朕行 do not resist OUR proceedings.
敢距大邦 they dare to oppose this great realm.

鉅 4 3015
R. 語
C. *köü²*
H. ˂*k'i*
F. *köü²*
W. N. ˂*djü*
See 距
Rising Irregular.

Great. Hard; obdurate; fierce. Used with 2998, in both its senses.

積小致鉅 by collecting the small you make the great.
鉅公 the Emperor.
犯伊之威，怒如鉅鐵 if you offend his dignity, his wrath will be as hard upon you as iron.
鉅累 great hardship; injustice.

駏 4 3016
R. 語
See 距
Rising Irregular.

The offspring of a stallion and a she-mule, raraly born alive.

駏驉 a kind of mule. Said to consort with the jerboa, which it carries off on its back in the face of danger.

車 3017

See 574 (and add). Radical 159.

攪車 a trolley.
機關車 a locomotive.

具 4 3018
R. 遇
See 懼
Sinking Lower.

To prepare; to arrange. All; every; used with 3019. Implements; tools; utensils; the *membrum v.* A numerative of corpses, suits of armour, apparatus, etc.

具辦 or 備具 to make ready.
全具 all ready.
爾牲則具 your victims for sacrifice are ready.
具稟 to petition; to hand in a report.
具結 to enter into a bond.
具呈保單 to file a security.
具奏 to memorialise the Throne.
具控 or 具狀告人 to file a charge against any one.
具帖 to write a card of invitation.
具帖請客 to send an invitation to guests.
名另具 my name is added separately,—on a card which is generally enclosed in a letter.

具 4 3018

知名不具 as you know my name I do not put it,—a phrase used in unsigned letters.
謹具 respectfully prepared,—as a present, or a representation to a superior.
具在 already existing.
具限 to give a bond to do or pay something within a specified time.
出具 to issue or write out.
具陳 to present a statement.
具報 to present a report; to give formal notice.
具存 archived; at hand; kept.
具繳 to prepare and hand over,—as a reward.
具見 well aware; very evident.
具領 to fully take in; to receive in full; to receive under an award of Court.
具復 to reply to enquiries.
具訴 to draw up a defence or counter-plaint.
具詳 to draw up a report.
具文 to prepare a document.
視爲具文 to regard as a mere formal document, the terms of which will not be actually put in force.
文具 articles required for writing; stationery.
具奉過你 I present them to you.
具曰予聖 all say, we are wise.
兄弟既具，和樂且孺 when your brothers are all present, you are harmonious and happy with childlike joy.
刑具 implements of punishment.
考具 an old man's staff; a coffin; the necessaries taken by a student into the examination hall.
具神之靈者 one into whom the spirit of the god had entered.
屍首一具 one corpse.
甲冑數千具 several thousand suits of armour.
梵具 a conch, used for Buddhist music, with cymbals.

俱[1] 3019
R. 虞
C. *kʻöü* H. *cki* F. *ʦkü*, v. *köü* W. N. *cü* P. *chü*, v. *chü*[2] M. Y. *chü* Sz. *chü* K. J. A. *ku*
Even Upper.

All; every; altogether; the whole.

俱全 all complete.
俱備 all ready.
俱在 both are alive,—as parents.
俱是一樣 all are of the same kind.
俱是隱瞞 in everything he was deceiving.
俱存乎一心 all were of one mind.
所爲俱善 whatever he does is good.
俱盡 totally exhausted; at an end.
俱行 to accompany.
俱譚 Gautama,—Buddha.
俱胝 a crore, or 10,000,000. Sanskrit: *koti*.
俱蘭國 Ceylon. (Yüan dyn.)

埧[4] 3020
R. 遇
See 具 Sinking Lower.

An embankment; a dyke. Wrongly used for 坝 8532.

堤埧 an embankment to keep out water.
築埧 to build a dyke.
抵通埧 (*pa*[4]) reached the landing-place at T'ung-chou.

惧 3021

Same as 3053.

椇[3] 3022
R. 木
C. *köü*[2] H. *ʦki*
See 矩 Rising Irregular.

The edible fruit of the *Hovenia dulcis*, also known as the 金鉤李 gold-hook plum, the 萬字菓 *svastika* fruit, 拐棗 crooked date, 鷄爪子 cock's claws, and by other names.

踽 3023

Same as 2951.

颶[4] 3024
R. 遇
C. *köü*, v. *kau*[2] H. *ʦki*, *kʻi*[2] F. *köü*, v. *poa*[2]
See 懼 Sinking Lower.

A typhoon.

颶風 a typhoon.
颶母 or 颶嫗 clouds which indicate a typhoon.
打颶風 to meet a typhoon.

足 3025

See 11,840.

橘[2*] 3026
R. 質
C. *kwêt* H. *kit* F. *keik* W. *ciai* N. *cüeh* P. *ʦchü* M. *chü* Y. *chiuk*, *chüeh* Sz. *chiu* K. *kiul* J. *kitsz*, *kichi* A. *kwit*, *kwêt*
Entering Upper.

Oranges of various kinds. *See* 橙 774 and 柑 5833.

橘子 an orange.
硃砂橘 the mandarin orange (*Citrus nobilis*).
四季橘 a nutmeg orange.
紅橘 or 福橘 the Foochow orange.
金橘 the cumquat (*Citrus japonica*, Thbg.).
蘆 (or 櫨 or 盧 or 廬) 橘 the loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica*).
廣橘 *Citrus aurantium*.
橘白 or 橘絡 the dried fibres of the orange.
橘瓣 the sections of an orange.
橘皮 or 橘紅 dried orange-skin, used for coughs.
橘酒 orange wine.
歸來寒橘剝金衣 when I came home the winter oranges were losing their golden robes,—being eaten. *See* 11,574.

潏[2*] 3027
R. 質
C. *kʻüt*$_{0}$, *kwêt*$_{5}$, *lnt*$_{5}$
See 鷸 K. *yul*, *sul*, *kiöl*, v. *hiul* Entering Irregular.

Foreshore reclaimed from a river.

獝[4*] 3028
R. 質
H. *kit*$_{5}$
See 譎 Entering Upper.

Fluttering with fear, as frightened birds.

鳳以爲畜故鳥不獝 tame the phœnix and other birds will not fly from you.

窶[2*] 3029
R. 穴
See 鷸 Entering Irregular.

Empty; vacant; free from passion.

窶窶如也 pure; free from guile.

蹫[4*] 3030
R. 質
See 橘 Entering Upper.

Lame. To run about wildly.

鐬[2*] 3031
R. 質
C. *kwêt*$_{5}$, *lut*$_{5}$
See 鷸 譎 Entering Irregular.

A ring; a clasp; a buckle.

鐬軜 a ring on a carriage for tying the reins to.
鎖鐬 the hasp of a padlock.
自固扃鐬 fasten the clasp securely.

偊 3032

Same as 3033.

踽[3] 3033
R. 龔
See 舉 禹
K. *ku*, v. *u* Rising Upper and Lower.

To walk alone; independent.

獨行踽踽 walking alone; unfriended; independent.
踽踽涼涼 a self-reliant manner.

舉[3] 3034
R. 語
C. *köü* H. *ki* F. *kü* W. N. *cü* P. M. Y. Sz. *chü* K. *kö*, *kê* J. *kio*, *ku* A. *kï*
Rising Upper.

To raise up; to elevate; to appoint. To undertake; to begin. To bear children. All; the whole. [Originally written 擧, and vulgarly 舉.]

舉起 to lift up.
舉目 to raise the eyes.
舉手 to raise the hand.
舉手不回 (or 悔) touch and move,—at chess.
舉杯 to raise the cup,—to drink.
舉措 to start; to put into operation.
舉言 to lift up the voice; to begin to speak.
舉哀 to lift up the voice and weep.

舉[3] 3034

不能自舉 cannot grow upwards of itself,—as a creeper.
舉步 to take a step; to start.
舉鄉貢 to appoint headman of a village.
公舉 appointed or nominated by the public.
不中擡舉 he is not worth bringing forward.
舉爲民上 he was appointed over the people.
總統四歲一舉 the President is elected once every four years.
舉薦 to recommend for employment.
舉善 to advance the worthy.
善舉 a worthy undertaking; a virtuous act.
所當爲之舉 any undertaking which is proper to be carried out.
舉動 actions; behaviour.
一舉一動 in all one's actions.....
舉止大方 behaviour after the pattern of a superior man. *See* 3435.
舉行 to begin; to put into operation.
客不先舉 the guest should not begin,–the talking, drinking, etc.
自行檢舉 to confess or expose one's own errors.
舉子 to bear children; candidates for the public examinations; literary men.
竟舉一子 nevertheless bore a son.
舉世不忘 I will never forget.
舉不信 I don't believe a word.
舉家 the whole family.
舉凡 the whole of; in all cases of.
舉人 a man who has taken his second degree,—for which examinations are held in the eighth moon of every third year at the various provincial capitals throughout the empire, open to all licentiates of the first degree. The highest on the list receives the honorary title of 解元; the next five that of 經魁. Each of the first eighteen may inscribe 鄉魁 over his door; the remaining successful candidates 文元.
半個舉人 half an M.A.,—one whose name appears on the 副榜; *see* 3705.
中 *chung*[4] 舉 to take the second, or master's, degree.
舉班 by rank a *chü jén*.
舉業 *chü jéns'* composition,—essays written by them, or set for them.
舉進士 to go up for the *chin shih* or doctor's degree.
舉進士不第 to go up for the 3rd degree and fail.
累舉不中 *chung*[4] 第 often went up for his final degree, but always failed to pass.
一舉成名 at a single effort he made himself famous.
一舉兩得 to kill two birds with one stone.
舉一反三 *see* 13,564.
舉案, etc. *See* 46.
舉辦 to take up a case; to deal with.
舉鼎 to lift a cauldron,—great strength.

舉[3] 3034

櫸[3] 3035
R. 語
See 舉
Rising Upper.

A small tree resembling a willow (*Pterocarya stenoptera*, C.D.C.).
櫸柳 a kind of willow, the wood of which is used for boxes. Popularly known as the 胖柳 fat willow.

窶[3] 3036
R. 婁尤
C. ˢlöü, köü˃
H. ˢlui, kʻi˃
F. löü˃
W. ʿcü
N. cü
P. M. chü, lü
Y. chü
Sz. chü, lü
K. ku
J. kio, go
A. lu
Rising Irregular.

Unceremonious; rustic; poor.
終窶且貧 rustic and poor.
窶人子 a poor man.
家窶狹 his home was a humble one.
窶藪 a straw pad for the head, used by porters.

屨 3037

See 7514.

窶 3038

Same as 3036.

屨[1] 3039
R. 遇
C. köü
H. li
F. löü, köü
W. N. cü
P. M. K. ku
J. chü
A. ˢlu, ku˃
Rising Upper.

Sandals; straw shoes.
瓜田不納屨 do not tie your shoes in a melon-field,—or people will think you are stooping to pick the melons. *See* 6888.
戶外之屨滿矣 his courtyard was filled with shoes,—of visitors, left in accordance with ancient custom outside the door.
葛屨 coarse sandals.

筥[3] 3040
R. 語
H. ʿli
F. ʿlü
See 舉
Rising Upper.

A round osier basket, as opposed to 筐 6406, which was square.
米筥 a rice basket.

莒[3] 3041
R. 語
H. ˢli
F. ʿlü
M. chü˃
See 舉
Rising Upper.

A plant from the fibres of which cords were made. Name of a State. A Department in Shantung.
莒國 a petty feudal State, in the south-east of modern Shantung.

豦[4] 3042
R. 魚御
See 渠據
Even and Sinking Lower and Upper.

A wild boar. Also, a fabulous animal, like a yellow and black baboon, which butts with its head and is very rapid in its movements. To fight; to struggle.

懅[4] 3043
R. 魚
See 渠
Even Lower.

Ashamed; bashful.
慚懅 full of shame.

據[4] 3044
R. 御
H. ᶜki
See 鋸 Sinking Upper.

To take in the hand; to receive, as communications from a subordinate. Something to rely upon; a legal instrument; evidence. To reject.

以手據地 to take the ground in the hand,–to prostrate oneself.
據舖拖租 to hold the shop and withhold the rent.
佔據 to encroach upon.
覇據 to take by violence; to usurp.
據爲己有 to appropriate to oneself.
據守 to maintain; to guard.
據事論事 to take each item in turn for discussion.
神必據我 the gods will surely help me.
據稟已悉 I have received and read the petition.
茲據覆稱 I have now received his reply to the effect that.....
據此 on receipt of this; on these grounds.
據云 in reference to the statement that..... according to what he states,.....
據他說 according to what he says; he says that.
失據 to lose one's clue or hold, as when badly frightened; not to know what to make of unusual phenomena, etc.
據實 or 據情 judging from the facts of the case; under the circumstances.
據實稟明 to submit a full and true account of.
實據 actual proof; evidence.
皆未可爲據也 not one of these can be accepted as proof.
亦有兄弟不可以據 I indeed have brothers, but I cannot depend on them.
憑據 proof,—documentary or otherwise, of any event or transaction.
有何證據 what proof have you?
立此爲據 in witness whereof the above document is hereby executed.

據[4] 3044

推據 a deed of renunciation,—of rights, claims, etc.
轉據 a deed of transfer.
海不據細流,所以成其深 the sea does not reject small streams: hence its depth. *See* 13,031.
據爲 to use it as.....
字據 a contract; an agreement.
據以爲質 to seize as security for.....

膆[4*] 3045
R. 藥
See 噱 Entering Lower.

The upper part of an animal's face; the lips.

嘉穀脾膆 the delicate morsels were the tripe and lips.

鐻[4] 3046
R. 魚御語
See 鋸距 醵 Rising, Sinking and Even Lower and Upper.

A padded stick to beat a bell or drum.

削木爲鐻 to carve wood into a stand for musical instruments.
鐻鍭 an instrument for boring women's ears.

遽[4] 3047
R. 御
H. ᶜki
See 鋸 Sinking Upper.

Read *ch'ü*[1]. Gold and silver dishes. A kind of jewel, or regalia.

Hurried; agitated. Suddenly; quickly.

驚遽 flurried; frightened.
慌遽而手足亂 he is so nervous that his hands and feet get confused,—he doesn't know what he is doing.
遽議 to decide hastily.
遽然 or 卒遽 or 遽爾 or 遽行 suddenly; all at once; unawares.
遽見 to suddenly see.
急遽 hurried; urgent.
傳遽之役 a government courier.

虛 3048

See 4711.

覷[4] 3049
R. 御魚
C. *tsöü*², *ts'öü*²
H. *ts'i*
F. *ch'öü*
W. ᶜ*ch'ü*
N. ᶜ*hü*
P. ᶜ*hsü*, *ch'ü*²
M. *hsü*², *hsï*²
Y. *hsï*²
Sz. *hsü*, *ch'ü*
K. *ch'ö*
J. *shū*, *so*
A. *t'u*
Sinking and Even Upper.

To spy out; to watch for; to reconnoitre.

覷便而行 to watch for a good opportunity and act.
北寇覷邊 the northern hordes are reconnoitring our frontier.
覷機會 to watch one's chance.
近覷眼 short-sighted.
拘覷 mean; narrow; on a small scale.

覷 3050

Same as 3049.

眗[4] 3051
R. 遇
See 句 SinkingUpper.

To look right and left. A form of 瞿 3081.

彥眗 a statesman of the Sung dynasty.

愳 3052

Same as 3053.

懼[4] 3053
R. 遇
C. *köü*
H. *k'i*
F. *köü*
W. *gü*, *djü*
N. *djü*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chü*
K. *ku*
J. *ku*, *gu*
A. *ku*
Sinking Lower.

To fear; to be afraid.

懼怕 or 恐懼 or 畏懼 to fear; to be afraid.
毫無懼怕 he is afraid of nothing.
恐懼修省 to proceed in fear and trembling to self-reformation.
畏懼王法 to fear the law.
戰懼 to tremble with fear.
怯懼 nervous.
赧懼 mortified.
懼內 to stand in awe of one's wife.

斢[1] 3054
R. 虞
See 拘 Even Upper.

To ladle out.

挹斢 to transfer liquids from one vessel to another.

捄 3055

See 2318.

葦[2*] 3056
R. 沃
See 鋦
Entering Upper.

A dung-cart.

弄[3] 3056*a*

To stow away. *See* 866.
Used for 去 *ch'ü*[3] 3068.

恤[2*] 3057
R. 質
K'ANG-HI gives the spelling as 許聿 which would be *hut*, or *hwêt*, but the character is synonymous with 怵
Entering Upper.

Violent; imperious.

恤狂 wild; ungovernable.

Read *chüeh*[4*].

恤怒 violently angry.

鱖 3058

Same as 3031.

冣 3059

Same as 3061.

娶[1] 3060
R. 虞
See 諏
Even Upper.

The name of certain stars called 娶訾 which lie near Perseus and Andromeda.

閭娶 a famous beauty of the State of 魏 Wei.

聚[4] 3061
R. 龔 遇
C. *tsöü*
H. *ʦ'ts'i*, *ts'i*[2]
F. *chöü*
W. *ʦ'jü*
N. *jï*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chü*
K. *ch'u*
J. *shū*, *dz*
A. *tu*
Rising and Sinking Lower.

To collect; to assemble; to bring together. Opp. to 離 6906, and to 散 9559. *See* 10,014.

聚集 or 聚會 or 聚同 to collect together.

聚衆 to collect in numbers; to form a crowd.

聚居 to dwell together.

聚議 to meet for deliberation.

聚首 a gathering of friends.

完聚 reunion of husband and wife, or parent and child.

一家團聚 the family all united.

聚少離多 seldom together, often separated.

聚散之情 the circumstances (including emotions) of meeting and parting.

鄉聚 or 聚落 a collection of houses forming a place; a hamlet.

不聚財 not money collecting,—either of places or people.

君子學以聚之 the superior man studies with a view to bring together,—information.

聚載 to pack together with.

聚賭 to assemble people for gambling.

聚合 to unite.

聚斂 to collect specimens; to amass property; to concentrate the vital forces and senses.

聚匿 to harbour; to resort to.

聚齊 to meet all together.

聚黨 to hold a meeting of confederates.

曲[1*3] 3062
R. 沃
C. *huk*, *k'uk*
H. *k'iuk*
F. *k'öük*, *k'woh*
W. *c'üo*
N. *c'üoh*
P. *ch'ü*, *'ch'ü*
M. *ch'ü*, *ch'ü*[2]
Y. *chiuk*
Sz. *ch'ü*
K. *kok*
J. *kioku*, *koku*
A. *k'uk*
Entering Upper.

CH'Ü.

Crooked; bent, as opposed to 直 1846; hence, accommodating. False; deceitful. A carpenter's square; see 1992, 3009; an instrument for drawing curves. Songs; plays. A district smaller than 鄉; hence probably, brogue; *patois*.

分解曲直 to distinguish the crooked from the straight.

曲行 crooked ways.

立于窓潭之曲 standing at a corner (or bend) of the still pool.

曲曲彎彎 or 曲溜拐彎兒 or 七彎八曲 winding; serpentine; zigzag.

曲盡其體 exhausted all varieties of form,—in his drawings.

曲盡其態 exhausting all the details of his bearing,—of a characteristic portrait.

曲斜 in an oblique course; out of the true path.

理曲 principle bent,—*i.e.* right made to appear as if it was wrong.

私曲 tricky; underhand.

曲心的 deceitful.

人心多曲折 man's heart is full of tricks.

心曲 or 衷曲 the windings of the heart or feelings.

離憂繞心曲 the sorrow of parting winds around my heart.

受委曲 to suffer wrong.

委曲求全 to seek to have one's wrongs righted.

愛民如子,生成曲育 you love the people as though your own children, and even when grown up are at pains to nourish them.

曲體眠 to sleep cuddled up.

曲子 or 曲詞 songs.

唱曲 to sing songs.

曲調 song tunes.

隨心應心一曲 an improvised song.

曲高和寡 he who sings well will have few in harmony with him,—few friends.

曲高必賤,棋高必貴 a man who sings a song well will take a low position in life: a man who plays chess well, a high one.

既係曲中姊妹 since she is a singing-girl.

曲演 to perform a play.

女優進呈曲目 one of the actresses presented a list of plays,—for the visitors to choose from.

曲傳 to cause to be made known.

曲巷之游 going on the loose.

鄉曲 the village; one's native place (*see* 9746); village brogue; local *patois*.

鄉曲驚怕 the village was terrified.

曲諭 to cause to be made known to,—*i.e.* indirectly.

曲律 banners,—the transcription of a Manchu word, *kiru* a banner.

笛 4* 3063
R. 沃
See 曲 Entering Upper.

A bamboo frame, also called 蠶箔, having its frame made of thin splints doubled in bows, to give silkworms more room on which to spin their cocoons.

苗 4* 3064
R. 沃
See 曲 Entering Upper.

A coarse tray made of rushes, and used as 3063.

蛐 1* 3065
R. 屋
See 曲 Entering Upper.

The common earthworm, called 蛐蟮. Also used for the cricket.

鬬蛐 to fight crickets.

蛐蛐兒不喫螞蚱肉 the cricket does not eat the grasshopper's flesh,—hawks do not peck out hawks' eyes.

蛐蛐 the name given to the staple of a Chinese door-latch.

蛐蛐釘鈑 staple and hasp.

麴 2* 3066
R. 屋
C. *kuk*
H. *k'iuk*
F. *k'öük*
W. *ch'u*
N. *c'üoh*
P. *ch'ü*
M. *ch'ü*
Y. *ch'wik*
Sz. *ch'iu*
K. *kok*
J. *kiku, koku*
A. *kuk, k'uk*
Entering Upper.

Leaven; yeast; barm. The "mother" of vinegar and other liquors. [Commonly written as below.]

麴丸 balls of leaven.

麴糵 yeast for fermenting liquor.

酒麴 distillers' grains.

麴生 produced from barm,—spirits; a name for Chinese wine.

不足了麴糵事 not sufficient (grain) for purposes of distillation.

一斗麴殺米一石八斗 one *tou* of barm will ferment eighteen *tou* of rice.

沈湎麴糵 given over to drunkenness.

神麴茶 a medicine for colds.

紅麴 or 麴米 a kind of rice which reddens the food with which it is cooked.

蛆 1 3067
R. 魚
C. *tsü*
H. *tsz, tsi*
F. *chü*
W. *ts'i*
N. *ch'i*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'ü*
K. *chö*
J. *sho, so*
A. *t'i, t'ö*
Even Upper.

Maggots.

發蛆 to breed maggots; to become maggoty.

無縫生蛆 maggots appearing where there is no crack.

水蛆 larvæ in water, like maggots.

雪蛆 the snow maggot, found in Ssŭch'uan.

Read *chü*[1]. The centipede 蠷蛆, which is said to eat serpents. *See* 10,554.

去 4 3068
R. 御 語
C. *höü*
H. *k'i*
F. *k'öü, kü, k'oa*
W. *c'ü*
N. *c'ü, c'i*
P. *ch'ü*
M. *ch'ü, kê*
V. *ch'ü, k'i, k'ê*
Sz. *ch'ü, k'ê*
K. *kê*
J. *kio, ko*
A. *k'i*
Sinking and Rising Upper.

To go away; to depart, as opposed to 來 6679 (*q.v.*); to go to, or from, a place; distant from; to die. Largely used to strengthen or complete the sense of other words implying motion. *See* 2660.

去了 he has gone away.

你去罷 be off!

你等起去 be off, you fellows!

去你的罷 mind your own business!

去來未定 it is uncertain whether he goes or comes.

說來說去 talking come and talking go,—considering the question from all points.

來去各便 either to come or to go will suit.

尋他去來 go and look for him.

看花去來 I have been to see the flowers.

等我去來 wait until I have been,—to see.

我去了來的 I have just been there.

一去不回 once gone, never returns.

拏去 to take away; to go and fetch.

出去 to go out of doors.

進去 to enter.

下去 to go down.

過去之事 past affairs; bygones.

去 4 3068

過不去 you cannot pass,—by or across.

說不去 improper to be said.

過意不去 I do not feel comfortable in my mind,—as for some want of courtesy to a friend.

去頭 object in going.

巴不得去見他 would that I could go and see him!

去不得 I can't go there.

那裏去不得 what place is there to which I cannot go?

相去不遠 not very far apart.

其時去孔子不遠 the date is not far removed from that of Confucius.

賣不出去 not to be able to sell.

去就不苟 to leave or to follow (to go or to remain, to decline or to accept), is a matter not to be carelessly decided;—*e.g.* whether one should take office or not is a matter for careful consideration.

出處去就 to go, to remain, to reject, to accept,—used of official rank.

去年 or 去歲 last year.

去日 *see* 5642.

去聲 the "sinking" or "departing" tone. *See* 9883.

領事去漢 the Consul has left Hankow.

去世 to leave the world,—to die.

他去英國 he goes to England.

去文 despatches sent.

去後 subsequently.

去走 to journey.

去路 the way one is going. *See* 7365.

去向 the place one has gone to.

去天尺五 a foot or so from heaven.

Read *ch'ü*[3]. To get rid of; to dismiss; to remove; to subtract. *See* 3056*a*.

去泥水 take off the mud,—as from boots. *See* 6103.

有北宋之雄,去其獷 he had all the masculinity of

去[4] 3068

the N. Sung period (960—1127), without its lack of restraint,—of Chao Mêng-fu, as painter.

去留 to dismiss and to retain,—as officials.

留同留，去同去 if one is to be kept in office, both must be kept; if one is dismissed, both must be dismissed.

去其螟螣 we remove the insects that eat the heart and leaf.

不得已而去之 he was obliged to dismiss him.

去惡 to get rid of evil,—to reform.

去官 to deprive of office.

天所去 rejected of God.

去勢 to castrate.

去紅加紫 violet-coloured.

去火 to reduce inflammation.

[**去** may also be read *ch'ü*[4].]

去掉 to get rid of; to remove.

去紹縱操 to reject Shao and follow Ts'ao.

買了兩刀紙，去一吊八 I bought two quires of paper, and bang went one *tiao* eight.

十去其六 from (an original) ten to subtract six,—four tenths.

佉[1] 3068*a*

Used with 3069 for the foreign sound *k'a* or *ka*.

佉沙 Kashgar.

呿[1] 3069
R. **魚麻葉**
See **怯袪** Even and Entering Upper.

To gape; to open the mouth. Used for the foreign sound *k'a* or *ka*.

抾[1] 3070
R. **魚**
See **祛** Even Upper.

To feel for a thing; to grasp.

祛[1] 3071
R. **魚**
H. *ʻk'i*
See **袪** Even Upper.

The sleeve; the cuff. [Dist. from 3073.]

摻執子之祛兮 I hold you, sir, by the cuff.

胠[1] 3072
R. **魚**
See **祛** Even Upper.

The flank of an animal. To open; to rifle. To reject.

右胠 the right flank,—of an army.

胠篋 to open trunks,—the title of one of Chuang Tzŭ's chapters; commonly used of burglars.

乘間胠其囊 to take the opportunity to make a haul.

陽鮶胠於沙，思水則無逮矣 when the light-loving minnow (?) gets on the bank, it is too late to want to be back in the water.

祛[1] 3073
R. **魚**
See **區**
K. *kê, kö*
J. *kio, ko*
A. *k'i*
Even Upper.

To drive away; to disperse. [Dist. from 3071.]

祛風去濕 to expel wind and bad vapours.

祛散 to disperse; to alleviate, as pain.

祛祛 strongly built,—as horses.

祛退 to exorcise,—evil spirits.

祛服 to leave off mourning.

阹[1] 3074
R. **魚**
See **祛** Even Upper.

To enclose; to make a pen for keeping animals.

江河爲阹 surrounded by streams.

駏 3075

Same as 3091.

鮠[1] 3076
R. **魚**
See **祛** Even Upper.

The flounder; the sole; the walrus.

趨[1] 3077
R. **虞**
See **取**
A. *hsu*
Even Upper.

To run; to hasten; to go on.

趨蹌 or **趨步** hurry off.

趨赴 to hasten towards.

趨走 or **趨行** to go hurriedly.

趨迎 or **趨赴逢迎** or **趨見** to hasten to meet.

趨利 to run after money.

趨詣 or **趨謁** to go to visit.

趨候 to wait upon; to pay respects to.

趨領 to hasten to receive....

趨吉 to run to, or take to, what is auspicious.

趨前 to repair to.

趨避 to go forward (if advantageous, and if otherwise), to withdraw.

趨教 to hasten to an interview with.

步亦步，趨亦趨 step for step, walk for walk,—used for close pursuit or imitation of, referring to the imitation of Confucius by **顏子** Yen Tzŭ.

趨炎附勢 to hurry towards the light (of wealth) and to attach oneself to the powerful,—as parasites do.

宇內之道各擇所趨 among the doctrines of this world, each chooses his own line.

趨時 to follow the fashion of the times.

人莫不有趨時 no man but has some weakness, or bias in some direction.

其詞頗近時趨 the language is common-place.

趨向 to dwell on fondly; to long for; destination. *See* 3120.

Read *ts'u*[1]. To urge on.

趨民收斂 to urge the people to get in the harvest.

屈 1* 3078
R. 物
C. *wêt*
H. *k'iut*
F. *k'ouk*
W. *c'üe*
N. *c'üeh*, v. *c'üoh*
P. *ch'ü*
M. *ch'ü*
Y. *ch'wik*, *ch'üeh*
Sz. *ch'iu*
K. *kul*
J. *kutsz*, *ketsz*
A. *kwêt*, *k'wêt*
Entering Upper.

To bend; to stoop; to crouch; to contract. *See* 9817, 2283.

屈身 or **屈背** to bend the body.

屈指 to bend the fingers,—usually in calculating.

指不勝屈 too many for the fingers to calculate.

屈膝易，屈心難 it is easy to bend the knee, difficult to bend the heart.

忠勇不屈 the loyal and brave yield not.

屈此羣醜 subduing all this foul horde.

屈曲 to bend by force; bent; crooked.

能屈能伸 able to expand and contract. *See* 9817.

雖天不能屈 even the Emp. could not "catch him out" or non-plus him.

屈節 crouching; cringing.

屈尊 or **屈駕** I beg of you, sir.

屈殺 to kill wrongfully.

屈死 untimely death; done to death.

冤屈 a grievance; a wrong; injustice.

受屈 to suffer wrong.

屈枉 oppressed; wronged.

屈抑 injustice; oppression.

屈從 to be forced to submit; to submit under protest.

屈心的 rascally.

屈計 to reckon.

屈坐 to take a higher seat than one has a right to.

屈量 to fail to do justice to one's drinking powers; to have drunk too sparingly.

屈全 to strain a point.

往日之喜乃爲親屈也 his joy the other day was put on for the sake of his mother.

蝹 1* 3079
R. 物
See 屈
A. *k'wêt*
Entering Upper.

A grub; a woodlouse.

蛄蝹 a tree-grub.

詘 1* 3080
R. 物
C. *wêt*
H. *k'iuk*
F. *k'ouk*
W. *cüe*
N. *c'üeh*
Y. *tsouh*
K. *kul*
J. *kutsz*
A. *k'wêt*
Entering Upper.

To bend; to contract. To crease; to wrinkle. To stutter.

道不可詘，身詘何傷 if you do not bend the truth, what harm is there in bending your body?

老子有見於詘，無見於伸 Lao Tzŭ dwelt much upon bending (*i.e.* yielding), but not upon straightening (*i.e.* righting wrongs).

詘人而從道 to bend the human (*i.e.* our passions) and follow Tao.

未嘗詘意於人 he never gave in to the opinion of others.

不充詘于富貴 not to be too elated by wealth and position.

習其俯仰詘伸 practised in looking down (benignantly, on inferiors), in looking up (respectfully, to superiors), in contracting, and in expanding (according to circumstances).

陳衣不詘 to smooth the folds in clothes.

詘詞 to hesitate in speech.

詘然 dying away,—like the vibrations of a musical note.

矍 2 3081
R. 虞 遇
See 衢 句
Even and Sinking Lower and Upper.

To be timid; nervous.

良士矍矍 the good man is anxiously thoughtful.

狂夫矍矍 the reckless fellows stand in awe.

矍視 to gaze at in terror.

矍然 in alarm.

矍曇 Gautama,—a name of Shâkyamuni Buddha, meaning "most victorious on earth." *See* 1395.

矍陀尼 or **矍耶尼** Gôdhanya,—the continent in the west where people use cows instead of money. One of the four continents into which every universe is divided. It is circular in shape, as also are the faces of its inhabitants.

欋 2 3082
R. 虞
See 衢
Even Lower.

A rake with four teeth. The twisted roots of trees.

戄 2 3083
R. 虞
See 衢
Even Lower.

A fine-woven woollen cloth. A square mat, called 戄毹, for the Emperor to sit on when worshipping 上帝 God.

癯 2 3084
R. 虞
See 衢
Even Lower.

Thin; wasted.

形容甚癯 his form and features are emaciated.

心戰而癯 thin from fear.

臞 2 3085

Same as 3084.

衢 2 3086
R. 虞
C. *k'öü*
H. *hi*
F. *kü*
W. N. *djü*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'ü*
K. J. A. *ku*
Even Lower.

A point where roads meet. A highway; a thoroughfare.

通衢 a thoroughfare; a public street.

天衢 the Milky Way.

步入天衢 to reach the Milky Way,—to see the Emperor.

雲衢 a road among the clouds,—literary eminence.

昏衢 the dusky road,—of life.

互交衢頭 a point where crossroads meet.

霜覆九衢塵 the hoar-frost covers the dust on the highway.

衢州府 a Prefecture in Chehkiang.

鸜 2 3087
R. 虞
See 衢
Even Lower.

The mainah or mynah (*Acridotheres cristatellus*), called 鸜鵒.

鸜鵒眼 greasy white spots seen in ink-stones.

區[1] 3088
R. 虞 尤
C. *k'öü*
H. *k'i*
F. *k'ü*
W. N. *ch'ü*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'ü*
K. J. *ku*
A. *k'u*
Even Upper.

A place; the world. To store away. To assign; to put in its proper place. Petty; unimportant. Numerative of dwellings.

大區 the universe.

永謝區中緣 to say good-bye for ever to the tics of this world.

區域 a region.

混一區宇 he united the whole empire in one.

省會之區 a place of meeting,—a provincial capital.

區藏 to store; to hoard.

不可一理區 they cannot be all dealt with on the same principle.

勿以我爲區 do not take me as the standard.

區別 to discriminate between.

再作區處 (*ch'u*[3]) and then decide on some plan.

自有區處 there must necessarily be some plan,—as for getting out of a difficulty.

區處不安 disquieted in mind.

區畫方已 the arrangements had just been completed.

必留此區區者 we must leave these small,—sums.

就是區區 it is only I.

是區區者 it is but a trifle.

何必區區於是哉 why take trouble over a small matter like this?—collecting curios.

區區之心 my private feelings.

區區之地 a petty place.

賜宅一區 bestowed upon him a mansion.

佛圖一區 a pagoda.

嶇[1] 3089
R. 虞
C. *k'öü*
H. *k'i*
F. *k'ü*
W. N. *ch'ü*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'ü*
K. J. *ku*
A. *k'u*
Even Upper.

A rugged, steep mountain.

崎嶇 precipitous; difficult of access.

嶇峿 name of a mountain in Shantung.

軀[1] 3090
R. 虞
See 區
Even Upper.

The body; one's own self.

肉軀 or **軀體** the physical body.

軀幹 the trunk, as opp. to limbs.

佛像一軀 an image of Buddha.

捐軀 to contribute one's body,—to the welfare of the State; *e.g.* to die rather than serve a usurper.

爲國捐軀 to give up one's life for one's country.

全軀保妻子之臣 an official who protects himself, his wife, and his children,— as his first care.

千金之軀 a great beauty.

驅[1] 3091
R. 虞 遇
See 區
Even Upper.

To drive away; to expel; to urge on.

驅出 or **驅逐** or **驅除** to drive out; to expel; to suppress.

驅邪 to expel evil influences, devils, etc.

前驅者 the attendants who precede a mandarin and clear the way.

創榛闢莽前驅先路 to clear the brushwood and open the undergrowth and lead the way,—as by writing a pioneer work.

前驅 the van-guard.

後驅 the rear-guard.

馳驅奔走 to urge to full speed,—as a horse.

驅兵前進 to urge troops to battle.

驅口 male and female slaves; prisoners of war,—formerly kept as slaves.

驅[1] 3091

驅暑 to drive away heat.

驅制 to urge on; to drive,—as horses.

驅令 to cause to go.

驅馬復未歸 he galloped away and has not come back.

經月餘驅使如舊 at the expiration of a month, she went about her work as usual.

囷 3092

See 3307.

璩[2] 3093
R. 魚
See 渠
Even Lower.

An earring. Used with 3046.

應璩 a general and statesman of the **魏** Wei State.

蘧[2] 3094
R. 魚
See 渠
Even Lower.

A species of *Triticum* which resembles wheat, but has no eatable kernel.

蘧蔬 a kind of mushroom which grows on rotten plants, and is eaten fresh.

醵[2] 3095
R. 魚 御 藥
N. *djih*
See 渠 噱 遽
Even, Sinking, Entering Lower.

To contribute to a feast; to have a picnic. Also read *chüeh*[4*].

無以祭祀,進醵飲食 (the poor) have no sacrifice to offer, neither can they contribute towards a common feast.

籧[2] 3096
R. 魚
See 渠
Even Lower.

Coarse bamboo matting. An ugly disease which prevents one from stooping; dropsy.

籧篨 a bamboo mat rolled up, which looks like a man bloated and swollen so that he cannot stoop. *See* 2641.

籧篨不殄 a vicious bloated mass,—for a husband.

籧筐 silkworm trays.

蘾[2] 3097
R. 魚
See 渠 Even Lower.

A plant resembling sweet basil. Also used for 苦葵 bitter mallows.

墟 3098

See 4713.

噓 3099

Same as 3089.

覷 3100

See 3049.

虛[3] 3101
R. 語
C. *köü*[2]
H. *ʂkʻi*
F. *ʻkü, köü*[2]
Y. *chü*[2]
K. *kö, (kê)*
J. *kio, gu*
A. *kï*[2]
Rising Lower Irregular.

A fabulous animal, with a deer's head and a serpent's body. The upright posts of a drum frame.

廣業維樅 on his posts was the toothed face-board, high and strong.

簴 3102

Same as 3101.

蟅 3103

Same as 3067.

覷 3104

Same as 3049.

劬[2] 3105
R. 虞
C. *ʂkʻöü*
H. *ki*
F. *ʻkü*
W. N. *djü*
P. *ʂchʻü*
M. *ʂchʻü, chü*
Y. Sz. *ʂchʻü*
K. J. A. *ku*
Even Irregular.

Toil; labour; distress; misery; anxiety.

劬勞 grievous toil.

劬勞于野 grievous toil in the wilds.

身劬莫擬獄苦 physical toil is not to be compared with the misery of a prison.

洵[2] 3106
R. 尤
See 句 Even Upper.

The west branch of the 北塘 Pei-tʻang river in the province of Chihli.

臨洵 an old name for 三河縣 San-ho Hsien in Chihli.

Read *kou*[1]. The murmuring noise of water.

絇[2] 3107
R. 虞
See 劬 Even Irregular.

Thread used to embroider shoes. The blunt figured toes of shoes.

絇屨 the blunt toes of shoes.

朐[2] 3108
R. 虞
See 劬 Even Irregular.

Strips of meat cut from the flank and dried in the wind. To offer dried meat in sacrifice. *See* 2947.

朐肉 cutlets.

朐脯 slices of dried meat.

臨朐縣 Lin-chʻü Hsien,—a District in Shantung.

鴝 3109
R. 虞
See 劬 Even Irregular.

Same as 3087.

麭 3110

Same as 3066.

佢[2] 3111
R. vulgar.
C. v. *ʂkʻöü*
H. v. *ʂki*
Local Vulgar
See 渠 Rising Irregular.

That person or thing.

鉅 3112

See 3015.

渠[2] 3113
R. 魚
C. *kʻöü*
H. *kʻi*
F. *kü*
W. N. *djü*
P. M. Y. Sz. *chʻü*
K. *kê*
J. *kio, gu*
A. *kï*
Even Lower.

Ample; spacious. Great; chief. A drain; a gutter. The felloe of a wheel. Used as a pronoun, and sometimes in the sense of "So-and-so," when it is wished to conceal a name. *See* 12,106.

於我乎夏屋渠渠 he assigned us a large and spacious house.

殲厥渠魁 I will destroy the chief criminals.

擒其渠帥 he seized their leader.

車渠 a scallop-shell, also known as 海扇 sea fan, from its shape; mother-of-pearl. *See* 3115.

渠縣 a District in Ssŭchʻuan.

渠答 an iron calthrop or spiked ball, thrown down to stop the advance of cavalry.

渠黃 cream-coloured,—one of Mu Wang's famous steeds.

磲 3114

Same as 3111.

硨磲[2] 3115
R. 魚
See 渠 Even Lower.

A veined white stone, said to be 玉屬 of the same class as jade, and called 硨磲, used for the opaque white "buttons" of the sixth rank.

蕖[2] 3116
R. 魚
See 渠 Even Lower.

The water-lily; the lotus.

芙蕖 the water-lily in bloom.

灼若芙蕖 splendid as a full-blown lotus.

石蕖 a mineral like pumice-stone, found floating on water.

鸙[2] 3117
R. 魚
See 渠 Even Lower.

A water-bird, known as the 鷗鸙.

取[3] 3118
R. 叟 遇 有
C. *ts'öü*
H. *ts'i*
F. *ch'ü, ch'öü*
W. *ts'i*
N. *ch'i*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'ü*
K. *ch'ü*
J. *shū, so*
A. *t'u*
Rising and Sinking Upper.

To take hold of (derived from *hand* and *ear*, referring to the taking of the left ears of the slain, *see* 6608); to take out, down, away from, as opp. to 舍 9789 *shê*[3] and 9790. To bring. To exact. To choose. To take a wife; *see* 3119; occasionally, to take a husband. *See* 13,522, 13,776.

取來 to bring.
取去 to take away.
取出 to take out, as from a box; to choose out.
取下 to take down,–from a wall.
左膊上取下一個圈子 he took a bracelet off his left arm.
取回 to take back; to withdraw.
收取 to receive; to require, as payment of.
取除 to take away; to deduct.
取入 to bring in.
取拔 to select; to choose.
自取之禍 a misfortune brought on oneself.
命他取過棋來 bade him bring chess (men and board).
取吉利 to bring good luck.
索取 to apply for,—as a loan.
取債 to exact a debt.
取贖 to redeem a pledge.
取勝 to gain a victory.
取益防損 to derive advantage and prevent injury.
取信 to inspire confidence; to fetch a letter.
取名 to strive for fame; to give a name to.
取錄 to record.
吾所不取 not in my line.
就地取才 to make use of materials ready to hand, or of local talent.
取給 to provide; to furnish.
取中 (*chung*[4]) or **取魁** to be chosen,—as at an examination.

取[3] 3118

取不上 unsuccessful in the competition.
不復進取 not to attempt to advance,—beyond the first degree.
取笑 to chaff; to ridicule.
取慾 or **取樂** to pursue pleasure.
取法 to take example from.
取鬧 to cause a row.
取巧 to invent an ingenious plan; to exact an undue advantage; to select the easiest job.
取巧販賣 to deal fraudulently in goods.
這麼小取 thus grasping.
大有可取 very desirable, or suitable.
一無可取 not a single recommendation.
取城池 to capture the wall and moat of a town.
取其 with the object of.....
取其好 with the object of its being benefited.
取其方便 with a view to advantage therefrom.
用以取舍 (the hand) is used for taking and discarding.
取討 to demand.
取償 to demand an indemnity.
取罪 to get oneself into trouble.
取憂 to bring sorrow.
取供 to take down depositions.
取保 to find security.
取利 to derive interest,—from an investment.
取有 to procure.
取具 to require a written.....
取服 to rescue; to snatch from.
取還 to take back.
取火 to strike fire.
取送 to take and to present.
取錢 to cash.
取勢 to avail oneself of conditions or circumstances.
取事 to arrange matters.
取次 in succession; one after another.

娶[3] 3119
R. 遇
C. v. *ts'ou*
F. *ch'öü*
See 取 Sinking Upper.

To marry a wife.

娶妻 or **娶親** or **娶媳婦** or **聘娶** or **娶老婆** to marry a wife.
娶妾 or **娶偏房** to take a concubine.
娶下妻了 he has married a wife.
續娶 to marry again,—after a wife's death. *See* 966.
娶二婚婆 to marry a widow.
榮娶 your noble marriage.
貧娶 my humble marriage.

趣[4] 3120
R. 遇 沃
F. *ch'öü*
See 取 汋
A. *t'u, hsu, sïu, hsuk*
Sinking and Entering Upper.

To hasten to. To incline towards; bias. Pleasant; nice; amusing; elegant. *See* 4530.

左右趣之 right and left they hastened to him.
疾趣王事 to hasten in the discharge of public duties.
趣於 for the sake of.....; with a view to.....
趣於近之 as an approximation; approximately.
異趣而同歸 to reach the same point by different routes.
趣向 bias towards; inclination. *See* 3077.
心之趣向不同 their inclinations are not the same.
趣操不同 tastes differ.
意趣 thoughts; mind; soul.
精神意趣而盡得之 thoroughly caught the expression and reproduced the mind,—of the sitter. Said of the famous painter, **郭拱辰** Kuo Kung-ch'ên, of the Sung dynasty.
狠有趣兒 very amusing; very nice.
有情有趣 interesting.
趣話 a jest.
不識趣 not to see the fun of.
打趣人家 to chaff people.
頗有典趣 very jolly.
討個無趣 to get snubbed.
趣事 a matter of interest.

趣[4] 3120

趣味 an agreeable flavour,—of people as well as of things.
趣舍萬殊 likes and dislikes are many and various.
未得酒中趣耳 you have never known the joys of wine.
趣女人 a beautiful woman.
六趣 the six paths of transmigration, or six conditions of sentient existence, *viz.*: dêvaś, men, titanic demons, beings in hell, hungry demons, and animals. Sanskrit: *gáti*. *See* 10,780.

Read *ts'ou*[3]. To breed.

趣馬 to breed horses; an equerry.
蹶維趣馬 K'uei is Master of the Horse.

Read *ts'u*[4*]. To urge on.

使趣齊兵 to hurry on the levy of troops.
局趣 cramped; confined.
趣裝 to pack up.

漆 3121 *See* 1023.

齲[3] 3122
R. 齒
See 禹舉
K. *ku*, v. *u*
J. *u*
A. *vu*, *vo*
Rising Lower and Upper.

Rotten teeth; toothache.

齲朽 decayed; rotten, as teeth.
割脣而治齲 to cut off the lips to cure the toothache,—remedy worse than the disease.

臭 3123 *See* 2521.

鬨[4*] 3124
R. 錫陌
C. *kwik*
F. *heik*, *k'eik*
W. *hsiai*, *c'iai*
N. *hsih*
P. *ch'ü*[2], *hsi*
M. *su*, *hsi*
Y. *hsik*
K. *kiök*
J. *keki*, *kiaku*
A. *hsu*[2]
Entering Upper.

To live alone. Still; quiet.

鬨寂 or **鬨如** silent; solitary.
窺其戶鬨其無人 peeped into the house and saw that it was empty.
仲圭之門鬨然 Chung-kuei's house was deserted,—by customers.

鷻[4*] 3125
R. 錫
C. *kwik*$_5$, *k'üt*$_5$
F. *kiok*
P. *tchüe*
K. *kiök*
J. *keki*, *kioku*
A. *kwik*
Entering Upper.

The widow-bird. A wife who has been badgered to death by her mother-in-law is said to be changed into this bird, and to cry 苦苦 *k'u-k'u*, "bitterness, bitterness," in token of her grief.

捐[3] 3126
R. 銑
N. *c'üeñ*
J. *ken*, *gen*
A. *chüen*, *chwên*
Rising Upper Irregular.

CHÜAN.

A police-station. A gaol for women.

娟[1] 3127
R. 先
See 捐
K. *yön*
J. *yen*
Even Upper.

Beautiful; elegant; sprightly. *See* 346.

嬋娟 pretty and graceful.
眉聯娟以蛾揚 a pair of gracefully-curved eyebrows like those of flying moths.
便娟 graceful; elegant; of easy deportment.
娟娟 swaying gracefully, — as bamboos in the wind.
娟娟明月 the beauty of bright moonlight.

悁[4] 3128
R. 先
See 捐
K. *yön*, *kiön*
J. *yen*
Even Upper.

Anxious; distressed; irritated.

中心悁悁 my inmost heart is full of grief.
搔首立悁悁 (*chün*[1] *chün*[1]) to scratch one's head in perplexity.
棄忿悁 (*yüan*[2]) **之節** to put aside justifiable anger.

捐[1] 3129
R. 先
C. *kün*
H. *ken*
F. *kiong*
W. *cüe*
N. *cüeñ*
P. } *chüan*
M. }
Y. *chüei*
Sz. *chüan*

To reject; to renounce; to part with. To subscribe, either voluntarily, or in response to an official demand. To purchase, as rank or title. [Correctly read *yen*[2] or *yüan*[2].]

捐天下 to resign the Throne.
捐棄 to reject; to throw away.

捐[1] 3129
K. *yön*
J. *yen*
A. *küen*
Even Upper.

捐命 to throw away one's life.
捐軀赴義 to sacrifice one's life in the cause of duty.
捐館舍 to shuffle off this mortal coil.
捐簪珥佐之 parted with her jewellery in order to help,—the cause.
塵事可捐 the affairs of this world may be set aside,—in old age.
開捐 to open a subscription.
捐題 or **捐銀** or **捐資** or **捐給** to subscribe.
捐納房 department of the Financial Board for the sale of office.
捐項 subscriptions.
捐賑 or **捐濟** or **捐助** to subscribe in aid of...
捐助善舉 to contribute towards a laudable purpose.
釐捐 cash-contribution,—*likin*. *See* 6939.
捐欵 sums on account of *likin*.
捐票 a *likin*-office receipt; a *likin* pass.
捐升 promotion by purchase.
捐生 graduates by purchase.
捐花樣 *see* 5002.
捐班 holders of purchased rank.
捐班出身 to begin life by purchase,—instead of by success at the public examinations.
捐官 to purchase admission into official life.
捐銜 or **捐職** or **捐功名** to purchase an official title.

涓[1] 3130
R. 先
See 捐
Even Upper.

A brook; a streamlet; bubbling water. Pure; clean. To choose. To expel.

涓澴 flowing water.
涓水 the clear water of a brook.
臣受恩深重，未報涓埃 your Majesty's servant has received much gracious kindness, but has given in return neither a drop of water nor a grain of sand,—*sc.* nothing.

涓[1] 3130

泉涓涓而始流 the spring water bubbled up and began to flow away.
雨洗山涓涓 the rain has washed the hills and made them look bright.
涓人 an ascetic.
中涓 a eunuch.
涓吉日 to choose a lucky day.
涓惡 to expel evil influences.

狷[4] 3131
R. 雟 銑
W. *cüe*
Y. *chüei*
See 捐
K. *kiön*
J. *ken*
SinkingUpper.

Timid; cautious.

狷者有所不爲也 there are some things which the cautious man does not do.
狷介不敢行也 timid and afraid to act.

琄 3132

Same as 3137.

睊[1] 3133
R. 先 雟
See 捐
J. *ken*
Even Upper.

To look at angrily; to dislike.

睊睊胥讒 maledictions are exchanged with eyes askance.

稍[1] 3134
R. 先
See 捐
J. *ken*
Even Upper.

Stalks of rice or wheat.

罥[1] 3135
R. 雟
See 捐
J. *ken*
Even Upper.

To hang up; to bind; to entangle.

罥結 caught in a net.

蜎[1] 3136
R. 銑 先
See 捐
K. *yön*, *kiön*
J. *yen*, *ken*
Even Upper.

Little red worms found in puddles. To move about; to be nimble.

蜎蜎者蠋 creeping about were the caterpillars.
蔭脩竹之蟬蜎 the nimble cicadas in the tall bamboos' shade.

鞙[1] 3137
R. 先 銑
See 捐 泫
J. *ken*
A. *küen*, *hüen*
Even and Rising Upper and Lower.

A scabbard. The traces of harness. Also, the reins.

鞙鞙佩璲 long dangling girdle gems. Used figuratively of useless people.

鵑[1] 3138
R. 先
See 捐
K. *kiön*
J. *ken*
Even Upper.

The goatsucker or night-jar, known as 杜鵑,—the χαλκίς or κύμινδις of Homer (Il. XIV. 291). *See* 12,043, 12,317.

杜鵑花 the azalea.

絹[4] 3139
R. 雟
H. *ken*, *ken*[3]
See 捐
K. *kiön*
J. *ken*
Sinking Upper.

A thin kind of silk; silk taffeta; pongee.

絹子 a silk handkerchief.
小來穿綿,大來穿絹 when young wear cotton, when old wear silk.
黃絹 yellow silk; an Imperial order.
紬絹 coarse silk and lustring.
畫絹 glazed lustring for paintings.
絹布 cotton like lustring.
紗絹 gauze lustring.
絹籮 a silk sieve or strainer.
絹燈 gauze lanterns.
銀絹萬匹 10,000 pieces of silver threaded silk.

羂 3140

Same as 3135.

鐲[1] 3141
R. 先
See 捐
K. *kiön*
J. *ken*
Even Upper.

A kind of glow-worm or luminous grub. Bright; clean; pure. To store up. To excuse; to remit. A sea-bird used as a figure-head.

除其不鐲 exclude whatever is impure.
鐲潔 clean; purified.
吉鐲爲饎 with happy auspices and purifications thou bringest the offerings.

鐲[1] 3141
R. 雟
See 捐
K. *kiön*
J. *ken*
Sinking Upper.

不鐲烝 neither purity nor progress,—in his administration.
弗鐲乃事 as you cannot cleanse your way,—you shall be put to death.
舊年鐲的雨水 rain-water which has been kept a long time,—is said to be the best for making tea.
上帝不鐲 God could not hold them excused.
鐲免 or 鐲邺 to remit,—as taxes.
鐲賬 to excuse from paying a bill.
鐲緩 to temporarily remit the payment of taxes.
鐲首 the figure-head of a ship.

卷[4] 3142
R. 雟
See 卷
Sinking Upper.

A bag to hold three 斗 pecks. To turn down the cuffs so as to cover the hand, turned-up cuffs being unceremonious and disrespectful.

卷韝鞠跽 to turn down the cuffs and bow reverently.

棬 3143

Same as 3144.

桊[1] 3144
R. 江 願
See also 棬
J. *kō*
A. *k'wan*[3]
Even Upper.

The ring through an animal's nose, by which it is led.

桊牛 to ring a buffalo.

Read *ch'üan*[1]. A wooden bowl or dish. *See* 3165.

眷[4] 3145
R. 雟
See 卷
Sinking Upper.

To love; to be fond of. Family; relatives.

眷戀 or 眷念 or 眷顧 to regard or think of with affection.
眷注 to set the heart on.
天眷世人 God loves mankind.
皇天眷佑 God Almighty loves and protects him.
眷倚不衰 his regard for him remained unaltered.

眷[4] 3145

眷眷不忘 unalterable affection for.
廷眷 favoured by the Emperor,—as a concubine.
失帝眷 to lose the Emperor's favour.
親眷 near relatives.
眷族 relatives; clansmen.
鄉眷 relatives of the same locality.
眷屬 or 眷口 one's family.
家眷 a wife; my wife; family.
無家眷 unmarried,—of a man.
寶眷 your (or his) wife.
眷姻弟 a wife's relatives.
內眷 the female members of the family.
眷米 rice for family eating,—the best kind.

卷[4] 3146
R. 銑 霰
C. *kün*
H. *ken*
F. *kwong*
W. *cüe*
N. *cüẽn*
P. M. *chüan*
Y. *chwei, tswei*
Sz. *chüan*
K. *kwön*
J. *ken, kan*
A. *küen*
Rising and Sinking Upper.

A roll of paper; a book (Latin, *volumen*); a section or chapter; a document; a record; an essay. A volume. *See* 1787.

書卷 books; manuscript, etc.
開卷有益 there is advantage in opening a book—you are sure to learn something.
初開卷 to begin one's studies for the first time.
一卷書 a book.
聚書至二萬卷 he had a library of 20,000 volumes.
在卷 on record.
卷袋 a satchel; a portfolio.
卷宗 or 案卷 the "record" of a case; archives.
卷查 by reference to the archives.
卷之三 chapter iii.
硃卷 copy of an essay in red ink for the examiners; an accepted essay, printed for circulation among friends.
落卷 a rejected essay.
污卷 a soiled essay,—rejected in consequence.
交卷 to hand in one's paper,—at an examination.
受卷 a collector of examination papers.

卷[4] 3146

白頭 (or 白) 卷子 a blank document.
薦卷 to have one's exam papers sent up for approval, as by the 房師 to the 座師.
宜署卷保 I must write you an I.O.U.
卷舌 the star ν in Perseus.

Read *chüan*[5]. To roll up. Used with 3152. *See* 10,045.

我心匪席,不可卷也 my mind is not a mat: it cannot be rolled up.
卷甲 to roll up buff-coats,—of soldiers preparing to march.
卷毛 curly hair (of animals), as opposed to 順 10,143.
環卷兒頭髮 curly hair.
卷耳 mouse-ear.
手卷 scroll pictures,—obscene and otherwise.

Read *ch'üan*[1]. To curl.

有卷者阿,飄風自南 into the recesses of the large mound came the wind whirling from the south.
卷髮如蠆 their hair curling up like a scorpion's tail.
匪伊卷之 it was not they who gave it that curve.

勌[4] 3146a

Same as 3147.

倦[4] 3147
R. 霰
C. *kün*
H. *k'en*
F. *kwong*
W. *djüe*
N. *djüeñ*
P. M. *chüan*
Y. *chüei, chwei*
Sz. *chüan*
K. *kwön*
J. *ken, gen*
A. *küen*
Sinking Lower.

Tired; weary.

身倦 tired in body.
困倦 tired out.
倦于 tired of.....
不知厭倦 he does not mind fatigue; he is indefatigable.
居之無倦 untiringly fixed,—as the mind on any object.
倦極 dead beat.
疲倦不堪 too exhausted to bear it.
精神怠倦 energies exhausted.
倦惰 lazy.
倦勤 to desist from exertions.

圈 3148

See 3162.

埢[4] 3149
R. 霰
See 卷
Sinking Upper.

A wall or mound round a grave.

埢垣 a surrounding wall.

弮 3150

Same as 3144.

睠[4] 3151
R. 霰
See 卷
Sinking Upper.

To look back fondly.

還顧睠睠 looked back after him with longing eyes.
睠睠不捨 never taking one's eyes off,—of unremitting care.
尤加睠遇 showed him still greater kindness.

捲[3] 3152
R. 銑
W. *cüe*, v. *ciung*
See 卷
Rising Upper.

To roll up, as opposed to 舒 10,045.

把他捲起來 roll it up,—as a scroll, or a piece of carpet.
拏紙捲起來 roll it up in paper.
捲簾子 to roll up a bamboo blind.
捲上 to roll up.
捲手 to double the fist.
捲袖 to tuck up the sleeves.
捲角 to turn up a corner; to dog's-ear.
風捲殘雲 the wind rolls away the clouds.
風捲雨 the wind whirls around the rain.
捲席 to roll up one's mat,—and be off.
席捲而回 to pack up and go back.
席捲山川 to travel far and wide.
烟捲 (or 卷) a cigar.
捲領兒 a flat-lying collar.
捲着包 bag and baggage.

卷[3] 3153
R. 先
See 拳
Even Lower.

Mouse-ear. Also written 卷, *see* 3146.

采采卷耳 we gathered the mouse-ear.

綣[3] 3154
R. 阮 先
See 倦 圈
Rising and Even Lower and Upper.

To bend iron.

柔則綣，剛則折 the soft will bend, the hard will snap.

饘[3] 3155
R. 銑
See 卷
Rising Upper.

Thin cakes in which meat is rolled.

蛋饘 thin dry wafer cakes.

鄟[4] 3156
R. 霰
See 絹
SinkingUpper.

An ancient place in the kingdom of 衞 Wei.

慣 3157

Same as 3128.

獧 3158

Same as 3131.

CH'ÜAN.

券[4] 3159
R. 願
F. *kwong*
See 勸
A. *k'wan*
Sinking Upper.

A bond; a deed; an instrument in writing, originally on a tablet of wood, which was cut in two, each party having half.

以券畀之 gave him the title-deeds,—of the land.
券契 a deed; a bond.
券約 an agreement; a contract.
無券可憑 there is no evidence in writing.
券據 a certificate; a voucher.
操券 to hold on to the deeds.
券別之書以刀判其旁 the *ch'üan* differs from the *shu* in having cuts made with a knife at the side.
執左券 to hold the left or creditor's half of a contract,—to have an advantage. *See* 1053.
折券 to cancel a contract or debt (in favour of the debtor),—referring to the notched wood used for contracts in early ages.
地券 written tiles placed in graves in token of ownership.
案券 the documents in a case.
書券 books; papers; documents.
券書 a written agreement.
鐵券 an iron deed,—not to be repudiated.
撥券頭 to rake up old scores.

巻[1] 3160
R. 先
See 圈
Even Upper.

A kind of magazine cross-bow, which discharges several arrows or bolts one after the other.

拳[2] 3161
R. 先
C. *k'ün*
H. *k'en*
F. *kwong*, v. *kung*
W. *djüe*
N. *djön*, *djüen*
P. M. Sz. *ch'üan*
Y. *ch'üei*
K. *kwön*
J. *ken*
A. *küen*
Even Lower.

The fist.

拳頭 the fist.
攥着 (or 捻着) 拳頭 doubling his fists.
空拳 the bare fist; empty-handed; without capital.
套拳 or 打拳 to box.
拳法 the art of self-defence.
拳師 a professor of boxing; a pugilist.
拳脚 boxing and wrestling.
一拳打倒 felled him at a blow.
一拳一脚 hitting and kicking.
三拳兩脚 a few cuffs and kicks.
拳其頭 punched his head.
拳棒 boxing and quarter-staff.
雙拳難敵四手 two fists are no match for four hands.
磨拳擦掌 rubbing fists and wiping palms,—itching to begin a fight.
欲奮老拳 wanted to fight him.
攘袂奮拳 to turn up the sleeves and show fight.
義和拳 the Boxers.

拳[2] 3161

猜拳 or 謔拳 or 升拳 to play at guess-fingers. *See* 7720.
無拳無勇 without strength or courage.
拳拳服膺 to clasp firmly to the breast; to hold fast to.
何以致拳拳 how does he make me faithful?
不勝拳拳 most carefully or respectfully.

圈[1] 3162
R. 願 霰 阮
C. *hün*
H. *k'en*
F. *k'wong*
W. *c'üe*
N. *c'üen*
P. M. *ch'üan*, *chüan*[3]
Y. *ch'wei*
Sz. *ch'üan*
K. *kwön*
J. *ken*
A. *k'üen*, *küen*
Even Upper and Sinking Lower.

A circle; a ring; used in books as a mark of punctuation and as a tone-mark; also to draw attention to striking passages, etc. Also read *chüan*[4]. *See* 5357, 9118.

打圈 to draw a circle; to mark with a circle.
圈內 within a circle; a clique.
跳出迷人圈子 to break through the snares of sin.
打不破酒色財氣圈子 unable to break through the bonds of evil passions.
跳不出圈子裏 not to go beyond the circle.
打個紅圈 to make a red circle,—as is done by mandarins on certain characters in proclamations and other official documents, previous to their issue.
圈籠 to entrap; to ensnare.
落他的圈套 fell into his snare.
圈點 circles and dots,—punctuation.
密圈 a small circle, used as a comma or a semi-colon, and sometimes as a full stop. These circles are also placed at the right-hand side of each of any number of characters of which a critic desires to express approbation.
重*ch'ung*[2]圈 a circle inside a circle, thus ◎, used to mark any characters of paramount importance, such as those which form the key-note to an argument, etc.
尖圈 a triangular mark, used in compositions as above.
可圈可點 to be marked with circles or dots, according to the

圈[1] 3162

greater or lesser beauty or importance of the sentence.

發圈兒 or 圈聲 or 圈破 to mark the tone of a character at its corner, as is often done when the tone is abnormal. The five tones of Southern Mandarin are marked thus:—

Upper even tone	上平	Peking 1st	ˌ尸	
Lower even »	下平	» 2nd	ˌ時	
Rising »	上 *shang*³	» 3rd	ˆ使	ˇ
Sinking »	去	» 4th	¯世	ˋ
Entering »	入	– –	十	ˋ

圈脫 to erase by drawing a circle; to cancel.

圈圍 to form a circle so as to drive game into one spot.

浮水圈 a life-belt.

圈住 to hem in.

圈 *chüan*¹ 高牆 to imprison within high walls, — imprisonment of the members of the Imperial Clan.

馬圈 (*chüan*¹) a stable.

惷[2] 3163

R. 先 龕

C. ˌk'ün
H. ˆk'en
F. ˌkwong, *kwong*²
W. ˌdjüe, ˆcüe
N. *djüeñ*
P. ˌch'üan, *ch'üan*²
Y. *ch'wei*²
K. *kwön*
J. *ken, gen*
A. *küen*
Even and Sinking Upper and Lower.

Careful. Mournful.

惷惷 earnest; attentive to.

捲 3164

See 3152.

棬[2] 3165

R. 先

C. *hün*
F. ˌk'wong
W. ˌc'üe, ˌdjüo
N. ˌc'üeñ
P. ˌch'üan, ˌchüan
K. *kwön*
J. *ken*
A. ˌk'üen
Even Upper and Lower.

A small wooden bowl. Used with 3144.

梧棬 wooden bowls to eat out of.

綣[4] 3166

R. 銑 願 阮

C. *kün*², *kün*²
H. *ken*
F. *kwong*
W. *küe, c'üe*
N. *cüeñ*
P. ˆch'üan
M. ˆchüan, *chüan*²
Y. *chüei*²
K. *kwön*
J. *ken*
A. *küen*
Rising and Sinking Upper.

Bound together; in league; confederate. A parasite.

困綣 bound up; strapped.

綣領 a tippet.

以謹繾綣 in order to make the parasites careful.

蜷[2] 3167

R. 先

See 權
Even Lower.

The wriggling of a snake; a snake coiled up.

踡[2] 3168

R. 先

See 拳
Even Lower.

The legs drawn up or doubled under.

踡跼 huddled up; crouching.

踡着腿 legs drawn up,—as when sleeping.

蛛爪踡腹 the spider's legs drawn close to its body.

鬈[2] 3169

R. 先

See 拳
Even Lower.

A fine head of hair.

其人美且鬈 handsome and possessing a fine head of hair, —of a huntsman.

鐉 3170

See 1649.

竄 3171

See 11,894.

攛 3172

See 11,895.

躥 3173

See 11,896.

攢 3174

See 11,898.

全 3175

Same as 3176. [To be distinguished from 全 12,287.]

全[2] 3176

R. 先

C. *ts'ün*
H. *ts'en, ts'on, ts'ion*
F. *chiong*
W. *züe*
N. *djöñ*
P. M. ˆch'üan
Y. *ts'wei*
Sz. *ch'üan*
K. *chön*
J. *sen, zen*
A. *twan, tüen*
Even Lower.

All; the whole; complete, as a work in one volume; perfect. To preserve; to keep; *see* 7940. Absolute, as opp. to relative.

全都 all; every one; altogether.

全家利市 may your whole family prosper!

全數 the full amount; in full.

全案 the complete "record" of a case.

全卷照錄 to copy all the documents in a case; to draw up the "record."

全叙 or 全錄 to copy in full, —as is sometimes done when acknowledging a despatch, instead of quoting a part only, which is 節叙.

全備 all ready; all present; none wanting.

全來了 all have come.

兼全 all together; in a lump.

全盤 the whole dish; the whole matter; entirely.

寧在人前全不會，莫在人前會不全 better be able to do nothing than something imperfectly.

語全則遠矣 [he succeeded in part] but if we come to talk of the whole, then he was far [from having attained].

全權 full powers; plenipotentiary. *See* 3190.

大全 or 萬全 complete.

宜審萬全 you must devise some plan for the general safety.

卷全 complete in one part,— of a book.

完全 or 全就 to end; to complete.

都已備得十全 had made every preparation.

全才 general or universal abilities.

才貌雙全 both talented and good-looking.

全[2] 3176

全俸 whole salary,—on which officers over 60 can retire.
全銜 the full official title.
全集 all; the whole of.
德全德 the full form of *té* (1 stroke short) is *té* (with the stroke added).
全行 to.... entirely.
全局 the general position or interests at stake.
以全大局 to satisfy all necessary requirements; to make the best possible arrangement.
全然 altogether.
全美 altogether good.
無計可全 no means of escape; no satisfactory plan.
以全和好 in order to give completeness to our friendly relations.
全仗着冬天的雪 all depends upon the winter's snow.
斷不許世界中有一全人 will not allow that anybody is a blameless man.
名士少有全者 few scholars were successful,—at that time, in consequence of revolutionary troubles.
得全者全昌，失全者全亡 with the successful, all goes well: with the unsuccessful, all goes ill. *See* 10,842.
賈哀賜以全尸 the trader begged to be allowed a whole corpse,—to be killed without mutilation, which is so much dreaded by the Chinese.
病者全 the sick man made whole.
你快回去全你性命 make haste back, and so save your life.
全體 whole; not damaged,—of a garment.
全國爲上 to preserve the nation is of the first importance.
全人 the perfect man.
全人惡 *wu*[4] 天，惡人之天 when the perfect man hates the natural, it is the artificially natural that he hates.

佺[2] 3177
R. 先
See 痊全 Even Lower.

A perfect man. *See* 12,738.

淦 3178

Same as 3187.

牷[2] 3179
R. 先
See 全 Even Lower.

A bullock fit for sacrifice, complete in all its parts, and without blemish. *See* 4094.

牲牷肥腯 a fat unblemished sacrificial ox.

痊[2] 3180
R. 先
C. *ts'ün*
H. *ts'ien*
F. *ch'wang*
W. *ch'üe*, v. *szüe*
N. *ch'öñ*
P. M. *sch'üan*
Y. *tswei*
Sz. *ch'üan*
K. *chön*
J. *sen*
A. *ch'üen*
Even Upper Irregular.

Cured; convalescent; well.

病痊 recovered from illness.
醫痊 cured.
未能大痊 not quite convalescent.
痊可 or 痊癒 to recover; to get better.
告痊 to report return from sick leave.

筌[2] 3181
R. 先
H. *k'en*
See 痊 Even Upper Irregular.

A bamboo trap to catch fish.

筌者所以在魚 the *raison d'être* of a fish-trap is the fish.
得魚而忘筌 when the fish is caught, the trap may be ignored.

荃[1] 3182
R. 先
See 痊 Even Irregular.

A fragrant plant.

荃蓀香 a perfume found in the 波弋 country, which makes the earth fragrant wherever it is buried, and causes flesh to grow on old bones, etc.
荃照 or 荃鑒 for your fragrancy's information, or perusal,—a conventional phrase used in letters.

詮[1] 3183
R. 先
See 痊 Even Upper Irregular.

To explain; to discourse upon; to enforce; to lay stress on.

註詮 to explain by commentary or notes.
詮義 to expound the meaning.
言詮 to explain.
詮證 explanatory evidence.
未奉詮論 I have not received your instructions,—your letter.
詮其理不論其文 to enforce one's argument at the expense of mere style.

跧[2] 3184

See 2725.

輇[1] 3185
R. 先
See 全痊 Even Lower.

A wagon.

銓[2] 3186
R. 先
See 痊 Even Upper Irregular.

To estimate the quantity or quality. To choose.

銓度 to estimate; to calculate.
銓衡 to put in the balance; to weigh. *See below.*
銓量 to estimate; to judge of.
銓選 to choose; to select, as for a post.
銓曹 or 銓部 or 銓衡 the Board of Civil Office. The third is also applied to the system of official appointments (Civil).
銓才 small abilities. Also, to estimate men's abilities.
銓才諷說之徒 paltry cavillers.

泉[2] 3187
R. 先
C. *ts'ün*
H. *ts'an*
F. *chiong*
W. *züe*
N. *djöñ*
P. M. Sz. *ch'üan*

A spring of water. Coins, *see* 8793; money; wealth. *See* 7479.

泉源 or 泉池 or 泉眼 a spring of water.
泉水 spring water.
爰有寒泉 there is the cool spring.

泉[2]
3187
Y. *ch'üei, ts'wei*
K. *ch'ön*
J. *sen, zen*
A. *tüen*
Even Lower.

如彼泉流 (we are going down) like the stream flowing from a spring.
立泉 or 飛泉 a cascade.
黃泉 the Yellow Springs,—Hades; the next world.
九泉 the Nine Springs,—the next world, etc.
黃泉路上 on the road to the next world,—dying.
不及黃泉，無相見也 I shall never see her again until we meet in the next world.
黃泉共爲友 to be friends at the Yellow Springs,—even after death.
泉壤 the grave.
歸泉 to die.
君亦歸泉中 and thou art already dead.
安泉壤 to give peace to his spirit.
泉府 the treasury. A term used in the 周禮.
貨泉 the money of 王莽 Wang Mang, the Usurper.
歸泉養老 to lay by money for one's old age.
寶泉 from the mint of the Bd of Revenue,—on coins.

悛[2]
3188
R. 先眞
C. *sün*
H. *꜀tsun, ꜁ts'en*
F. *ch'wang*
W. *sö*
N. *chöñ*
P. *꜁sch'üan*
M. *꜁sch'ien*
V. *꜀chwei*
K. *chön*
J. *sen, shun*
A. *t'üen, t'wan*
Even Upper Irregular.

To change; to reform. Used with 4868.

怙惡不悛 wickedly obdurate and irreclaimable.
不速悛改 if you don't speedily reform,.....
悛心 penitent.

勸[4]
3189
R. 願
C. *hün*
H. *k'en, hen*
F. *k'wang*
W. *cüe*
N. *c'üeñ*
P. M. *ch'üan*

To exhort; to admonish; to scold; to encourage.

勸諫 to admonish; to remonstrate with, as with a parent or sovereign.
勸善 to preach morality.
勸化 to urge to reform.

勸[4]
3189
Y. *ch'üei*
Sz. *ch'üan*
K. *kwön*
J. *ken*
A. *k'üen*
Sinking Upper.

勸世文 tracts for the times; sermons; any document warning people against evil.
相勸 to mutually advise or encourage.
勸勉 or 勸勵 to stimulate; to encourage.
勸解 or 勸和 or 勸息 to make peace; to make up a quarrel,—of a third person.
勸捐 to call upon the people to subscribe, or pay a tax.
勸戒 to advise people to leave off,—opium, alcoholic drinks, gambling, etc.
勸酒 to urge a person to drink; to pledge.
敢以酒勸 I venture to drink your health.
勸慰 to console.
勸讓 or 勸教 or 勸導 or 勸誡 to advise; to exhort; to urge.
勸他作 urge him to do it.
勸諭 a public admonition; to advise.
勸令 or 勸處 (*ch'u*[3]) to get one to; to induce.
勸允 to persuade one to consent.
勸散 to induce to separate,—as men quarrelling.
勸住 to stop by advice.
勸駕 to exhort to come.
勸濟 to solicit aid for.

權[2]
3190
R. 先
See 拳
A. *küen*, v. *kwön*
Even Lower.

The weight or balance on a steelyard; hence that which is variable, as opposed to 經 2122; to weigh. Direction; authority; power; influence.

權衡 to weigh; to deliberate upon.
平權 to adjust; to equalise.
權輕重 to estimate the weight; to consider.
權之重十餘斤 it weighed over 10 *lbs*.
權勢 power; influence,—usually in a bad sense.

權[2]
3190

英國利權 the power of England.
越權 to exceed one's powers.
平權 equal rights,—as for men and women.
兵權 control of soldiery.
權柄 or 權能 or 權力 power; authority.
權柄單 a power of attorney.
以一事權 in order to combine the thing to be done and the power to do it.
事權不一 duties and powers not one,—as when the powers entrusted to an official are not adequate to the discharge of the duties expected of him.
權當 (*tang*[4]) to make as if; to pretend to.
權變 able to leave the beaten track; versatile,—as opposed to 安常 routine; customary; in a groove, etc.
通權達變 to be capable of versatility.
從權 to adapt oneself; to act in accordance with the exigencies of affairs; opportunism.
只得權時順了 or 不得已權且相從 was obliged to make the best of a bad job and consent to act as required.
權術 the art of making allowances.
權辦 to act under the pressure of circumstances; to adopt an exceptional course.
權避在此 he has under the circumstances been permitted to hide himself here.
請他權用 ask him to use it as an exception to the rule,—(*e.g.*) as a teetotaler drinking wine.
權宜之舉 a temporary arrangement to meet pressing circumstances; a measure of expediency.
權爲二十四拜 to do instead of 24 obeisances,—said of 24 simple bows.
掌權的夥計 a manager; a director.
主權 sovereign rights; sovereign power. *See* 12,480.

權[2] 3190

全權大臣 a Minister Plenipotentiary.

天子受制于權宦 the Emperor under the power of eunuchs.

權輿 the beginnings of things.

于嗟乎不成權輿 alas that he could not continue as he began!

權詐 intriguing; treacherous,

肚內有權謀 he is full of plans or resources.

權子母 to unite principal and interest in order to get compound interest; to invest; to live on the interest of loans. *See* 12,317.

權任 to act as deputy.

權木 *Hibiscus syriacus*, the bark of which is used for ringworm.

顴[2] 3191
R. 先
See 拳
Even Lower.

The cheek-bones.

顴骨高聳 high cheek-bones,—are a sign of cruelty.

兩顴高，殺夫刀 high cheek-bones are knives for killing husbands,—women with high cheek-bones are likely to be savage.

犬[3] 3192
R. 銑
C. *hün*
H. *k'en*, *hen*
F. *k'eing*
W. *c'üe*
N. *c'iën*, v. *ci*
P. M. Sz. *ch'üan*
Y. *ch'uei*
K. *kyön*
J. *ken*
A. *k'üen*
Rising Upper.

The dog. A large hound, or hunting dog. Radical 94. *See* 2669, 3499, 6141. [To be distinguished from 尤 13,413.]

犬屬 of the dog species.

犬子 or 小犬 a puppy; a conventional phrase for "my son."

犬守夜 the dog watches at night.

犬吠 the dog barks.

犬窩 a dog's kennel.

密雪犬行車 over deep snow, dogs pull sleds.

食犬十頭 ten dogs for eating,—specially bred for that purpose.

効犬馬之勞以報 I will repay you by imitating the services performed by your dog or your horse.

犬[3] 3192

犬馬齒二十有二 the teeth of your horse and dog are twenty-two,—I am twenty-two years old.

狗不吠犬不鳴 not a dog barked.

虎落平陽被犬欺 a tiger down on the plain is set at naught by a dog,—who is then quite its match in speed.

村中無犬，狗爲王 in a village where there is no hound, a cur will be king.

虎女焉配犬子 how can a young tigress wed a puppy?

卽如惡犬，遠遠見了就該避之 he is like a vicious dog, when seen from a distance to be avoided.

狼心犬肺 a wolf's heart and a dog's lungs,—cruel; fierce.

犬牙相錯 fitting in and out, like dogs' teeth; interlocked.

畎[3] 3193
R. 銑
See 犬
A. *küen*, *k'üen*
Rising Upper.

A small drain or channel between fields. To flow; to be diffused.

舜發於畎畝之中 Shun rose from the furrowed fields,—to the Throne.

畎澮 ditches to drain fields.

畎流大道 let the great doctrine be spread abroad.

刲 3194

Same as 3193.

爨 3195

See 11,897.

CHÜEH.

噘[1] 3196
R. 月
See 厥
Entering Upper.

To hiccough. To dig out. To expand.

肝噘病 an epileptic fit.

癥[2] 3197
R. 月
See 厥
Entering Upper.

To hiccough. The humours of the body.

氣癥 fits; convulsions.

一夜痰癥 one night he was choked by phlegm.

寒癥 and 熱癥 are the cold and hot humours of the body, respectively, the disturbance of which causes paralysis.

厥[2] 3198
R. 物月
C. *küt*$_o$, *k'üt*$_o$
H. *k'et*
F. *k'wok*
W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. See 決
K. *kul*, *kwöl*
J. *ketsz*, *kwachi*
A. *küet*
Entering Upper.

His; hers; its; theirs, *see* 3210. Thine; yours. This; that. The.

厥德不回 his virtue was without deflection.

厥猶翼翼 zealously and reverently pursuing their plans.

單厥心 exerting all his heart.

厥疾不瘳 that disease is incurable.

厥等 those persons.

此厥不聽 if you will not hearken to this.

無愧厥職 not ashamed of the office.

此時厥後立王 after this, they had kings.

播厥百穀 we sow all the kinds of grain.

儒宗而外厥有仙釋 besides Confucianism, there is also Taoism and Buddhism.

劂[2] 3199
R. 物月
See 厥
Entering Upper.

A gouge; a chisel.

剞劂刀也 a *chi*[1] *chüeh*[1] is a kind of knife.

劈[4] 3200
R. 月
See 厥
Entering Upper.

To compel; to urge.

劈 *chüeh*[1] 折了 broken off; snapped.

那個人背過氣去了我把他劈過來了 that man having lost consciousness, I brought him round by bending his limbs.

噘[1] 3201
R. vulgar.
P. v. *c'hüe*
Even Upper.

To pout.

噘着嘴 pouting.

嶡 2a 3202
R. 月
See 厥 Entering Upper.

A platter used in sacrifice.

蹶 3203

Same as 3200.

撅 4a 3204
R. 月
See 厥 Entering Upper.

To stick up; *see* 12,601. To throw down; to strike.

橛 2a 3205
R. 月
See 厥 Entering Upper.

A post; a stake; a peg; a linch-pin. A horse's bit. A button to pull open a door. The hook on a cart to which the trace is attached.

橛杙 a stake; a post.
橛子 a peg.
銜橛 to "take the bit between the teeth;" to bolt.

獗 2a 3206
R. 月 雥
C. *küt*$_o$, *k'üt*$_o$
See 厥
A. *küet*, *kwe*
Entering Upper.

Insolent; unruly.

猖獗 fierce; lawless.

蕨 2a 3207
R. 月
C. *küt*$_o$, *k'üt*$_o$
H. *ket*
See 厥 Entering Upper.

Bracken (*Pteris aquilina*, L.), known to the Chinese as **鼈脚** turtle-foot, the sprouts of which are used for food.

蕨粉 starch from the above plant.
山有蕨薇 on the hills are the bracken and thorn ferns.
言采其蕨 to gather bracken.

蟨 2a 3208
R. 月
See 厥 Entering Upper.

The Siberian jerboa (*Dipus annulatus*), found in Shansi, and known as **蟨鼠** and **比肩獸**. *See* 12,122.

蟨虫 a worm found in wells, the legless larva of a kind of fly.

趉 2a 3209
R. 月
See 厥 Entering Upper.

To skip; to jump; to stumble.

蹶 2a 3210
R. 月 雥
C. *k'üt*$_o$, *k'wai*
H. *k'et*$_2$
F. *k'wok*$_2$, *kwoui*$_2$
W. N. *cüeh*
P. *ch'üe*, v. *c'hüe*, *k'wei*
M. Y. Sz. *chüeh*, *k'wei*
K. *kwöl*, *k'we*
J. *ketsz*, *kei*, *ke*
A. *küet*, *kwe*
Entering and Sinking Upper.

To stumble; to fall; to slip down. Also written as 3208. *See* 7908.

蹶者趨者是氣也 a man falls or runs in obedience to his *ch'i*,—meaning that such acts are performed, not in opposition to but in accordance with simple volition. *See* 1064.
崩蹶 to crash down.
願得一簡鈇,免有竭蹶之虞 I should like a quiet post, so as to be free from the disagreeables of work and responsibility.

Read *kuei*^{4}. To move; to excite.

文王蹶厥生 Wên Wang stimulated their natural virtue.
天之方蹶 God is giving us these movements,–of the people.
良士蹶蹶 the good man is ever diligent.
蹶然 suddenly; nimbly.
足毋蹶 do not kick your feet about.

Read *chüeh*^{3}.

踢蹶子 to kick,—of animals.

鐝 2a 3211
R. 月
See 橛 Entering Lower.

A pick; a hoe. To grind.

鐝頭掘地 a pick breaks up the ground.

髃 2a 3212
R. 月
See 厥 Entering Upper.

The end of the backbone; the bones of the tail.

絕 2a 3213
R. 屑
C. *tsüt*
H. *ts'et*
F. *chiok*, *chwok*
W. *züe*
N. *djêh*
P. *ch'üe*
M. Y. Sz. *chüeh*
K. *chöl*
J. *zetsz*
A. *tüet*
Entering Lower.

To cut short; to break off; to put an end to; to exhaust; to interrupt. To pass or shoot across. Very; extremely; completely; decidedly. *See* 2187, 7186.

斷絕 cut short; broken off.
絕交 to break off intercourse or friendship.
絕裂 to break off,—as diplomatic relations with.
絕路 to cut off communications or retreat.
天無絕人之路 God never cuts off man's chances of repentance.
絕流 to cut off the flow of.
絕奶 to be weaned.
絕食 to be without food.
絕糧自盡 to leave off food and commit suicide.
絕斷糧 to starve out,–as a city.
絕而不離 separated but not sundered.
自絕 to commit suicide.
自絕于天,結怨于民 he has cut himself off from God, and incurred the odium of man.
絕後 or **絕嗣** or **絕戶** posterity cut off; without an heir.
門者絕之 the gate-keeper wouldn't let him in.
罵不絕口 to curse without ceasing.
殺絕 to kill all; to exterminate.
絕域 distant lands.
絕命 life cut short; death.
五絕 the five deaths,—by hanging, falling, devil-possession, drowning, and crushing.
古今三絕 three masterpieces, unrivalled in ancient or modern times.
絕賣 to sell finally, giving up all claims of redemption.

絕 2a
3213

絕山 to cross mountains.
絕對 a single possible antithesis, —as to a sentiment or verse.
絕句 a stanza of four lines, without any set theme, rhyme obligatory in second and fourth lines; a "stop-short." Also, a superlatively fine line or sentiment.
句絕而意不絕 the words (in a "stop-short") break off but not the sense,—of an impromptu.
[語 is also found for 句.]
妙絕 capital! very good!
駭絕 greatly surprised.
絕色 very beautiful.
絕代佳人 the most beautiful woman ever seen.
絕世 a paragon of beauty.
冠絕當時 the best hand of the day,—*e.g.* at making verses.
絕無好處 no advantage whatever.
絕無更改 I shall certainly not change it.
絕笑 very laughable.
絕倫 to excel; to surpass.
絕壁 a high wall; a sheer cliff.
高不絕丘陵，跛羊遊其顛 a hill may be ever so high, yet a lame goat will walk over its summit.
絕開 to break off; to sever,—as an understanding.
不絕於耳 not to stop reaching the ears,—to continue, as sounds.
絕飛四海 to fly all over the Four Seas.

孌 2a
3214
R. 屑
See 絕
Entering Lower.

To break; to snap.

一孌兩節 to break into two pieces.

蕝 2a
3215
R. 屑泰
C. *ts'üt*$_{o}$.
F. *ch'auk*
See 蕞絕
A. *tüet*
Entering and SinkingUpper.

Coarse grass, called 茅蕝, used for straining spirits.

Read *ts'ui*^{4}.

綿蕝 a name for the Imperial Court under the Han dynasty.

憰
3216

Same as 3217.

譎 2a
3217
R. 屑
C. *k'üt*$_{o}$, *kwêt*$_{2}$
H. *kit*$_{2}$
Y. *chüik*
See 決
K. *kiöl*, v. *hiul*
A. *küet*$_{5}$
Entering Upper.

To agree with. To feign; to delude; to play the hypocrite.

倍譎不同 points of disagreement and agreement not identical.
譎而不正 crafty and not upright; disingenuous.
詐譎 deceiving; guileful.
欺譎 to delude; to gull.
詭譎 treacherous; untrustworthy.

決
3218

Same as 3219.

決 2a
3219
R. 屑
C. *k'üt*$_{o}$
H. *ket*
F. *kiok*
W. *cüe*
N. *cüeh*
P. *schüe*
M. Y. Sz. *chüeh*
K. *kiöl*
J. *ketsz*
A. *küet*
Entering Upper.

To cut off; to slay; to pass sentence; to decide; to settle. Decidedly; certainly. An archer's thumb-ring.

大決 the annual execution of criminals at Peking, ten days before the winter solstice.
決有日矣 a day is fixed for the execution.
處決 to sentence to death.
熱決 or 立決 to execute a criminal immediately.
決其首 cut off her head.
時而佃家決僧 on one occasion a labourer killed a priest.
欲知其決 wanted to know when he would die.
從容引決 to cause oneself to die gradually and slowly.
決獄 to settle a case.
決斷 to decide; to give judgment.
以理決之，必無是事 it stands to reason that this did not take place.
分爭辨訟，非禮不決 disputes and lawsuits cannot be settled except in accordance with propriety.
決定 to decide upon; fixed; certain.
家中事皆請決焉 on all family affairs they asked (the god's) advice.
解決 to settle definitely; to dispose of,—a question.
決書 an ultimatum.
決計 to make a firm resolution.
決戰 to fight a decisive battle; to fight it out.
決決 or 決然 determined.
決意不往 I am determined not to go.
決不食言 I will not retract my words.
決不姑寬 or 決不寬貸 on no account will leniency be shown.
決要 I must have; it is indispensable that.
決絕 to utterly renounce.
索性做個決絕 make up your mind to come to a definite settlement,—as by a final round, a fight to the death etc.
河決 the river has burst its banks.
決諸東方則東流 open a passage for it to the east, and it will flow to the east.
石決明 the ear-shell or *Haliotis*.

玦 2a
3220
R. 屑
See 決
Entering Upper.

An archer's thumb-ring.

抉 2a
3221
R. 屑
See 決
Entering Upper.

To dig; to rake. To draw, as a bow. To castrate, of boars (*see* 9794). Used with 3224.

抉眼 to gouge out an eye.
抉弦 to draw a bow.
抉首 to decapitate.
皆搜抉無隱 he studied them all thoroughly,—of books.
抉石 to heave the stone weight.

玦 2a 3222
R. 屑
See 決 Entering Upper.

A broken ring; a semi-circle. An archer's ring; used with 3219, 3220. Jewels; ornaments.

指玦 an archer's thumb-ring.
佩玦 ornaments worn at the girdle.
烏玉玦 a fine quality of ink.

芵 2a 3223
R. 屑
See 決 Entering Upper.

A plant known as 芵明 *Cassia tora*, used for diseases of the eye.

馬蹄芵明 horse-hoof cassia,—its leaves are edible.
芵明子 seeds of *Cassia tora*.
石芵明 *Cassia occidentalis*.

觖 2a 3224
R. 屑
Y. *chüeh*, *ch'üeh*
See 決 Entering Upper.

To long for; to be dissatisfied. To criticise people's faults.

觖望 to long for impatiently; to be disappointed in one's hopes.
自視觖如 dissatisfied with what one has got.
摘觖 to criticise; to pass remarks on.
觖事 a defect.

訣 2a 3225
R. 屑
F. *kiok*, v. *kiek*
See 決 Entering Upper.

Parting or dying words. A secret; a mystery; occult; esoteric.

留訣 last dying words.
訣別 to part from.
訣詞 farewell words.
永訣 or 長訣 a long or eternal farewell.
與其母訣 parted from his mother.
臨訣謂 at parting, he spoke as follows to...
秘訣 a secret; the "mysteries" of an art.
長生之訣 the secret of longevity.
訣法 the secrets of the craft.
其訣有四 the secret (of properly boiling rice) is fourfold.

訣 2a 3225
See above.

捻訣 or 以手叠訣 to make (Buddhist) signs with the fingers.
三山訣 the thumb, forefinger, and little finger sticking up, while the other two fingers are bent down.
靈官訣 the first and third fingers sticking up.
劍訣 the first and second fingers held up close together.
觀音訣 the thumb and middle finger touching at the tips.
龜訣 the fingers of the two hands linked together and turned over to resemble a tortoise.
妙訣 abstruse; occult.
訣竅 the secret; the "trick" of anything.
口訣 charms; magic formulas; gibberish.
掐訣念咒 to twist the fingers (*see* 1191) and mutter charms.
以大筆開訣 with his great pen he wrote the opening words,—of my book. [This is a common form of compliment, and may also be used of an artist who gives the first strokes of the brush to a friend's painting.]

趹 2a 3226
R. 屑
See 決 Entering Upper.

A horse's gallop; to hasten. To kick with the hoof.

揆前趹後 throwing out its feet before and behind,—as a galloping horse.
要趹追蹤 to intercept their flight and follow in their tracks.

鴃 2a 3227
R. 屑錫
See 決鵙 Entering Upper.

A bird like the starling, which can be taught to talk.

南蠻鴃舌之人 his talk is like the bird-twitter of the southern savages.

鴂 2a 3228
R. 錫
See 鵙 Entering Upper.

The tailor-bird. It is said to sing at the equinoxes, and is classed as an owl.

寧鴂 the tailor-bird.
鶗鴂 (*kuei*^{1}) the goatsucker.

倔 2a 3229
R. 物
W. *c'üe*, *güe*
P. *chüe*^{2}, *schüe*
See 掘 Entering Lower.

Crabbed; tough.

倔强猶昔 he is as crabbed as ever.
必倔强於盤中 will become tough in the cooking.
老發倔 always surly.
倔氣 or 倔喪 boorish; churlish.

崛 2a 3230
R. 物
W. *c'üe*
See 掘 Entering Lower.

A lofty peak; eminent; distinguished.

洪臺崛出 a vast tower rising up by itself.
崛起 to distinguish oneself.
崛起於田間 to rise to high posts from the fields,—as Shun and Cincinnatus did.

掘 2a 3231
R. 物
C. *kwêt*
H. *k'iut*,
F. *kuk*
W. *c'üe*,
N. *djüeh*
P. *schüe*
M. *chüe*
Y. *k'wêh*
Sz. *chüe*
K. *kul*
J. *kotsz*, *guchi*
A. *kwêt*
Entering Lower Irregular.

To dig out; to excavate. To be stupid; *see* 2157, 9620. [To be distinguished from 2396.]

掘井 to dig a well.
掘坑 to dig a pit.
掘塚 to prepare a tomb.
掘子軍 sappers and miners.

屓 3a 3232
R. 物
See 掘 Entering Lower.

The new feathers after moulting.

脫屓了 (this bird) has moulted.
屓蹉了 the new feathers have curled.

矻 ± 3233
R. 物
See 掘
A. *kwêt*, *küet*
Entering Lower.

Short; scanty; curtailed.

短矻 short, as a dress; stumpy.

㝵 3234

Same as 3233.

角 3235
See 2215.

埆 2* 3236
R. 覺
See 角 Entering Upper.
Rough, rocky land.
境埆 a rugged country.

榷 2* 3237
R. 覺
See 角 Entering Upper.
A rafter; a lath.
榷板 laths for roofing.
都榷子 a kind of fruit.

覺 3238
See 2216.

鴃 3239
Same as 2216.

嗟 3240
See 1464.

謈[1] 3241
R. 麻
See 嗟 Even Upper.
To sigh; to regret. Also, strange words. Used with 1464.

爵 3242
See 2218.

榷 1* 3243
R. 覺
See 確
A. *giak*, *hsak* Entering Upper.
A toll levied at bridges or ferries on spirits and other produce. A foot-bridge. A kind of fruit.
榷酤 to levy a toll on liquor.
渡榷 toll levied at bridges or ferries.
榷易商人 traders were made to pay duty on goods.
榷使 a name for the Hoppo, or Superintendent of Customs.

玃 1* 3244
R. 藥陌
See 矍
A. *kwăk* Entering Upper.
A large ape found in western China, said to be six feet high and to walk like a man.

屩 1* 3245
R. 藥
C. *kök*。
F. *kiok*
N. *cüoh*
K. *kiak*
J. *kiaku*, *kaku*
A. *k'ök*, *kieu* Entering Upper.
Shoes woven from hemp or straw.
躡草屩 to wear straw sandals.

豕 2* 3246
R. 肩
See 豚 Entering Upper.
A pig rooting up the earth with its nose.

罝 3 3247
R. 麻
C. *tse*
H. *tsia*
F. *chia*
W. *tsü*
N. *che*, *chö*
P. M. *chie*
Y. *chiei*
Sz. *chie*
K. *ch'ia*, *chö*
J. *sha*
A. *ta* Even Upper.
A net for catching hares or rabbits.

丿 2* 3248
R. 月
C. *k'üt*。
F. *k'wok*
See 決
J. *ketsz*, *gwachi* Entering Upper.
To mark off; to mark a new paragraph. Radical 6.
勾丿 to mark off criminals for execution, as is done by the Emperor on the list submitted to him.
Read *kou*[1]. A vertical stroke with a hook at the bottom.
一丿一捺 one vertical hooked stroke and one downward stroke slanting to the right.

鵙 1* 3249
R. 錫
C. *kwik*。, *k'üt*。
See 決
K. *kiök*
J. *keki*, *kiaku*
A. *kwik*, *küet* Entering Upper.
A shrike (*Lanius major*, Pall.). It is said to indicate by its singing the time for spinning.
鵙鳥 the butcher-bird; an unfilial child, this bird being said to eat its mother.
七月鳴鵙 in the seventh month the shrike is heard.

缺 1* 3250
R. 缶
C. *k'üt*。
H. *k'et*
F. *k'wok*, *k'iek*
W. N. *c'üeh*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'üeh*
K. *kyöl*
J. *ketsz*
A. *k'üet* Entering Upper.

CH'ÜEH.

Broken; defective. A want; a deficiency; a vacancy; an official post.

破缺 broken; cracked.
缺去 to break off.
缺殘 smashed; ruined.
又缺我斫 we also chipped our hatchets.
缺角 wanting a corner.
崩缺 broken down; given way, as an embankment.
缺玷 a flaw.
缺陷 imperfect; defective.
欠缺 deficient; incomplete.
缺虧 a deficit.
缺少 or 缺短 or 缺額 or 缺乏 short of the full number or amount.
缺本 to lose capital.
問心無缺 I am not conscious of any deficiency,—in my conduct.
或有缺誤 if any one (played or sang) false notes .... *see* 3252.
缺蕩 a break in the bank of a canal or in a road.
缺筆 to abbreviate a character.
缺點 to omit a dot in a character.
月有圓缺 the moon is sometimes full and sometimes deficient.
缺防 to insufficiently guard against.
缺處 an empty place; an open spot.
開缺 to make a vacancy,—by transfer or resignation.
出缺 to make a vacancy,—as by death.
得缺 to get a vacant post or appointment.
補缺 to fill a vacancy.
缺分 a post; an appointment; a vacancy.
好缺 a good (*i.e.* lucrative) post.
討了這個缺 got this post.

缺[1*] 3250

武昌縣缺了縣官 the post of District Magistrate at Wu-ch'ang is vacant.
繁缺 a busy post.
最要缺，要缺，中缺，and 簡缺 posts of first-class, secondary, third-rate, and fourth-rate importance, respectively,—terms used in the classification of Intendancies, Prefectures, sub-Prefectures, Departments, and Districts.
這個缺下 let us leave this for the moment,—for verification or reconsideration later on.
列缺天閃 Lieh Ch'üeh (the Goddess of Lightning) flashes along the sky.
缺疑 *see* 3252.
缺月藤 *Bauhinia glauca*, Wall.

瘸[2] 3251
R. 歌
C. *ʂk'ö*
H. *ʂk'io*
F. *ʂk'wo*
W. *djü*
P. *ʂchüe*
Y. *ch'ia, ch'üe*
J. *kiō, giō*
A. *gia*
Even Lower.

A kind of paralysis of the hands and feet. Lame.

腿瘸了 lame in the leg.
瘸子 a lame man.
胎裏瘸 lame from birth.
瘸骹 lame.

闕[4*] 3252
R. 月
C. *hüt, k'üt*
See 缺
K. *kwil*
J. *ketsz*
A. *k'üet*
Entering Upper.

A look-out tower over a gate. A city gate; an Imperial city. A fault; a deficiency (*see* 12,122); wanting; to omit (*see* 8979). Used with 3250. To exercise reserve.

在城闕分 by the look-out tower on the wall.
闕門 or 闕廷 the Imperial palace.
望闕行禮 to make obeisance towards the capital.
鳳闕 the capital; Peking.
金闕 the golden gate,—of Paradise.
哀職有闕 if there is any remissness on the part of the sovereign, ...
書闕一篇 the book is a leaf short. *See* 12,521.

闕[4*] 3252

闕遺 omissions.
有闕誤 to make a fault,—in singing; *see* 3250.
闕文 a hiatus; a lacuna; a mistake in the text.
疑有闕文九字 these nine characters appear to be erroneously inserted.
毫無少闕 nothing is wanting; no deficiency.
某酸果也，從木甘闕 *mou* means sour fruit and is composed of *wood* and *sweet* in an opposite sense (*lucus a non lucendo*).
月闕 the waning moon.
盈闕 waxing and waning.
義闕 the meaning is lost,—has not been preserved, as of an obscure text.
君子於其所不知，蓋闕如也 the superior man, in regard to what he does not know, shows a cautious reserve.
付之闕如 to relegate to the category of things unknown.
多聞闕疑 hear much, and put aside the points on which you are in doubt.
闕地及泉 he dug down to the water.

蹶 3253

See 3210.

闋[1*] 3254
R. 門
C. *k'üt, ʂk'wai*
H. *k'et*
F. *k'wok*
W. *c'üe, cü*[3]
N. *k'wah*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'üeh*
K. *kyöl*
J. *ketsz*
A. *küet, kwêt*
Entering Upper.

To shut the door; to close; to end; to be at rest.

不闋時月 without ceasing from day to day.
樂闋 the music ceased.
服闋 to lay aside mourning.
歌數闋 to sing several songs.
君子如屆，俾民心闋 let superior men come (into office), and thus bring rest to the hearts of the people.
闋廣 a curly-maned horse.

却 3255

See 2230.

卻 3256

Same as 2230.

慤[4*] 3257
R. 藥
See 却
Entering Upper.

Tired; wearied.

悃慤 exhausted.

磍 3258

See 2237.

鵲 3259

See 1388.

絡 3260

See 7323.

雀 3261

See 1387.

搉[4*] 3262
R. 覺
See 確
Entering Upper.

To strike. To pick out. To ridicule.

搉腫 to strike so that the place swells.
搉眼 to gouge out the eyes.
搉瓜子 to pick out melon seeds,—from the husk.
商搉 to consult with; to deliberate upon.
楊搉古今書 to cite books, ancient and modern.

確 3263

See 2243.

骳[1] 3264
R. 歌
See 瘸 (K'ANGHI is wrong in the series)
A. *ʂk'we*
Even Upper.

Stiffness of the joints; ankylosis.

腲骳 a stiff joint.

敲[4*] 3265
R. 覺
See 確
Entering Upper.

To cross; to pass a thing across.

燉[45] 3266
R. 覺
See 確 Entering Upper.

To dry anything in the sun, or at a fire.

礭[45] 3267
R. 覺
See 確 Entering Upper.

Craggy; rocky.

碅 3268

Same as 3267.

CHÜN.

君[1] 3269
R. 口
C. *kwên*
H. *kiun*
F. *kung*
W. *ciung*
N. *cüing*
P. M. Sz. *chün*
Y. *chüng, chüing*
K. J. *kun*
A. *kwên*
Even Upper.

Sovereign; prince; ruler. One who is honourable; a gentleman; sir; a perfect man. A title used in direct address to a father; *see* 10,562. Superior, as opposed to subordinate.

人君 or 國君 or 君王 or 君上 a sovereign; a ruler.

人君者代天理物 sovereigns rule mankind as the vicegerents of God.

君臣 prince and minister.

君民 sovereign and people.

君主 king or queen.

君長 chiefs of tribes; superiors.

君嗣 the son of a monarch.

寡小君 I, the Empress. *See below.*

不君 to behave badly as a ruler.

皂君 the black prince, — the heron.

昏君 the blinded prince, — a name given to 紂辛 Chou Hsin (*see* 2472) on account of his vices. Hence, a bad husband.

老君 or 道君 Lao Tzŭ; *see* 6783.

道君皇帝 a title assumed by the Emperor 徽宗 of the Sung dynasty, after his deposition in A.D. 1126.

君[1] 3269

中書君 a writing-brush or Chinese pen.

從道不從君 follow the right rather than the sovereign.

君爲重, 身爲輕, 侯何有焉 the sovereign is the important unit, the individual is unimportant, where does nobility come in?

君三民七 three for the king and seven for the people,—referring originally to the proportion paid in taxes, but now used of apportioning anything according to the requirements of the case.

先到爲君, 後到爲臣 he who is first, is prince: he who follows, is minister,—first come, first served.

君君臣臣 let the prince act as prince, and minister as minister.

國家不可一日無君 the king never dies.

君國 to rule over a State.

君天下 to rule over the empire.

嚴君 a father; a head of a family.

君與客語 while you, father, were talking to our guest.....

尊君 your father.

先君 a deceased father or ancestor.

府君 or 太君 a deceased father and mother,—used in inscriptions on tombs.

家君 or 夫君 my husband. [The first is also *wife*.]

家君作彈棋以獻 his wife made some fillip chessmen (tiddlywinks) for him,—of 成帝 of the Han.

封君 living parents who have been ennobled; a feudal prince.

少君 or 郎君 your son.

小君 a wife's mode of styling herself.

細君 my wife.

如君 a subordinate wife or concubine. *See* 5668.

此君 this gentleman,—the bamboo. From a line by 王徽之 Wang Hui-chih, 何可一日無此君 how can I be one day without this gentleman? Also applied to the Chinese pencil, or pen, and used of books by 盧志少 Lu Chih-shao of the 晉 Chin dynasty.

君[1] 3269

誓與此君共老 I swear to grow old in the company of "these gentlemen,"—books.

天君 the mind; the intellect.

諸君 the gentlemen; the various gentlemen.

君家 the gentleman.

君子 the son of a prince or ruler; hence one who should be a pattern to others; the perfect man; the superior man; the princely man; the ideal man, etc., as opposed to 小人, *see* 4294. The "rex" of the Stoics; *Hor. Serm.* I, 3, line 125. ὁ μεγαλόψυχος; Aristotle's *Ethics*, IV, 3. Occasionally used in a bad sense (*see* 7021), and also in the Odes of a woman.

人多君子稀 good men are scarce.

君子一言, 快馬一鞭 one word to the wise man is like one touch of the whip to a good horse,—enough. *Verbum sap.*

君子言前不言後 the superior man speaks beforehand, not afterwards.

酒中不語眞君子 not to chatter in his cups is the mark of the genuinely superior man.

義動君子 the superior man is moved by duty,— *Cf.* "A sense of duty pursues us ever."

君子上達, 小人下達 the progress of the superior man is upward, of the mean man downward.

頭大是君子 a big head marks the superior man. *See* 4294.

君子嘗滋味 a superior man eats for the enjoyment of flavour.

德勝才爲君子 he whose virtue exceeds his talents, is the superior man.

君知否 do you know, sir, or not?

翟君理斯 Mr. Chai Li-ssŭ.

君[1] 3269

我醉欲眠，君且去 I am drunk and want to sleep: pray, sir, pass on.

十二君 the twelve kinds of "principal ingredients" with which are mixed the 二十四臣 or "complementary drugs," in such proportions that the whole compound may symbolise and tally with the union of the *Yin* and the *Yang*.

那藥不按君臣 that medicine is not properly compounded,—it does not contain prince and minister, leading and subordinate drugs, in due proportions.

捃[4] 3270
R. 震 問 Sinking Upper.

To pick out; to put to rights.

捃摭 to bring together; to sort; to arrange; to collate.

窘 3271

See 2351.

莙[1] 3272
R. 軫
See 窘囷 Rising Lower.

Mare's tail (*Hippuris*), also known as 牛尾莙. Is used to feed gold fish.

莙薘菜 a kind of coarse cabbage.

郡[4] 3273
R. 問
C. *kwên*
H. *k'iun*
F. *koung*
W. *djung*
N. *ngüing*
P. M. *chün*
Y. *chüing*
Sz. *chün*
K. *kun*
J. *kun, gun*
A. *kwên*
Sinking Lower.

A political division of the empire under 始皇帝 the First Emperor, B.C. 221, of which there were at first thirty-six, four more being added shortly afterwards. Under the T'ang dynasty, there were 192 in all (*see* 州 2444). The term is now used to denote a Prefecture, an independent sub-Prefecture, or an independent Department.

府郡 a Prefecture. *See* 3682.

郡首 or 郡守 or 郡侯 the ruler of a division of the empire under the First Emperor. Now used as a designation of a Prefect.

蜀郡 the province of Shu,—Ssüch'uan.

東郡 *see* 13,115.

郡丞 a sub-Prefect.

郡[4] 3273

郡宰 an assistant sub-Prefect.

首郡 the Prefectural city, within which the provincial capital is situated.

郡城 a Prefectural city.

郡會之區 a centre of population; a large city.

郡名 a territorial name attached to a surname and used by women in marriage documents (rarely by men) and otherwise; *see* 6419.

多羅郡王 a prince of the 2nd class,—an adult son of the reigning Emperor.

郡主 daughter of an Imperial prince of the first degree.

郡君 daughter of an Imperial prince of the third degree. Under the Ming dynasty, the granddaughter of a 郡王. Used as a term of respect to old ladies.

郡馬 the son-in-law of an Imperial prince.

君火 the principal source of warmth, situated in the upper part of the body.

吮[3] 3274
R. 銑 軫
C. *shün*
H. *ts'ion, tsion*
F. *choung*, v. *siong*[2]
W. *jung, yung*
N. *yen*, v. *ch'öñ*
P. M. *chien*
Y. *yün*
Sz. *chien*
K. *yön, chön*
J. *shun, sen, djun*
A. *t'üen, t'wên*
Rising Lower.

To suck; to lick.

吮乾淨 to suck dry.

吮味 to test the flavour.

吮癰 to lick an ulcer,—to toady; a lickspittle.

吮痔 to lick piles,—to toady, etc.

皸[1] 3275
R. 文
See 軍 Even Upper.

The skin chapped, as from cold.

手足皸裂 their hands and feet chapped.

軍[1] 3276

W. *ciung*
N. *cüing*
P. M. *chün*
Y. *chüng*
Sz. *chün*
K. *kun*
J. *gun, kun*
A. *kwên*
Even Upper.

An army, according to the 周禮 *Chou Ritual*, of 12,500 men. The Imperial forces consisted of six such armies; those of a great State, of three. Military; martial.

其軍三單 his armies were three troops.

子行三軍則誰與 if you had the conduct of the armies of a great State, what sort of a colleague would you wish to have?

三軍可奪帥也 the commander-in-chief of a great State may be taken prisoner,—*see* 9029.

勇冠三軍 the bravest of the brave.

全軍爲上，破軍次之 to capture an army entire is best, to destroy an army is only second best.

軍旅之事未之學也 I have not studied military matters.

兩軍對壘 the two armies entrenched themselves opposite to one another.

軍營 a camp.

護軍營 a corps of the Chinese army, the principal duty of which is to furnish guards for the Imperial palace.

軍裝所 (or 局) a military *dépôt*.

軍法 martial law.

軍令 or 軍命 military orders; words of command.

願當軍令 I am willing to stake my life.

軍犯 military offenders.

軍需 military equipments, pay, etc.

軍器 or 軍火 or 軍前要物 munitions of war.

軍務 or 軍情 military affairs.

軍場 a parade-ground; a theatre of war; a battle-field.

軍壁 or 軍壘 a breast-work.

屯軍 to entrench an army.

軍士 soldiers.

軍民 soldiers and civilians.

軍威 prestige of the army.

漢軍 descendants of natives of north China who joined the Manchu invaders against the Ming dynasty.

軍[1] 3276

軍逃 deserters.
軍功 military distinction.
軍牌 or 軍功牌 a medal for distinguished bravery, etc.
投軍 to join the army; to become a soldier.
招軍 to recruit; to call troops; a trumpet.
軍寮 barracks.
軍興 to be on a campaign.
軍家 military families,—as opposed to the 民家 families of the people. Marriages are permitted between these, even if of the same name.
軍政 military administration. Also, the quinquennial review.
軍籍 the roll of convicts upon which the names of new arrivals are entered.
充軍 banishment for life with military service.
間軍 or 軍罪 banishment to a garrison,—the third and worst sort of banishment, that is, for life to a frontier, either 近邊 of one of the eighteen provinces, in light cases, or 極邊 outside of China Proper to one of the Mongolian provinces, in serious offences, with liability to hard labour as a camp follower.
軍國 a country when at war.
軍謀 strategic considerations or questions.
軍報 news from the seat of war.
軍餉 military supplies.
軍粮 military provisions.
軍規 military discipline.
軍實 war material.
軍台 military posts along the great road to the west.
軍田 lands set apart for soldiers, or criminals undergoing military service.
軍禮 the etiquette of force; the *ultima ratio*. *See* 9279.
將軍 a commander-in-chief; a Tartar general. *See* 1212.
軍門 epistolary designation of a 提督 provincial Commander-in-chief or of an Admiral.

軍[1] 3276

中軍 Adjutant,—as to a Governor General or Governor of a province.
行軍調將 to move troops and appoint generals.
養軍千日,用在一朝 troops are kept a thousand days, to be used on one.
軍機處 the Grand Council of State,—the Privy Council of the Emperor.
小軍機 secretaries who perform the clerical work of the Grand Council. They are sixty in number.

俊[4] 3277
R. 震
N. *chïng*
P. *chün*
See 浚 Sinking Upper.

Superior; elegant; handsome; refined. *See* 2511, 13,462. [When meaning beautiful, read *tsun*[4] in Peking colloq.].

俊士 a fine scholar; a refined gentleman.
俊傑在位 men of distinction and mark are in power.
識時務者呼爲俊傑 he who knows what to do at the right moment is the true genius.
俊民用章 heroic men stand forth eminent.
俊民用微 heroic men are reduced to obscurity.
隆歸俊秀 all were distinguished for their refinement.
俊俏 elegant; graceful.
他的模樣狠俊 her form is very elegant.
俊乂 a man among a thousand and one among a hundred, respectively. *See* 8675.
俊逸 refined; elegant,—of style.
俊人物 a refined-looking man.
俊美 or 俊雅 refined and elegant.
三有俊 the three classes of possessors of ability.
俊眼 expressive eyes.
俊爽 fine looking, strapping.

捘[4] 3278
R. 文眞
See 浚 Even Upper.

To pinch; to lay the hand on.

捘蝨 to crack a louse.
捘衛侯之手及腕 he pushed the hand of the prince of Wei in up to the wrist.

睃[4] 3279
R. 震
See 浚 SinkingUpper.

Dawn; bright; clear.

浚[4] 3280
R. 震
C. H. *tsun*
F. *choung*
W. *ciung*
N. *shïng*
P. *chün, hsün*
M. *chin*
Y. *chüng*
K. *chun*
J. *shun*
A. *twên*
Sinking Upper.

Deep; profound. To dig. To enlighten.

莫浚匪泉 there is nothing deeper than a spring.
深浚 very deep.
浚哲文明 profoundly wise and clear-sighted.
使浚井 they made him dig a well.
浚湖 to dredge a lake.
夙夜浚明 day and night to enlighten.
予浚我以生 you take from us to nourish yourself.
禀浚 to respect; to reverence.
浚縣 a District in the province of Honan.

焌[4] 3281
R. 震
See 浚 SinkingUpper.

A fire burning; to put out a fire.

焌了香火 to put out the incense and candles,—as at a temple.

畯[4] 3282
R. 震
N. *chïng*
P. *tsun, chün*
See 浚 SinkingUpper.

A landlord; a bailiff.

田畯 a bailiff.
寒畯 a peasant; also, a poor scholar. *See* 10,376.

睃[4] 3283
R. 震
See 浚 SinkingUpper.

To look at carefully.

睃晉灼 name of a hero who lived under the Former Han dynasty.

竣[1]
3284
R. 眞 先
C. tsun³
H. tsun³
F. choung
W. ch'üe
N. chïng
P. chün, chün³
Y. chwei
K. chun, chön
J. shun, sen
A. t'wan
Even Upper Irregular.

To stop work; to complete a task.

告竣 to report completion,—of any work.
諸事已竣 everything has been done.
竣事 or 完竣 to complete.
勢不能按限報竣 under these circumstances it will be impossible to report completion within the given time.

踆[1]
3285
R. 眞
See 逡
A. t'wan, toun
Even Upper.

To fall back; to retreat. To hop.

已事而踆 to finish the matter and then stand back.
踆踆 hopping like a magpie.
日中有踆烏 in the sun there is a 3-legged crow,—symbol of the perfection of the male principle.

Read *ts'un*². To strain.

我的腿踆了一下子 I have strained my leg.

逡[1]
3286
R. 眞
C. sun
H. tsun
F. chung
W. ciung
N. chïng
P. chün
M. chin²
Y. tsun
K. chun
J. shun
A. t'wan
Even Upper.

To retire; to shrink from. To feel abashed. A revolution of the moon.

逡巡退縮 to shrink back.
逡巡若復有詞 hesitated as if she had more to say.
逡行 to shirk; to shrink.
逡次 to retreat in order.

鋑
3287

Same as 1649.

餕[4]
3288
R. 震
N. chïng
See 浚
Sinking Upper.

The remains from a sacrifice or a meal. To eat up the scraps.

餕既盡也 the scraps have been eaten up.
餕餘不祭 leavings cannot be used for sacrifice.
日中而餕 to eat at noon the scraps from breakfast.
佐餕 to urge a father and mother to eat,—as a son and his wife should do, being themselves content with what remains.

駿[4]
3289
R. 震
N. chïng
See 浚
K. chun, sun
Sinking Upper.

A fine horse; swift; fleet. Great; exalted. Used with 峻 4897.

駿馬 a fine horse.
追風駿 a courser fleet as the wind.
駿足 an elegant term for a horse.
告假駿足一乘 to ask the loan of a horse.
駿速 very fleet.
精駿 excellent,—as of workmanship.
駿命不易 the great appointment (as ruler of the earth) is not easy.
駿極于天 their large masses reaching to heaven,—of mountains.
駿駿 exalted; grand.
駿發爾私 to make clear his private opinions.
不駿其德 not to prolong kindness.
遹駿厥聲 great is his fame.
駿奔走在廟 assiduously they hurried about the temple.
八駿 the eight steeds,—of 穆王 Mu Wang, fifth sovereign of the Chou dynasty; *see* 410, 939, 3113, 6916, 7544, 8556, 9663, and 13,588.

鼜[4]
3290
R. 震
See 浚
SinkingUpper.

A kind of marmot, found in Ssŭch'uan and known as 鼜鼠 or 鼨鼠. Its tail furnishes hair for pencils.

昀[1]
3291
R. 眞
See 均
A. jwên
Even Upper.

To vomit.

袀[1]
3292
R. 眞
See 鈞
Even Upper.

A soldier's uniform; a soldier.

紺袀服 purple or violet clothes.

均[1]
3293
R. 眞
C. kwên
H. kiun
F. king
W. ciung
N. cüing
P. M. Sz. chün
Y. chüng
K. kiun
J. kin
A. kwên
Even Upper.

A potter's wheel. To be equally adjusted; to be fair. Even; level; in harmony. All; every; altogether; any; in either case (*see* 1787).

六轡既均 the six reins are well in hand,—the tension being equal in all.
大夫不均 the great officers are unjust.
舍矢既均 they discharge the arrows and all hit.
秉國之均 holding the balance of the State.
均平 or 均調 or 均勻 impartial; equal; uniform.
均平出入 issued and accepted at equal values,—of banknotes.
均齊 even; well adjusted.
大家均分 every one had an equal share.
均勞逸 to keep the balance between work and play.
苦樂均沾 grief and joy in equal proportions.
均一 all equally.
均意 an impartial feeling.
均可 either will do equally well.
各商均有益 all the merchants will profit equally.
不患寡而患不均 not troubled lest their people should be few, but lest they should not keep their places.
或.....或.....均可 whether .....or.....is immaterial.
均應 should all.....
均萬其中 to lie entirely within the scope of.
均係 are all.....
均當 are all to.....
均須 must all.....
均爲 are both or all....
均經 or 均已 having thoroughly..... (perused, etc.).
均毋 let none....!
均攤勻散 to share and share alike.
均攤 to pay one's share.

均[1] 3293

均背拉一算 to strike an average.
均輸 alligation, — in mathematics.

Read *yün*[4]. Rhyme. Formerly used for 韻 13,843.

鈞[1] 3294
R. 眞
See 均勻 Even Upper and Lower.

To balance; to equalise; to harmonise. You; your. A quarter of a 石 stone or picul; a weight of 30 catties. [To be distinguished from 鈞 11,042.]

鈞裁 to decide equitably.
鈞座 civil officials.
鈞同其聲 he harmonised their voices.
鈞命 or 鈞劄 or 鈞諭 your orders.
鈞坐 your seat; you.
鈞函 your letter.
鈞安 may you enjoy an even repose!
大鈞 or 洪鈞 the great Maker—God; Nature. *See* 10,831.
力足以舉百鈞 strong enough to lift twenty-five stone.
鈞州 an old name for 禹州 in Honan.

龜 3295 Same as 3294.

麇 3296 Same as 3299.

囷 3297 Same as 3291.

菌[4] 3298
R. 艸
F. *k'üng*, *tk'üng*
W. *tdjung*, v. *tzang*
P. *'chün*, *chün*[3]
M. *chün*[3]
See 囷 Rising Lower.

The mushroom. Mould; mildew.

地菌 a mushroom; a toadstool.
朝菌不知晦朔 the mushroom of the morning knows not the alternations of day and night. [The old interpretation makes *chao chün* = 2047 *Hibiscus syriacus*, L.]
鷄爪菌 an edible species of *Clavaria*.

菌[4] 3298

天花菌 an edible fungus found on willow-trees.
發菌 to get mouldy.
耳菌 fungus growth in the ear.
菌桂 *see* 3308.

麇[1] 3299
R. 眞 軫 文
See 囷 Rising and Even Upper.

A general name for hornless deer. The muntjak (*Cervulus Reevesii*), which is said to fly from its own reflected image. To collect; to band together.

水中麇影,猜疑輒奔 the muntjak, seeing its form in the water, flees away full of suspicion.
野有死麇 there is a dead deer in the fields.
麇脯 dried venison.
麇集 banded; collected together.
賊匪麇聚 the rebels collected together.
京電麇錄 a bundle of telegrams from Peking.

濬 3300 Same in many cases as 3280.

慬[4] 3301
R. 震
See 浚 SinkingUpper.

Intelligent; quick of apprehension.

心思靈慬 of an imaginative turn.
慧慬 intelligent; shrewd.

鐫 3302 *See* 1649.

CH'ÜN.

羣 3303 Same as 3306.

羣[2] 3304
R. 文
See 裙 Even Lower.

A group of three or more. A flock of sheep; a herd; a crowd; a collection (of things). A company; a class; other people. To move in concert.

或羣或友 in groups of three or of two.

一羣羊 a flock of sheep.
羣鶴 a flock of storks; men of distinction.
三百維羣 three hundred in each herd.
羣陣 a flock which moves in regular order, as a flock of geese.
失羣 to stray from the flock; to break up, as a crowd.
超羣 to rise above the common herd; eminent.
慍于羣小 I am hated by the herd of mean creatures,—who surround the sovereign.
羣黨 a society; a club; a clique; a league.
狐羣狗黨 a league of foxes and a cabal of dogs,—a rascally set.
羣后 the body of feudal princes.
羣臣 the body of officials.
一羣兒 a bevy of children.
羣生 mankind.
羣友 one's circle of friends.
離羣索居 to seek a lonely dwelling.
物以羣分 creatures are distinguished according to their classes; hence, to classify systematically. Used in the sense of "*noscitur a socio.*"
同羣 of the same class.
羣才 the talented.
羣迷 the misguided.
羣己權界 the limits to other persons' and one's own power or rights.
所有羣房以及羣牆 all the various houses together with the walls.
伐騶孔羣 his mail-covered team moves in great harmony.
羣策羣力 by all means and with all one's power.

群 3305 Same as 3304.

裙[2] 3306
R. 文
C. *k'wên*
H. *k'iun*
F. *kung*
W. *djung*
N. *djüing*
P. M. Y. Sz. *ch'ün*
K. *kun*
J. *kun, gun*
A. *kwên*
Even Upper.

The skirt of a woman's dress. A petticoat. *See* 12,457.

裙子 a skirt; a petticoat.
裙釵 skirts and hairpins; women.
裙下雙鉤 a pair of hooks (small feet) beneath the skirt. *Cf.* "Her feet beneath her petticoat, Like little mice stole in and out."
紅裙 a red skirt; a maiden.
中裙 or 內裙 a petticoat.
裙帶子親 near relatives of different surnames.
聲裙 a skirt hung with tinkling ornaments.
百摺裙 a heavily pleated skirt.
帷裙 or 圍裙 an apron.
朝裙 an embroidered silk apron, worn at court.
着木裙 he wears the wooden skirt,—of a shopman who stands behind the counter.
水缸穿裙 the water-kong has on its petticoat,—a damp mark on the lower part of the kong means rain.
裙脚妹 the waiting-maid who accompanies the bride.
裙拖 a fringe of ornaments hanging from the girdle over the skirt.
布裙 a poor dress.
裙襖 skirt and bodice,—a lady's dress.
裙衣 a covering to a table, etc.
裙屐少年 a dandy.

裙[2] 3306

囷[2] 3307
R. 眞
C. *k'wên*
H. *k'wên*
F. *k'ung*, *k'üng*, *k'ung*
W. *djung*
N. *cüing*, *c'üing*
P. M. *chün*
Y. *chüng*
K. *kiun*
J. *kin, kon*
A. *k'wên*
Even Upper Irregular.

A granary. A pen; a fold. Spiral. [To be distinguished from 困 6542.]

輪囷 spiral; corkscrewlike.
天囷 a group of stars in Cetus.

箘[2] 3308
R. 眞 軫
See 囷
Rising and Even Lower and Upper.

A kind of black bamboo used for arrows.

箘桂 a fine kind of cassia, said to resemble bamboo sprouts.

夋[1] 3309
R. 眞
See 逡
Even Upper.

To dawdle; to move slowly. The name of the father of the Emperor Yao.

行夋夋 to walk mincingly.

CHÜO.

爵 3310

See 2218.

CH'ÜO.

却 3311

See 2230.

卻 3312

Same as 2230.

Ê.

我 3313

哦[2] 3314
R. 歌
See 蛾
Even Lower.

See 12,680.

To chant; to hum; to intone.

哦詩 to hum poetry; to read poetry in a sing-song voice.
吟哦 to hum; to chant.

娥[2] 3315
R. 歌
N. *ou*
See 蛾
Even Lower.

Good; beautiful. *See* 441, 10,348.

娥女 a beautiful woman.
嬌娥 elegant; refined.
宮娥 the Imperial concubines.
娥皇 one of the two daughters of the Emperor Yao, who were bestowed upon Shun as wives, B.C. 2288.
素娥 a name for the moon.

蛾[2] 3316
R. 歌
C. *ngo*
H. *ngo*
F. *ngo*
W. *ng*
N. *ngou*
P. M. Sz. *ngo, o, wo*
Y. *ou, wou*
K. *a*
J. *ga*
A. *nga*
Even Lower.

A moth.

蛾子 or 蛾虫 or 樸燈蛾兒 a moth.
蠶蛾 the silkworm moth.
蛾眉 beautiful moth-like eyebrows; *see* 7714.
蛾眉月 the crescent moon.
白蛾瘋 a white fungus in the throat; diphtheria.

餓[4] 3317
R. 箇
C. H. F. *ngo*
W. *ng, ngwai*
N. *ngo*

Hungry.

肚子餓 hungry.
你餓不餓 are you hungry?
餓了一日 went hungry a whole day.
餓倒 to collapse from hunger.

餓[4] 3317
P. M. Sz. *wo, ngo*
Y. *ou, wou*
K. *ya*
J. *ga*
A. *nga*
Sinking Lower.

餓壞了 prostrated with hunger.
餓死 to die of hunger.
餓不死 won't die of starvation. Also, won't kill by starvation.
老天爺餓不死瞎家雀兒 the Heavenly Father does not starve even a blind sparrow. *Cf.* Matthew, x, 29.
餓極了 starving.
眞餓了 very hungry.
餓手兒 or 餓勁兒 greediness.
餓眼 a hungry eye.
餓殍 bodies of the starved.
餓蚊子見了血 the hungry mosquito has smelt blood. Used in the sense of "where the carcass is, etc."

餓[4]
3317

餓鬼 hungry demons,—one of the six classes of sentient beings comprised in the circle of transmigration (*see* 3120), containing the souls of men who in their human state were avaricious or uncharitable. Sanskrit: *prêtas*. Also, the manes of persons who have not received the rites of burial, sacrificed to on the 15th of the 7th moon. Also, an uninvited guest.

窮思餓想 to think deeply.

鵝[2]
3318
R. **歌**
F. *ngo, ngiê*
W. *ng, ngo*
See **蛾**
Even Lower.

The domestic goose. *See* 13,137.

草鵝 the common goose.
鵝掌 goose-feet.
鵝毛 goose-feathers; trifles.
鵝絨 goose-down; fine velvet.
鵝翎管 goose-quills.
鵝翎扇 a goose-feather fan.
鵝翎筆 a quill pen.
鵝毛片 flakes of snow; "old Mother Goose." *See* 4845.
鵝頭 goose-head; stupid; a prominent forehead.
獃鵝頭 a stupid booby.
鵝眼 goose-eye; small; small cash.
鵝蛋臉 an oval face.
鵝脂 goose-fat,—used of shining faces.
鵝腿 a goose's leg,—a name for the back dressing of a woman's hair, from the shape.
水盡鵝飛 water exhausted and geese gone, — beggared; bankrupt; stone broke.
鵝蠱 a sort of slow poison.
鵝酒禮 the goose and wine ceremony, — consisting of presents of geese and wine sent upon concluding a betrothal, the goose being emblematical of conjugal fidelity.
塘鵝 the pelican.
企鵝 the penguin.
天鵝 the crane; the wild swan.
水翎鵝 a kind of teal.
布袋鵝 or **海鵝** the white albatross (*Diomedea brachyura*).

3318
鵝[2]

身先鵝鸛 I myself led the squadron.
現放着鴨子不拏,要拏鵝 allowing the duck to escape in order to get the goose. Said of one who neglects a fair profit in order to defraud some one out of a larger sum, **訛** being punningly understood for **鵝**.

See 1.

阿
3319

訛[2]
3320
R. **歌**
C. H. *ngo*
F. *ngwo*
W. *ng, mg*
N. *ngou*
P. *o, ngo*
M. *o, wo*
Y. *ou*
Sz. *o, wo, ngo*
K. *wa*
J. *kū, gū*
A. *ngwa*
Even Lower.

To lie; to deceive; to cheat. False; erroneous. To change. To move.

訛言 or **訛語** lies; false stories.
民之訛言 the false words of the people.
以訛傳訛 to propagate falsehood.
虛訛 false; erroneous.
訛誤 to make a mistake; to misrepresent.
隻字無訛 not a single word wrong.
篇中多訛字 many wrong characters in the chapter.
訛人 to be importunate; to take no denial.
訛繆 erroneous.
訛錯 an error.
原本訛九年 the original edition has "9th year" by mistake,—instead of etc.
訛索 to extort by lies; to defraud of.....
訛詐人錢 to cheat people of money.
式訛爾心以畜萬邦 if you would but change your heart, and nourish the myriad States.
平秩南訛 to arrange the transformations of summer.
心訛訛如懸旌 my heart flutters like a banner.
或寢或訛 some lying down, some moving about.

額
3321

Same as 3322.

額[2x]
3322
R. **陌**
C. *ngak*
H. *ngiak*
F. *ngiah*
W. *nga*
N. *ngah*
P. *ê, ngê*
M. *ngê*
Y. *êh, êk*
Sz. *nge*
K. *ek*
J. *gaku, giaku*
A. *ngak$_5$, k'ak*
Entering Lower.

The forehead. A fixed number.

額頭 or **額顱** the forehead.
遍貼額上 stuck them all over his forehead.
額角 the temples.
額頂 the top of the head.
以手加額 raised his hand to his forehead,—delighted at the good news.
額手相慶 congratulated each other by raising the hand to the brow.
額數 a fixed number.
額外 over and above the fixed number or amount; supernumerary.
額外外委 a lance-corporal, —Chinese army.
額外叙會 a special meeting, —as of shareholders.
額兵 a fixed number of troops.
無缺額 there is no vacancy in the number.
額設船隻 a fixed number of vessels.
寬額 a liberal number or allowance.
匾額 a tablet with characters inscribed horizontally, eulogistic of some person or place.
額然 suddenly.
額額 unceasing.
額引 government salt.
額駙 the husband of an Imperial princess under the present dynasty.
額魯特 Oëlot or Eleuth,—the Kalmuks or western Mongols.
額濟納 the river Edsinei.
額爾沁 Erch'in, — the envoy from the Dalai and Panshen Lamas, sent annually with presents to Peking. (Manchu: *elcin*).
額辣濟亞 a term adopted by Ricci to express *gratia*.

譸 3323 — R. 藥 — See 夢 — Entering Lower.

Honest, sincere words. *See* 8453.

謇譸 to speak brusquely.

直譸 to speak plainly without circumlocution.

千人之諾諾不如一士之譸譸 the toadying approval of a thousand people is not worth the straightforward criticism of one scholar.

鰐 3324

Same as 3328.

鶚 3325 — R. 藥 — See 夢 — Entering Lower.

The osprey or fish-eagle, also called 鵰鶚 and 魚鷹. *See* 2981.

鶚立 to wait patiently,—as this bird does for its prey.

秋闈鶚薦 at the autumnal examination he took his second degree.

鶚展鵬程 the osprey has started upon the journey of the rukh,—of a successful graduate.

鷙鳥累百,不如一鶚 100 hawks are not worth one osprey.

惡 3326

See 12,779.

譪 3327

Same as 3323.

鱷 3328 — R. 藥 — C. H. *ngok* — F. *ngauk*, W. *ngo* — N. *ngoh* — P. *ngo*^{2}, *o* — M. *ngo*, *wo*, *o* — Y. *ak* — Sz. *ngo*, *wo* — K. *ak* — J. *gaku* — A. *ngak* — Entering Lower.

The crocodile; the alligator. Rapacious; cruel.

鱷魚 a crocodile or alligator.

鱷紳劣吏朋比爲奸 the rapacious gentry and unscrupulous underlings are leagued in villainy.

譸 3329

Same as 3320.

恩[1] 3330 — R. 元 — C. *yên* — H. *en* — F. *oung* — W. *êng*, *ang* — N. *êng* — P. M. Sz. *ên*, *ngên* — Y. *ên*, *ngên* — K. *in* — J. *on* — A. *ên* — Even Upper.

ÊN.

Favour; grace; mercy; kindness; affection.

恩典 or 恩澤 or 恩德 or 恩惠 or 恩慈 bounty; grace; kindness.

皇恩 or 天恩 Imperial or Divine favour.

恩眷 Imperial favour.

恩愛 affection; love of the sexes.

恩愛夫妻 an affectionate husband and wife.

恩情 kindness; affection.

感恩 to be grateful for kindness.

開恩 to show mercy or kindness to.

結之以恩 to bind by ties of gratitude for favours.

恩准 to kindly grant.

恩膏 rich favours.

恩恤商艱 to have sympathy with the troubles of the merchants.

恩公兩便 satisfying both mercy and justice.

恩主 a benefactor,—generally of a master or superior.

恩人 benefactors,—in general.

大恩人怎做敵頭 how can my benefactor become my enemy?

恩試 or 恩科 special examinations granted in celebration of great public events.

恩貢生 a degree granted to 秀才 *hsiu-ts'ai* at a special examination as above.

恩賞 to graciously reward.

恩全 great compassion.

恩仇 love and hatred.

於是恩情即歇 at this, her love (for him) ceased.

恩綸 gracious words,—of the Emperor.

恩赦 gracious pardon.

恩鑒 your gracious consideration.

恩[1] 3330

恩命 your gracious command.

恩禮 gracious courtesy; condescension.

恩義 kindness and justice; generous and just.

恩信 kindness (on one side) and devotion (on the other).

恩信相孚 bound by mutual ties of kindness on one side and devotion on the other.

恩相 kind Sir.

忘恩負義 to forget kindness and to neglect one's obligation.

恩將仇報 to requite good with evil.

報恩單 a notice or placard of a cure or other blessing which has been prayed for to some god, and which is supposed to be the result of the prayer.

恩斯勤斯鬻子 with love and with toil I nourished my young.

摳 3331

See 12,644.

ÊNG.

哼 3332

See 3907.

ÊRH.

兒[2] 3333 — R. 支齊 — C. *i*, *ê* — H. *ngi* — F. *i*, v. *nie* — W. *ng*, *zn* — N. *êrh*, *êrh*, v. *ng* — P. *êrh* — M. *ngï*, *yï* — Y. *orh*, *oa* — Sz. *êrh* — K. *ă* — J. *dji*, *kei* — A. *ñyi* — Even Lower.

A child (male or female); a son; male. *See* 5809. A suffix to substantives, the extensive use of which is a feature of the Peking dialect.

兒女 boys and girls.

兒女之事 sexual intercourse.

小兒 my son.

我兒 my child,—to a girl or boy.

兒時聰慧 she was very clever as a child.

兒孫 sons and grandsons; posterity. *See* 10,760.

兒子 a son.

兒[2] 3333

能兒子乎 can you be as a little child?

不是兒戲 it is not child's play,—trifling.

兒童 a lad.

兒郎 a son; a young gentleman; a husband; a soldier.

快馬健兒 swift steeds and sturdy "boys" = soldiers.

有兒貧不久 with sons, one is not long poor.

兒女乃是眼前歡 children are present joys.

十八個羅漢女，趕不上個黠脚的兒 eighteen Lo-han (*sc.* gifted, *see* 7291) daughters are not equal to one lame son.

小兒的心似佛心 the heart of a little child is like the heart of Buddha. *Cf.* "Of such is the kingdom of heaven."

偷兒 a thief.

女兒 a girl.

不負男兒志 he did not go back upon his manly resolve.

兒媳 a daughter-in-law.

兒夫 a husband.

兒馬 a stallion.

兒騾 a he-mule.

一點兒不錯 not the slightest mistake; quite right.

寶貝兒 my pet.

今兒 to-day. [In this and the four following entries, 兒 is a popular corruption of 日.]

明兒 to-morrow.

後兒 the day after to-morrow.

昨兒 yesterday.

前兒 the day before yesterday.

沒有風兒 there is no wind.

這邊兒 this side.

兒茶 an extract obtained by boiling the brown heartwood of *Acacia catechu*. Commonly known as *Cutch*, from the Runn of Cutch, near which the tree grows.

兒[2] 3333

兒葵 the sunflower; the anemone.

Read *ni*[2] or *i*[2]. A surname; used with 5429.

打起黃鶯兒 drive the young orioles away.

郎[2] 3334
R. 齊
See 倪 Even Lower.

A tributary State under the Chou dynasty, also known as 郎邾, situated in the south of modern Shantung. [Correctly read *i*[2].]

騠[2] 3335
R. 齊
See 倪 P. v. *êrh*
See 兒 Even Lower.

A small horse. Also read *i*[2].

騠馬 a stallion. *See* 3333.

耳[3] 3336
R. 紙
C. *i*
H. *ʿngi*
F. *ngi*, *ngei*[2], v. *mi*
W. *zz*, *n*, *ng*,
N. *êrh*, *ng*
P. *êrh*
M. *ngï*
Y. *oa*, *orh*
Sz. *êrh*
K. *i*
J. *dji*, *ni*
A. *ñyi*
Rising Lower.

The ear. A handle; that which is at the side. A fungus; *see* 8077 and 10,956. An expletive. A final particle. Radical 128. *See* 1617, 6254.

耳朵 the ear. *See* 11,321.

耳朵長 long-eared,—meaning one who hears all that is going on.

耳聾 or 耳朵背 deaf. *See* 2880.

耳朵軟 soft-eared,–credulous.

耳朵眼兒 holes in the ears for earrings.

耳環 or 耳圈 earrings.

耳帽 or 耳包兒 hats or coverings for the ears in cold weather.

長耳公 Mr. Long-ears,—a donkey.

耳巴子 or 耳瓜子 the side face.

打一個耳巴子 to give a box on the ear.

初打耳光子數下 got several boxes on the ear.

耳門 the cartilaginous prominence in front of the concha of the ear (*tragus*).

耳[3] 3336

耳郭 or 耳輪 the beading or rim of the ear.

耳根 the protruding round bone or cartilage at the back of the ear.

耳是主聽之竅 the ear is the aperture which governs hearing,—the organ of hearing.

耳竅 the cavity of the ear.

耳塞 ear-wax.

耳挖子 an ear-pick.

挖耳 or 掏耳 or 取耳 to clean the ear.

害耳朵底子 to have ear-ache.

耳目 ears and eyes; the senses; observation; spies.

耳目之官 ear and eye officials,—the Censors.

耳目之官不思 the organs of hearing and seeing do not think.

耳力 power of hearing.

耳鳴 a singing in the ears.

不顧屬垣有耳 regardless that walls have ears. *See* 10,061.

打耳喳 [*ch'a*[1]] to whisper.

一耳入一耳出 in at one ear and out at the other.

經耳必誦 what she had once heard, she could repeat.

掩耳盜鈴 to stuff one's ears when stealing a bell,—forgetting that others will hear; to deceive oneself.

耳子 the trunnions of a gun.

耳鬢斯磨 inseparable companions.

耳並私謀 to lay heads together and make a secret plan,—used of persons whispering.

兩耳搧風，敗家的妖精 two ears flapping in the wind forebode ruin to the family.

兩耳垂肩，大貴人 ears hanging down to the shoulders indicate high rank to be attained.

老人耳垂子乾，必定要入棺 if an old man's ears hang down and are shrivelled, he will soon enter his coffin.

耳[3] 3336

耳後不容指，八十不能死 if the space behind the ear will not admit a finger, the age of eighty will be passed.

作耳語 to whisper.

耳食 to eat with the ears,—to be credulous. Also, to think a great deal of food which has a reputation, though it may really not be so very palatable.

耳食之徒 (or 流) *gobe-mouches.*

耳其名 I have heard his name.

遠近多耳其名 he was known far and near.

耳鼠 a name for flying squirrels and flying foxes.

耳聞 to hear as a rumour.

門耳 a door-knocker.

耳門 a side door.

耳房 a side room.

耳孫 a great-grandson's grandson,—who can only *hear* of his ancestor.

要聽者洗耳而聽 let those who want to listen, wash their ears,—out of respect for the subject.

六十而耳順 at sixty, my ear was an obedient organ,—for the reception of truth. Said by Confucius.

年至耳順 sixty years of age,—from the above.

充耳琇瑩 precious stones to stop the ear; *see* 4676.

雨餘忽生耳 when the rain ceases, fungi suddenly come into being.

六轡耳耳 the six reins soft and pliant.

女得人焉耳乎 have you got good men there? [女=汝.]

前言戲之耳 what I said just now was in joke.

直好 *hao*[4] 世俗之樂耳 I only like the music of the present day.

何哉，無西施之色耳 why? Because they have not the beauty of Hsi Shih.

佴[4] 3337
R. 貳
See 餌
SinkingLower.

刵[4] 3338
R. 貳
See 耳
Sinking Lower.

A second; an assistant. Also read *ni*[4].

The punishment of cutting off the ears.

無或劓刵人 you may not of yourself cut off the nose or ears of a man,—there must be the sanction of the law.

咡[4] 3339
R. 貳
F. *nei*[5]
See 餌
SinkingLower.

The space between the mouth and ears.

辟咡而對 to turn the mouth to one side and answer.

洱[3] 3340
R. 紙
See 耳
Rising Lower.

An affluent of the Yellow River in Honan.

洱海 name of a lake in Yünnan.

普洱 a Prefecture in Yünnan, where P'u-êrh tea is prepared.

珥[3] 3341
R. 貳 紙
See 餌
N. v. *ʿmi*
Rising and SinkingLower.

Ear ornaments.

簪珥 hair-pins and earrings.

日珥 a kind of rainbow issuing from the sun.

衈[4] 3342
R. 貳
See 耳
Sinking Lower.

The blood of a fowl offered in sacrifice. To pull the hairs out of a victim's ears, that the gods may hear the prayers offered up with the sacrifice.

耳衈 blood of the ears.

餌[3] 3343
R. 貳 紙
C. *nei*[2]
H. *ʿngi*, v. *hen*
F. *nei*[5]
W. *ʿmi, mi*[2]
N. *êrh*[2], *ʿmi, ʿngü*
P. *ʿêrh*
M. *ʿngï*

Cakes; meat dumplings. Also read *ni*[2].

餅餌 flour cakes.

糖餌衆 sugar cakes.

Read *ni*[4]. A bait.

食餌 or 吞餌 to swallow the bait.

餌[3] 3343
Y. *ʿorh*
Sz. *ʿêrh*
K. *i*
J. *ni, dji*
A. *ñyi*
Rising and Sinking Irregular.

水寒魚不餌 when the water is cold, the fish won't bite.

誘餌 to tempt; to lure on.

駬[3] 3344
R. 紙
See 耳
Rising Lower.

One of the 八駿 eight steeds of 穆王 Mu Wang, the fifth sovereign of the Chou dynasty. *See* 7385.

而[2] 3345
R. 支
C. *i*
H. *i*, v. *i*[5]
F. *i*
W. *zz*
N. P. *êrh*
M. *ngï*
Y. *oa, orh*
Sz. *êrh*
K. *i*
J. *dji, shi, ni*
A. *ñyi*
Even Lower.

Whiskers (*see* 3352). To reach (*see* 5668). A conjunction = and. A disjunctive conjunction = nevertheless; yet; and yet; but. Like; as. You; your (*see* 5668). A final particle. Radical 126.

學而時習之 to learn and as occasion offers to put in practice,—what one has learnt.

惠而好 *hao*[4] 我 ye who love and regard me.

愛而不見 loving and not seeing.

幼而學，壯而行 learn while young, and when grown up put into practice.

人而無禮 to be a man and yet to have no sense of propriety.

善人雖多而不厭 though good men may be many, yet there will be no objection to them,—it is impossible to have too many.

日出而作，日入而息 at dawn to work, at night to rest.

瓜時而往，瓜及而代 to go away at one melon season and to return at the next. *See* 6281.

不嚴而治 he governs without severity.

用晦而明 to use darkness as a means to light.

不思而得 he got it without having thought of it.

煮海水而作鹽 to make salt by boiling sea-water.

而² 3345

其狀如虎而犬 in appearance, a cross between a tiger and a dog.

輪船拖帶而入 towed into port by a steamer.

拖帶而來 it was towed.

止此而已矣 this and nothing more.

九人而已 only nine men.

有仁義而已矣 charity and duty to one's neighbour: that is all.

胡然而天也 as though divine!

而月斯征 your months are going on.

而以是償我矣 you take this one and make good to me, —the one I have lost.

而秉義類 you ought to employ such as are good.

瓊華乎而 there were appended to them beautiful *hua* stones.

二十而一 one out of twenty.

而今 or 此而今 now; the present time.

而今的世界 the present generation.

而後 or 而后 henceforth; afterwards.

而況 still more; *a fortiori*.

而且 besides; in addition to what has been said.

比莫而且 a strengthened form of the above, the first two characters representing the Manchu equivalent of the last two.

而乃 and then; withal; and yet.

而竟 and yet; still.

作其鱗之而 to erect the hair or bristles on the jaws. [作=起: 而=鬚.]

唫² 3346
R. 支
See 而 Even Lower.

The sides of the mouth. *See* 3339.

栭² 3347
R. 支
See 而 Even Lower.

A small post standing on the beam to support the roof. A fungus.

栭栗 a variety of chestnut found in Kiangnan.

洏² 3348
R. 支
See 而 Even Lower.

Water flowing.

涕流連洏 tears flowing thick and fast.

茸² 3349
R. 支
See 而 Even Lower.

A fungus.

芝茸 a ground fungus.

輀² 3350
R. 支
See 而 Even Lower.

A hearse.

駕輀 to hold a funeral.

靈輀反里 the remains of*** are sent back to his native place. *See* 7222.

陑² 3351
R. 支
See 而 Even Lower.

Name of a place near which 伊尹 I Yin overthrew the 夏 Hsia and founded the 商 Shang dynasty, B.C. 1766.

鬚² 3352
R. 支
See 而 Even Lower.

Whiskers; hair. A form of 3345.

髦鬚 bristling,—as the hair of an angry animal.

鮞² 3353
R. 支屋
See 而肉 Even and Entering Upper and Lower.

Fish-roe. Name of a salt-water fish. Also read *ju*⁴*.

魚禁鯉鮞 fishes with eggs may not be caught.

爾³ 3354
R. 紙
C. *i*
H. *ʂli*, v. *ʂngi*
F. *i*, *ngi*
W. *zz*
N. *êrh*
P. M. *êrh*
Y. *oa*, *orh*
Sz. *êrh*
K. *i*
J. *dji*, *tei*
A. *ñyi*
Rising Lower.

You; your. A final particle = 矣 5474; also used with interrogatives. An expletive. Used for 3345. Also read *ni*² = 8235.

爾等 or 爾曹 or 爾有衆 you; all of you.

爾我 you and I.

無受爾汝之辱 not to suffer the disgrace of being *you'd* (or *thou'd*),—not to be spoken to in the second person, which is contrary to Chinese etiquette.

爾爲爾, 我爲我 you are you, and I am I,—we are quite distinct, and nothing that you may do will reflect upon me.

爾衆士 you scholars.

百爾 the various officials = 百官.

姥勿爾 don't, mother!

爾爾 repeatedly; alike; abundant.

若復爾爾 if you do this again.

萬千波之不過爾爾 all waves are similar. *See* 9336.

不爾亦 if not, we shall still have to.....

不得不爾 there was no alternative.

不得爲爾 you must not act thus.

聊復爾耳 the same thing over again.

二十年後不復爾 twenty years hence you won't say this.

黃筌復生亦復爾爾 were Huang Ch'üan to come to life again, he could do no better, —than a certain artist. *See* 3721.

故爾如是 it therefore happened thus.

偶爾違和 became casually indisposed.

又卻爾耶 at it again, eh?

云爾 and so forth; etc.

自爾 from that moment.

式爾 purposely.

適爾 accidentally.

爾[3] 3354

乃爾 just that way; it is thus; since it is so that; thus.....
何敢爾 how can he dare?
爾撒 Mahometan name for Jesus.
特爾撒 followers of Jesus,—Tersa. *See* 11,116.

邇[3] 3355
R. 紙
H. ㄦli, ᶜli
See 爾 Rising Lower.

Near; close; akin.

遠邇 far and near.
邇近 near; hard by.
邇來 hitherto; recently.
密邇 adjoining; close by.
已不可嚮邇 already not to be closely approached,—as a raging fire.
日期伊邇 the hour is at hand.
歲暮在邇 the end of the year is at hand.

余 3356

See 13,612.

聑[4] 3357
R. 糸
See 餌
A. *me, nyi*
SinkingLower.

The tail or hair of the yak. An embroidery of feathers.

白聑拂二枝 two white yak-tail fly-brushes.

喏[4] 3358
R. 馬
See 惹 used also as 諾 *q.v.* Rising Lower.

A respectful reply to superiors. Also read *jê*[3] and *no*[4*]. *See* 429.

唱個喏 to cry out a respectful assent.

入 3359

See 5690.

尒[3] 3360
R. 紙
See 爾 Rising Lower.

An emphatic particle, implying certainty. A surname. Used with 3354, and often wrongly written 尒.

尒時 at that time.

尔 3361

Same as 3360. Used for 3354.

棯[4] 3362
R. 糸
See 二 SinkingLower.

A variety of jujube plum (*Rhamnus*).

二[4] 3363
R. 糸
C. *i*
H. *nyi*
F. *nei, ni*
W. *n*
N. *êrh, nyi*
P. *êrh*
M. *i, ngï*
Y. *oa, orh*
Sz. *êrh*
K. *i*
J. *ni*
A. *ñyi*
Sinking Lower.

Two; both (*see* 1437); the second; twice; to divide into two. To be double or insincere. Radical 7. *See* 3365.

二人 two people; parents.
有懷二人 I think of my parents.
二皇 Fu Hsi and Shên Nung.
二帝 Yao and Shun.
二都 the two capitals,—of the Han dynasty, Ch'ang-an and Lo-yang.
二人同心,其利斷金 if two men are of one mind, their sharpness will cut metal,—they will be able to accomplish anything.
第二 the second.
二月 the second moon.
二之日 the twelfth moon; *see* 5342.
二則 or 二來 in the second place; secondly.
二次 the second time.
老二 familiar mode of addressing the second son of a family.
不二價 or 言無二價 no second price,—a shop notice, meaning that all goods are at fixed prices.
無二鬼 a blackguard; a rascal. [? no second.]
雖一而致二 although there is only one point at issue, a second question has been raised.
於斯二者 in these two things.
不二其心 do not let the mind work in two directions,—cultivate singleness of purpose.
至明不二 until dawn, without changing,—his feelings. See *Yen Shu-tzŭ*.
姆指之無二字 his "dame" never had to teach him the same word twice,—of Po Chü-i at 7 months.
願收爲沒齒不二(志 is understood) 之臣 I am willing to be your faithful servant until I have no teeth left,—until death. *See* 648.
陰陽二五,交通成和 the *Yin* and *Yang* each five (out of ten, *sc.* in equal proportions) produce harmony.
二天 two heavens,—two chances of life. Used by a corrupt official in reference to his friend 蘇章 Su Chang of the Han dynasty, who he thought would not betray him and would therefore be a second heaven or creator to him; but he was mistaken as to his friend's integrity.
二天之戴 under a second sky,—restored to life.
二三 two or three.
二三其德 to be variable (now two, now three) in conduct. *See* 9552.
德二三動,罔不凶 when the conduct is variable, mischief is sure to result.
二來來 or 二來謂 a woman with a second husband.
二宅先生 a geomancer.
二藍 dark blue.
二吾猶不足 with a levy even of two-tenths, I find them (the taxes) not enough.
一人計短,二人計長 one man's plan is short, two men's plan is long,—two heads are better than one.
二套車 (*ch'é*[1]) a two-horse carriage or cart.
二馬車 (*chü*[1]) a water-pipe.
二門 a side gate.
二膀子 the forearm.
我年二六 I am 12 years old.
二八 twice eight,—sixteen years old.
二十許麗人 a beautiful girl of about twenty.

一 3363

二具 both.

二豎爲灾 a two page-boy calamity,—an incurable illness. The allusion is to an incident related in the *Tso Chuan*, where a sick man dreamt that two boys, the embodiment of his disease, hid in his vitals in such places as to be beyond the reach either of acupuncture or drugs. *See* 5095.

二拉二乎 indistinctly heard.

二比 both parties being mutually,—a phrase used in deeds.

二十五兩 twenty-five taels,—or 半封 half a package. Used in the sense of 半瘋 half-cracked.

二四寶 and 二七寶 2.4 ingots and 2.7 ingots,—*i.e.* ingots at *Tls.* 52.4, and *Tls.* 52.7, the standard being nominally *Tls.* 53.

一 3363

二梯脚 double-explosion fire-crackers.

二則龍 another name for the 八團褂子 robe with eight large figured circles on it.

二報鼓 or 二炮 or 二更 the second drum of the night,—the second watch.

二二忽忽 indistinct; confused.

弍 3364

Same as 3363. Written thus in accounts as a security against fraudulent alteration of amounts.

貳 3365
R. 貭
See 二 Sinking Lower.

To be double or changeable. To have doubts. Same as 3363. *See* 3364, 11,646.

士貳其行 you, sir, have been double-dealing.

始貳於更始 began to be disloyal to the Emp. Kêng Shih.

貳臣傳 biographies of statesmen who have served under two dynasties.

無貳爾心 have no doubts in your hearts.

無貳無虞 have no doubts, have no anxieties.

任賢勿貳 when you employ good men, do not suspect them.

貳府 a sub-Prefect.

國之貳 second in the State,—the Heir Apparent.

FA.

法 2* 3366
R. 洽
C. *fat*。
H. *fap*
F. *hwak*
W. *fo*
N. *fah*
P. ᶜ*fa*, *fa*², ᵴ*fa*
M. } *fa*
Sz. }
Y. *faah*
K. *pöp*
J. *hō*
A. *fap*
Entering Upper.

The law of the land (*see* 1910); statutes; rules; regulations. To imitate; *see* 4349. Means; method; plan. A working factor, either multiplier or divisor; *see* 9947. The doctrines or Law of Buddha; the Sanskrit *dharma*. France; the French. Also read *fa*²* and *fa*⁴*. *See* 7940, 7548, 9987.

國法 or 律法 or 王法 or 法制 the law of the land.

因法律劣敗之故 because the laws were bad.

立法不可不嚴 laws should be enacted with severity.

行法不可不恕 laws should be administered with mercy.

懼法朝朝樂 to fear the law is to be happy day by day.

無法無天 no respect for either God or man.

法不可活 the law cannot let you live.

法 2* 3366

不法 contrary to law.

案上無刑，案下無法 no punishment above, and no crime below,—a happy state of things between rulers and ruled.

犯法 to break the law; to offend against the right. *See* 3428.

作法 to make laws; to confess one's sins before Buddha. *See* 1460.

作法自弊 to offend against one's own laws.

爲法之弊一至于此 the abuses of the law having once reached this point.

法眼觀之 as seen with the eye of the law; from the point of view of the law.

緝私奉法也 to seize smuggled goods is to uphold the law.

販私犯法也 to sell smuggled goods is to break the law.

刑法 penal laws; corporal punishment.

執法如山 to maintain the law like a mountain,–immovably; rigidly.

法*fa*⁴場 an execution-ground.

法 2* 3366

法網 the net of the law; the arm of the law.

憲法 constitutional law, — a modern term.

萬國公法 international law.

家法 home punishment, — of offenders against the law. Thus a family will bury a member alive rather than suffer disgrace, and the authorities say nothing.

法家 writers on legislation.

禮法 rules of politeness; etiquette.

法度 or 法則 rules; regulations; method.

法令 or 法命 orders; commands.

人法則天地 man imitates heaven and earth.

法天明 to imitate the brilliancy of the sky.

法古所以知今也 by the analogy of antiquity one can predicate of the present.

取法於上僅得其中，取法於中不免爲下 if you aim at the top you

法 2* 3366

will only hit the middle, and if you aim at the middle you will infallibly find yourself at the bottom.

法式 methods; plans.

法帖 a copy; writing for pupils to copy.

沒法 *fa²* **子** or **無法** there is no help; no remedy. Also, beyond measure; excessively.

你想個法子 think of some plan.

無以爲法 no means of doing so.

歡喜得沒法 rejoiced beyond measure.

方法 means; way of doing.

閹鷄猪等小法 method of castrating cocks and hogs.

法 *fa²* **碼** standard weights.

水法 hydraulics.

折法 a plan for breaking through, solving, releasing, etc.

佛法 the Law of Buddha; Buddhism.

說法 or **轉法輪** to preach Buddhism.

得法 to come to apprehend the reality and truth of Buddhist doctrine.

法輪 the wheel of the Law,—the emblem of Buddhism. Sanskrit: *dharmatchakra*.

法 *fa⁴* **旨** the precepts of the Buddhist Law.

法相 the appearance of Buddha incarnate.

法紀 the Law; what the Law directs; a form or appearance put on by magic. *See* 4249.

法門 the south gate of the sovereign's palace; a temple gate; a set of Buddhist doctrines; the Buddhist church.

三乘法門 the systems of the Three Conveyances. *See* 770.

佛法無邊，大開法門 the religion of Buddha is boundless: open wide the temple door.

法象 modes and forms; phenomena; *see* 6627.

法教 the religion of Buddha.

法 *fa⁴* **語** words of the Law,—words of admonition.

法台 the Buddhist altar.

法 2* 3366

法船 the vessel of the Law,—a paper ship burnt at funerals.

法王 King of the Law,—Buddha. Sanskrit: *dharma rádja*.

法 *fa⁴* **寶** the *sútras*. Also, Buddhist emblems; *see* 5629, 8720.

法師 priests engaged in popular teaching.

法身 the spiritual body.

法器 the various instruments used by Buddhist priests.

法號 or **法名** the religious designation of a Buddhist priest, assumed at ordination to replace the **姓** name which he then renounces for ever.

法衣 clerical robes.

法水 the holy water sprinkled by priests.

法力 the magic arts,—of the Buddhists.

法術 tricks; mysteries of an art; the black art.

符法 to exorcise.

法 *fa³* or *fa⁴* **國** or **法蘭西** or **法郎西** France. *See* 3589.

法人 or **法國人** a Frenchman.

法文 the French text.

法 *fa⁴* **蘭** enamel. *See* 3367.

法坐 the principal seat (**坐**=**座**).

琺 4* 3367
R. **洽**
See **法** Entering Upper.

Cloisonné enamel. [For correct term, *see* 2143.]

琺琅瓶 an enamelled vase.

濾 3368

Same as 3366, used only in reference to Buddhism.

伐 2* 3369
R. **月**
See **罰** J. *bochi*, *batsz* Entering Lower.

To cut down; to fell. A go-between. To smite; to chastise; to reduce; used of an open and regularly organised attack, as opposed to **侵** 2087. A shield. To make a show. [To be distinguished from **代** 10,547.]

伐木 or **伐樹** to cut down trees.

伐其條枚 I cut down the branches.

勿伐 cut it not down. [Also = **不伐** not boastful.]

伐柯如何 in hewing an axe-handle, how do you proceed?—you must use another axe. And so, in marriage, you must have some one to arrange matters between the contracting parties; *sc*. a go-between.

爲人作伐 to act as go-between.

與令愛作伐 to arrange a match for your daughter,—to be the go-between.

伐氷 to break ice.

伐毛 to shave.

伐國 to subject a country.

斬伐四國 destroying all through the kingdom.

韋顧既伐 when the Wei and Ku States had been smitten.

伐罪 to punish an offence.

殺伐利害 to slaughter indiscriminately.

且旌君伐 he set forth the prince's deeds.

伐鼓 to beat a drum. Also, 6241.

伐善 to make a display of one's goodness.

不自伐故有功 he did not boast himself, consequently he was rewarded.

謙退不伐 modest and unassuming.

垡 4* 3370
R. **月**
See **罰** Entering Lower.

To till.

耕垡 to plough.

栰 3371

Same as 3372.

筏 2* 3372 R. 月 W. *vi*2 See 伐 Entering Lower.

A bamboo raft.

紮筏子 to lash bamboos together for a raft.
排筏 rafts bent up at one end for going up rapids, etc.
火筏 fire-rafts,—for setting fire to an enemy's ships.
筏渡 a ferry-boat.
寶筏 the precious raft,—of Buddha's teachings, which carries us across to the other shore.

閥 2* 3373 R. 月 See 伐 A. *fat, fiet* Entering Lower.

The left-hand entrance of a triple gate, as opposed to 閱 the right-hand entrance. Classification according to rank.

閥閱 rank and length of service. *See* 13,777.
或起甽畝, 不繫閥閱 men were raised from the furrowed fields (like Shun), without reference to their rank in life, —provided they were able men.
閥閱之家鮮克由禮 people of rank and position are rarely given to being polite.
不審官閥 did not ask his name, etc.
具展宗閥 told all about his family.

泼 4* 3374 R. 月物 See 發弗 Entering Upper.

To open sluices. *See* 3697.

泼灌 to irrigate; to water.

髮 3* 3375 R. 月 C. H. *fat*o F. *hwak, hwok* W. *fo* N. *fah* P. *fa* M. Sz. *fa* Y. *faah* K. *pal* J. *hatsz* A. *fat* Entering Upper.

The hair on the human head, as opposed to that on the body and to the hair of animals, both of which are 毛 7679. Vegetation; plants. *See* 2687, 6288, 7053 (a lock); 5562 (dye).

頭髮 the hair of the head.
一根髮 or 一條頭髮 a single hair.
髮迫其踵 she had hair down to her heels.

髮 3* 3375

髮委藉地 her hair swept the ground.
髮同漆黑 hair as black as lacquer,—jet-black hair. *See* 黎 6942.
黃髮 yellow hair, *i.e.* whitening hair,—hoary heads; old people.
髮赤 red hair,—a small child.
髮白更黑 his hair changed from white to black.
髮鬚皆白 hair and beard quite white.
髕髮斑 the hair on the temples is becoming speckled,—with white.
三元女梳整髮如雲 the Heaven-Earth-and-Man comb for ladies makes the hair appear like clouds. *Advt.*
削髮 to shave the whole head, —as priests do.
益髮 added hair; false hair; a chignon.
髮辮 a pigtail; a queue.
留髮 to let the hair grow; (of a priest,) to become a layman.
帝命蓄髮 the Emperor bade him (a priest) let his hair grow.
落髮 to shave the head; to become a priest.
披頭散髮 dishevelled hair.
髮落 to become bald.
髮綱 a silk cap worn by bald women.
結髮 to put the hair up.
結髮夫婦 an old couple, the woman being the man's first wife and he her first husband; Darby and Joan.
髮妻 a man's first wife.
束髮 to bind the hair in a knot on the top of the head, according to the fashion of the Ming dynasty.
髮冠 hair-cap—the knot of hair as above.
散髮 with streaming hair; expl. as 不爲冠所束也 not confined by a hat; hence, in retirement from official life.
豎髮 hair standing on end,—from *fear*. For *anger*, *see* 6373.
毛髮倒豎 or 毛髮爲豎 his hair stood on end.

髮 3* 3375

聞者髮指 one's hair stands on end at the recital of such things. *See* 8080.
令人髮指 enough to make a man's hair stand on end.
毫髮不爽 not a hair comfortable,—completely wretched.
間不容髮 couldn't put a hair in between,—exactly alike.
人之有髮兮, 旦旦思理 man has hair which he puts in order every morning,—followed by 有身有心兮, 胡不如是 he has a body and heart: why not treat them likewise?
窮髮 devoid of vegetation.
髮菜 a kind of edible sea-weed.
苔髮 lichen; moss.
石髮 stalactites.
石髮垂若鬟 stalactites hang down like hair.

發 1* 3376 R. 月 C. H. *fat*o F. *hwak, pwok* W. *fo* N. *fah* P. *fa* M. *fa* Y. *faah* Sz. *fa* K. *pal* J. *hatsz* A. *fat* Entering Upper.

To send forth; to issue; to put forth; to dismiss; to utter; to offer; to rise; to shoot with a bow; to start on; to be manifest. To open. *See* 10,494.

發給 or 發出 to send out; to issue.
發出來 to emit; to send forth; to break out, as a fever or a skin disease.
發了 or 發出來了 mildewed.
發票 or 發籤 or 發簽 to issue a warrant.
發單 to issue a permit.
發單起貨 to issue a permit to land goods.
發還存票 to issue a drawback,—to recover duty paid.
發兵 to send troops.
發火 or 發怒 or 發氣 to get angry.
發起火來 to make fire burn up; to get into a passion.
發慌 to be flurried.
發急 to get excited.
發昏 to faint.

發[1a] 3376

發熱 or 發燒 to get hot.
發潮 to get damp or mouldy.
發汗 to sweat.
發誓 to take an oath.
發呪 to curse; to take an oath.
發言 or 發語 to speak; to call out.
發語詞 initial particles,—*e.g.* 顧 on the contrary, 載 etc.
發信 to send a letter.
打發 to send; to send away; to dismiss. *See* 10,494.
設計打發他出門 devise some plan to send him out of the house.
好打發 easy to satisfy.
打發不開 unable to get rid of.
我大把銀錢打發你 I will give you a lot of silver money,—if you etc.
發財 to make money; may you make money!
快發才 to call "nine" at the game of guess-fingers.
發售 or 發賣 to sell; for sale.
發客 for customers.
發兌 to sell by retail.
發行 *hang*[2] to sell wholesale.
發奮 to be energetic.
發癲 or 發瘋 to be mad.
發福 to be in good health; to be stout.
發交 to forward to; to issue to.
發回 to 發還 to return; to send back; to remit to the original court.
發文 to distribute (instructions).
發批 to lease. Also, to send a reply, as a superior.
發田批 to lease fields.
發洩 to give vent to; to exude.
發解 to send; to forward.
發喪 to take the burial procession to the grave.
發作 to become; to develop into; to break out, as illness.
發作 (*fa*[1] *tso* not *fa*[1] *tso*[4]) or 發利害 to storm; to get into a passion.
發願 to vow.
發愣 to be wool-gathering.
發帖 to issue invitations; to issue proclamations; to be posted.
心發蹙 to be nervous; discouraged.
發案 to publish a list of successful *hsiu ts'ai*.
發榜 to publish a list of successful *chü jen* or *chin shih*.
發漏 to spring a leak.
發獃 to be stupid.
發愁 to be grieved or sad.
發送 to follow; to accompany, as a funeral.
發押 to send into confinement.
發遣 or 發配 to banish.
發引 to hold a funeral.
發帑 to bestow gifts,—of a monarch's presents.
發電 to send a telegram.
發媚 to assume a charming or winning manner; to fascinate.
發粘 to be sticky.
發煩 to be annoyed.
發生 to bud; to spring; to feel strange; to seem new to.
發白 to turn white.
東方發白 it is getting light; day is dawning.
發紅 to turn red; to blush.
發青 to turn green,—as trees in spring.
發暈 to turn giddy.
發跡 to set forth from.
發拉罕 the strip of cloth carried with the purse at the girdle. *See* 3942.
發拉罕木 red clubs placed in the doorways of Imperial clansmen, as insignia.
發令 to give the order.
發號 to give a signal,—as by trumpet, etc.
發下 to direct,—subordinates.
發抄 to publish; to make public, as Decrees, etc.; to send out for copying.
發怯 to be nervous.
發怵 to be nervous,—of horses.
發遞 to address,—as a despatch to an inferior.
發屬 to direct inferiors.
發審 to send to a subordinate for examination.
發堵 embarrassed; obstructed, as the organs of the body.
發脹 swollen.
發搭 the display or procession of led horses and crosier-bearers in a funeral procession (Manchu *faidan*).
發忙 to beat fast,—of the heart.
發滑 to be slippery.
發個利市 to commence under favourable auspices.
發縣 to send to the District Magistrate's,—as for punishment.
發麵 yeast.
發起來 to rise, as in life; also, as dough; to grow; to increase.
發身 to become an adult; to start in life; to emerge from obscurity.
以財發身 to get (into an official career) by purchase,—instead of by competition.
發達 or 發揚 to rise to distinction.
發科甲 to graduate at the public examinations.
發威 to stand on one's dignity.
發現 to appear; to become manifest.
發明 to make clear; to dawn.
故以下痛發之 therefore he developed it more fully in the context.
發之鼠生三子 on opening it (a box), the rat was found to have given birth to 3 young ones.
有盜發張駿陵 some robbers opened Chang Chün's tomb.
飄風發發 the rushing wind is very fierce.
要開發兒 I want a present, *i.e.* a money tip.
不要啓發我 don't try to get a tip out of me.

發 15 3376

發落 to dispose of.
怎生發落 what will be the end of it?
聽 *t'ing*4 其發落 let him settle it.
獨行發落各案 proceeded to dispose of the various cases by himself.
俟發落各案畢 wait until all the cases have been disposed of.
自應酌量發落 should necessarily be taken into consideration in determining punishment.

Read *po*1*.

鱣鮪發發 shoals of sturgeon, large and small.

橃 15 3377
R. 月
See 筏 Entering Lower.

A large vessel; a raft.

Read *fei*1. A kind of pumelo.

乏 25 3378
R. 氵
C. *fêt*5
H. *fat*5
F. *hwak*
W. *vo*, *o*
N. *vah*
P. *≤fa*
M. *fa*
Y. *faah*
Sz. *fa*
K. *pöp*, v. *p'ip*
J. *hō*, *bō*
A. *fap*
Entering Lower.

To fail; to be in want of; exhausted; finished.

反正爲乏 the character *chêng* reversed makes *fa*.
不敢乏事 I shall not venture to hinder the matter.
乏人照應 wanted some one to look after him.
不乏人才 no want of clever men.
以乳哺乏人 because he wanted a wet-nurse.
窮乏 or 空乏 destitute; without resource.
缺乏 deficient in; lacking; not supplied with.
掌乏利劍 no sharp sword in hand.
家中乏物 nothing in the house,—to eat.
非中國所乏 not a commodity which is lacking in China.
困乏 tired; weary.
走得乏了 I have walked myself tired.
乏乏的 very tired.

乏 25 3378
乏銀 or 乏鈔 without funds.
使乏了 exhausted; finished.
乏煤 exhausted coal,—cinder.
道乏 to thank for trouble.
無人保之乏商 needy traders who cannot find sureties.

妊 25 3379
R. 洽
See 乏 Entering Lower.

Handsome; ladylike.

痁 45 3380
R. 洽
See 乏 Entering Lower.

Weary; exhausted.

舥 45 3381
R. 月隊
See 伐肺
A. *fat*, *fe* Entering Lower.

To pound rice. Also read *fei*4.

罰 25 3382
R. 月
C. *fêt*
H. *fat*
F. *hwak*
W. *vo*
N. *vah*
P. *≤fa*
M. *fa*
Y. *faah*
Sz. *fa*
K. *pöl*
J. *hetsz*, *batsz*
A. *fat*
Entering Lower.

To punish; to fine.

賞罰 rewards and punishments.
責罰 or 罰罪 to punish.
刑罰 corporal punishments of all kinds.
罰酒 to fine a person a cup of wine, *i.e.* to make him drink it.
受罰 to be punished.
罰不論骨肉 in punishing, there must be no question of flesh and blood,—of favouritism on account of relationship.
罰就不打，打就不罰 if you fine, do not bamboo; if you bamboo, do not fine. [This rule holds good in Chinese police cases.]
罰銀 or 罰錢 to fine.
罰俸 to mulct one's salary.
罰糧 or 罰米 to cut one's pay or rations.
罰項 or 罰欵 fines.

罰 25 3382
罰充入官 confiscated,—as by the Customs.
罰辦 to deal with an offender; to decide a case by fine or confiscation.
恭行天罰 to reverently carry out the divine punishment.
罰令 to compel by way of punishment.
罰惰 to punish idleness.
善者有賞，惡者有罰 the virtuous will be rewarded, and the wicked punished.

FAN.

番 1 3383
R. 元寒歌
C. *fan*, *p'un*
H. *fan*, *p'an*
F. *hwang*, *p'wang*
W. *fa*, *p'ö*
N. *faañ*, *p'aañ*
P. } *fan*, *p'an*
M. }
Y. *faa*, *p'aa*
Sz. *fan*, *p'an*
K. *pön*, *pan*
J. *ban*, *han*, *hon*, *bon*
A. *fien*
Even Upper.

A time; a turn; to repeat; to change. An ancient Turkic tribe; Aborigines; savages.

幾番 several times.
三番兩次 over and over again.
連番 continuously.
做過了一番官 did a bout of duty as an official.
番攤 fantan,—the famous gambling game of Macao and south China. A heap of cash is placed under a bowl, and players bet on what will be the remainder when it has been divided by four, viz. one, two, three, or nothing. The term means "to allot several times," in allusion to three times the stake which is paid to those who back the right number.
更番 to alter.
今番 at the present juncture.
番外 extra.
八番 eight tribes of 苗子 in 定番州 Ting-fan Chou in the province of Kueichou.
往番貿易 to go abroad to trade.
生番 barbarians or savages,—*e.g.* of the interior of Formosa.
熟番 savages who have submitted to Chinese rule.
社番 the tribal, or unreclaimed savages of Formosa.

番[1] 3383

平埔番 Pepo-hwan or savages of the plain,—the civilised aborigines living near the mountains in the southern part of Formosa.
一番僧 a foreign Buddhist priest.
番語啁嘵 jabbering their foreign lingo.
番銀 Mexican dollars.
銅番 a copper dollar.
番鬼 a foreign devil,—term of abuse applied to foreigners.
番絨 flannel.
番茄 the tomato.
番石竹 the *Dianthus* or pink.
番役 policemen; constables.
番像 a Buddhist image.
番奴 servants to foreigners.
番褁 a name for the 波斯褁, *see* 11,623.

Read *po*[1]. Martial. *See* 12,100.

番番貢士 a brave warrior.
土番 the T'u-poh, a tribe on the west of China; Tibet. *See* 12,100.
西番 Sharbar.

Read *p'an*[1]. Name of a District.

番禺縣 P'an-yü Hsien, — a District including a part of Canton and Whampoa.

墦[2] 3384
R. 元
C. *fan*
F. *hwang*
W. *va*
N. *bouñ*
Y. *faa*
K. *pön*
J. *han, bon*
A. *fien*
Even Irregular.

A grave.

墦間之祭 worship at the tombs.
墦埌 a burying-ground.

幡[1] 3385
R. 元
See 番
A. *fan, fien*
Even Upper.

A banner; a pennant; a strip of silk with characters embroidered on it. *See* 3395.

張幡一對 to display a pair of banners.

幡[1] 3385

樹素幡降 to hoist the white flag of surrender. [Conquest of Korea by China, A.D. 668.]
三幡 the triple banner carried before a corpse to the grave and there burnt.
打幡 to carry the banner before the corpse.
幡幡 waving about, as leaves; frivolous; changeable.
幡然 suddenly; without rhyme or reason.
幡纚 waving; fluttering; flapping in the wind. *See* 6916.

燔[2] 3386
R. 元
C. *fan*
H. *p'an, fan*
F. *hwang*
W. *va*
N. *vaañ*
P. M. *fan*
Y. *faa*
Sz. *fan*
K. *pön*
J. *han, bon*
A. *fien*
Even Lower.

To roast meat for sacrifices. To burn.

燔肉不至,不稅冕而行 when a part of the flesh presented in sacrifice was not sent to him, he (Confucius) went away even without taking off his cap of ceremony. Used in the sense of a pretext as opposed to the real cause. Confucius quitted 魯 Lu because of the bad conduct of the prince. [稅=脫.]
盡燔其糧穀 burnt up all the grain.
燔以草火 burnt him with lighted (wisps of) grass.
遭秦燔書 when the Ch'ins "burnt the books",....

璠[2] 3387
R. 元
See 燔
A. *fan, fien*
Even Lower.

A precious stone found in the State of 魯 Lu, and known as 瑚璠.

繙[1] 3388
R. 元
See 番
A. *fien, sfien*
Even Upper.

To display; to open out, as a flag. To interpret.

繙譯官 official Interpreters of Manchu; Interpreters of the Consular Services.
繙甚麼漢話 what is it when translated into Chinese?

羳[2] 3389
R. 元
See 燔
Even Lower.

A small-sized deer found among the mountains of Koko-nor.

翻[1] 3390
R. 元
See 番
Even Upper.

To come back; to turn over; to change; to re-open. *See* 供 6572. A bout; a set. Used with 3413.

翻生 to come back to life.
翻飛 to flutter hither and thither.
翩翻 to soar,—as a kite.
翻覆無定 backwards and forwards without deciding.
翻來覆去 tossing about; restless.
如江翻海沸 like tumbling river and boiling sea,—of a tumult.
翻江 to make a river run backwards,—by magic.
把箱子翻過來 turn the box upside down.
翻過來掉過去,總睡不着 turning over and over, unable to get to sleep.
把他翻個過兒 turn it the other side up,—as of a blanket, etc.
把這一篇翻開 turn over this leaf,—of a book.
翻騰東西 to turn things over, —into disorder.
翻弄 to turn over,—as the leaves of a book.
弄翻了 overturned it; upset it.
翻轉 turned round; wrong side up.
打翻 to upset.
雨翻盆 to rain in torrents.
翻筋斗 to turn somersaults.
翻異 to "go back on;" to alter one's conduct.
翻閱 to turn over the leaves of a book and examine it.
翻滾 topsy-turvy.
翻出來 to shake out; to cause to flutter out.
翻了身 to turn round.
翻臉 to change countenance; to get angry.
只怕你又翻悔起來 I'm afraid that you will repent, —your promise.
翻控 to re-open a closed case, —of one of the parties to it.

翻[1] 3390

重 *ch'ung*[2] 翻前案 to re-open a closed case,—of a Magistrate or other official.

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翻車 a spring net for snaring birds.

奔走一翻 a bout of rushing,—as on important business.

一翻雨過一翻風 a bout of rain followed by a bout of wind.

又是一翻天地 quite another sphere, or another universe.

叫水手在艙板底下翻將起來 ordered the sailors to pass up (the goods) from below.

翻花楊梅 a bubo.

翻然復入 he turned and went in again.

膰[2] 3391
R. 元
See 燔
Even Lower.

Meats used in sacrifices.

蕃[2] 3392
R. 元
H. *p'an*, *fan*
F. *hwang*
See 藩
P. *fan*, *fan*
Even Lower.

Luxuriant vegetation. To increase; to breed; numerous. Used for 3383 *po*[1] and 3397.

蕃茂 flourishing, as a garden; to increase.

令類不蕃 cause the various species not to breed.

蕃衍 large and luxuriant,—as clusters of fruit.

蕃生 to breed; to increase.

蕃馬 to breed horses.

蕃庶 numerous; increasing, as population or progeny.

支孫蕃昌 his descendants are numerous.

蕃盛 abundant; luxuriant.

四國于蕃 acting as screens to the various States.

西蕃 barbarians of the west. *See* 3383, *po*[1].

南蕃＝蜀 Ssŭch'uan.

蹯[2] 3393
R. 元
C. *fan*
F. *hwang*
N. *vaañ*
P. *fan*,
M. *fan*
K. *pön*
J. *han*, *bon*
A. *fien*
Even Irregular.

An animal's paw.

熊蹯 bears' paws,—one of the 八珍 (*see* 599) eight delicacies on which the Emperor is supposed to dine.

王請食熊蹯而死 the king begged for a meal of bears' paws before he died,—because they take a long time to cook, and he hoped that meanwhile assistance would arrive.

轓[1] 3394
R. 元
See 蕃
A. *fien*
Even Upper and Lower.

A screen or hood for a cart, called 轓蔽.

旛[1] 3395
R. 元
See 番
Even Upper.

A banner. Used with 3385.

旗旛 flags and banners.

招魂旛 a banner to summon spirits to their tombs, especially those of persons who have died abroad.

青旛 branches of trees, placed over graves, to call back wandering spirits.

信旛 banners with characters written down the middle to serve as signals or cognizances.

藩[2] 3396
R. 元
See 藩
A. *fan*
Even Lower.

A sieve.

藩籬 a refuse basket.

藩[2] 3397
R. 元
F. *hwang*
See 燔
A. *fien*, *fan*
Even Lower.

A fence; a boundary; a frontier; feudatory. To guard.

藩籬 a bamboo fence.

藩垣 a boundary wall.

藩維 a fence; an outlying dependent State.

份人維藩 good men are a fence,—to their country.

藩域 the frontier.

藩邦 feudatory States.

稱藩于秦 Owned the suzerainty of the Ch'ins.

理藩院 the Mongolian Superintendency, -- a department charged with the control of the tribes of Mongolia; also with Tibetan and Lamaist affairs.

外藩 the Mongolian princes.

藩邸 the Court or capital of a feudatory prince.

藩臣 officers employed at Court; an officer who defends the realm.

藩蔽 to protect and defend.

藩屏 a screen,—an official who protects the frontier.

藩司 official designation of the 布政使 Financial Commissioner or Provincial Treasurer.

藩台 colloquial designation of the above.

藩憲 H.E. the Provincial Commissioner.

藩庫 the Provincial Treasury.

藩將之類 such officials as provincial governors and generals,—Viceroys and Tartar Generals.

凡[1] 3398

Same as 3399.

凡[2] 3399
R. 咸
C. *fan*
H. *fam*
F. *hwang*
W. *va*
N. *vaañ*
P. *fan*
M. *fan*
Y. *faa*
Sz. *fan*
K. *pöm*
J. *han*, *bon*
A. *fam*
Even Lower.

All; everybody; the common herd. Generally; for the most part. Mortal; secular; earthly. *See* 7006.

凡人 all men; men of this world; mortals. *See below.*

凡事 all matters.

凡物 or 凡百 all things; everything.

諸凡 all; every.

凡有 in every case of; wherever there is.

凡遇 or 凡是 whenever.

諸凡多勞 I am giving you a great deal of trouble.

不知凡幾 I do not know how many there are altogether.

大凡 in general; generally speaking.

凡常 usual; common; ordinary.

凡要 the most important of the whole.

凡[2]
3399

發凡起例 to take a rough or general survey of a question and then proceed to definite arrangements.

凡爲塊方官者 all the local authorities.

凡回籍之人 all those who return home.

凡人那有此法力 how should mortals have this power?

凡世 or 凡間 the world.

凡夫 or 凡庸 a common person; an ordinary mortal.

非凡 not of this vulgar world; uncommon.

降凡 or 下凡 to come down to, or be born upon earth.

脫凡尸 to shuffle off this mortal coil.

凡胎 of human birth.

思凡 to long for the world,—and its sinful vanities.

凡囂 the turmoil of the world.

凡心 worldly desires.

凡眼 mortal eyesight.

凡雲 earthly clouds.

帆[2]
3400
R. 咸 陷
C. *fan*
H. *fam*
F. *p'ung*, *hwang*
W. *va*, *wa*
N. *vaañ*
P. } *fan*
M. }
Y. *faa*
Sz. *fan*
K. *pöm*
J. *han*, *bon*
A. *fam*
Even Lower.

A sail.

帆篷 a sail.

帆隨風張幔也 the sail offers its full surface to the wind,—running free.

帆船 a sailing-vessel.

帆布 sail-cloth; canvas.

揚帆 to set sail.

扯起半帆 to close-reef the sail.

趁風起帆 to set sail when the wind is fair.

張雲帆 to set the sky-sails.

錦帆高掛 to hoist high the embroidered sail.

借一帆風 to borrow a sailful of wind,—to get help.

帆隨湘轉 to trim to circumstances.

帆柱 a mast.

石帆 a kind of seaweed.

枫[2]
3401
R. 咸
See 凡
Even Lower.

汎
3402

梵[4]
3403
R. 陷
C. *fan*[3]
H. *fam*
F. *hwang*[3]
W. *va*[2], *wa*
N. *vaañ*
P. } *fan*
M. }
Y. *faa*
Sz. *fan*
K. *pöm*
J. *han*, *bon*
A. *fam*[2]
Sinking Irregular.

A large tree, the bark of which floats in water.

Same as 3423. [To be distinguished from 汎 4894.]

Brahma. Sanskrit or Pâli.

梵王 or 梵天王 or 梵噴摩 Brahma,—the first person of the Brahminical Trinity, adopted by the Buddhists but relegated to an inferior rank in their hierarchy.

梵天 the heavens of Brahma,—consisting of eighteen (in Southern Buddhism, sixteen) heavenly mansions which constitute the world of form. Also, the retinue of Brahma.

梵相 a fabulous Buddha whose domain is south-west of our universe.

梵國 India.

梵字 or 梵書 Brahma's writing,—the written characters of the Brahmans, said to have been the invention of Brahma, but referring to Pâli as well as to Sanskrit.

梵言 or 梵語 Sanskrit.

梵志 a Brahmin.

梵刹 a Buddhist monastery.

梵宇 the hall of images in a monastery.

梵咒 Buddhist prayers and charms.

梵唄 Buddhist hymns; heavenly or supernatural music.

Read *fêng*[2]. The soughing of wind through the trees.

繁[2]
3404
R. 元 寒
See 糜
A. *fien*
Even Lower.

Many; multitudinous; troublesome; harassing, as opposed to 簡 1604. Used with 3411.

以爲繁則近簡 there appear to be many (brush-strokes), but seen close there are few,—of a picture.

繁[2]
3404

繁多 multitudinous.

繁省 many and few.

繁瀆 very numerous; engrossing.

繁雜 or 紛繁 multifarious.

繁盛 abundant; prolific.

繁複 complex; complicated.

繁緒 or 繁冗 overburdened with work or cares.

繁費 extravagant; costly.

繁華 pomps and vanities; show; display.

繁缺 a busy post. *See* 1604.

繁難 or 繁疲 troublesome; difficult to manage, as a busy post. *See* 2916.

繁慝 superfluous; redundant; in excess.

繁重 unwieldy; cumbrous.

繁纓 the elk.

繁*p'an*[2]纓 girth and martingale richly ornamented with coloured silk.

Read *p'o*[2]. A surname.

灤[2]
3405
R. 元
See 糜
A. *fien*
Even Lower.

To water plants..

灤溢 to overflow.

蘩[2]
3406
R. 元
See 糜
A. *fien*
Even Lower.

A kind of *artemisia*, defined as 白蒿; white southernwood.

于以采蘩 she gathers the white southernwood.

樊[2]
3407
R. 元
See 糜
Even Lower.

A hedge; a fence.

樊[2] 3408
R. 元
See 欒
Even Lower.

A fence; an enclosed place.

營營青蠅止於樊 the flitting blue-bottle fly has stopped in the hedge.
樊籠 a cage.
不蘄畜乎樊 (birds) do not wish to be fed in a cage.
飾以金樊 put it into a golden cage.

礬[2] 3409
R. 元
C. H. *fan*
F. *hwang*
W. *va*
N. *vaañ*
P. M. *fan*
Y. *faa*
Sz. *fan*
K. *pön*
J. *han, bon*
A. *fan, fien*
Even Lower.

Metallic salts for dyeing or painting. Alum. To tan leather with lime and copperas.

白礬 alum. [Followed by 珠 = 1st quality; by 片 = 2nd quality.]
礬石 alum shale.
皂礬 or 青礬 sulphate of iron.
膽礬 sulphate of copper.
紅礬 arsenic.
綠礬 acetate of copper.
山礬 a tree in Honan, the leaves of which furnish a dyeing salt.
礬紙 paper sized with alum.
礬皮店 a tanning-shop.

蠜[2] 3410
R. 元
See 欒
Even Lower.

A small grasshopper, called 負蠜.

氣蠜 the cockroach.

煩[2] 3411
R. 元
See 欒
A. *fien*
Even Lower.

To trouble; to annoy. Repetition; fatigue.

敢煩 I venture to trouble you.
煩駕 or 多煩您 may I trouble you?
干煩 or 煩勞 to trouble one, —to do anything.
煩帶此信 please take this letter.
煩交 please deliver to.
煩爲 to request one to; to trouble one to.
有一事相煩 I have a matter to trouble you with.

煩[2] 3411
煩瀆 to importune; to bother.
煩托 to trouble; to request.
煩憂 low spirits; depression.
煩望 to venture to hope.
煩慮 anxious.
煩喧 noisy.
煩擾 or 煩簡 to annoy.
煩瑣 or 煩雜 or 煩碎 troublesome; vexing.
煩惱 vexed; annoyed.
煩惱皆因强出頭 annoyances all come from making oneself violently prominent.
煩悶 depressed; downcast; melancholy.
禮煩則亂 too much ceremony is confusing.
不耐煩 cannot bear the annoyance; impatient.
怪煩的 very annoying.
煩難 to be in trouble about.
言要不煩 the important points without detail. *See* 11,660.
煩絮 tautology.
濯去支體煩 to wash away the fatigue of the body,—as by a bath.

蘩[2] 3412
R. 元
See 欒
A. *fien*
Even Lower.

An aquatic grass or sedge, known as 青蘩.

反[3] 3413
R. 阮 元
C. H. *fan*
F. *hwang*, v. *c'peing*
W. *fa*
N. *faañ*
P. M. *fan*
Y. *faa*
Sz. *fan*
K. *pön*
J. *han*
A. *fan*
Rising Upper.

To turn back. To turn over. To turn wrong side up. Contrary; opposite. To rebel; to clash. Used with 3390. *See* 1272, 1601, 8080, 884.

反回 or 反還 to turn back; to revert to.
晉文反國 when (Duke) Wên of Chin (= 重耳) returned to his country.
反覆 or 反來覆去 backwards and forwards; over and over. [The first is also "to go back on."]

反[3] 3413
反棹 to back water.
反教 to give up one's religion.
反悔 to repent.
照反 to reflect light.
反照 the afternoon sun.
反轉 to turn round.
反轉面皮 to change countenance; to get angry.
反倒 to turn upside down; on the contrary.
反首 to disarrange the hair.
反面 to turn the cold shoulder; the reverse, as of a coin; the wrong side of cloth.
從反入從一 it (the char. 干 *kan*) is composed of 入 upside down and 一.
反口 to go back on what one has said; to say the opposite.
反言 words spoken ironically. *See* 5367.
將毋反言之耶 surely you speak ironically?
正言若反 the truest sayings are paradoxical.
以此夫妻反目 because of this, husband and wife quarrelled.
相反 contrary to; opposite to.
反正 to go back to what is right (*see* 9365); to turn right into wrong (*see* 687).
勢如斜而反正 they look crooked, but are really straight.
這件事有反正面 this matter has two sides to it.
這件事反正得辦 this matter must in any case be put through.
一反一正 diametrically opposed.
二者正相反 the two are diametrically opposed.
反接其臂 tied their hands behind them.
反性 intractable; unruly.
反道 to act contrary to Tao, —as opp. to 從道.
造反 or 作反 to rebel.
反叛 or 反寇 or 反賊 rebels.

反[3] 3413

偪反 to drive into revolt.
平反 to reduce insurgents; (read *fan*[1]) to set aside a judgment.
反骨 the bump of rebellion.
反亂 anarchy; rebellion; confusion.
反側 on the verge of rebellion; wavering.
反*fan*[1]案 to send a case back for rehearing [反 = 翻].
反其所餘 to send back the surplus.
反胃噎食 to reject food from the stomach.
反此五者未嘗不危也 he who offends against these five (rules) cannot but be in danger.
未便出反 it would not be convenient to alter the arrangement.
反心自問 examine your own heart.
反病 to have a relapse in illness.
反爲不美 on the contrary, it was disagreeable.
反嫌其短.... but on the contrary object to it as being too short.
反風 a contrary wind.
反論 to argue from the opposite, as opposed to 正論,—*e.g.* to show the advantages of 孝 filial piety by establishing the disadvantages of 不孝 unfilial conduct.
反語辭 a disjunctive particle.
反切 the system of spelling or expressing the sound and tone of any given character by two other characters, the initial of one of which added to the final of the other making up the sound required. First adopted by Sun Shu-jan. [反 was used alone at first, and when it became taboo, 切 was substituted. Later on, the two were used together. *E.g.* 甬尹竦切 the character *yung* is spelt 尹竦 *y*[*in s*]*ung*[3] = *yung*[3]. The first char. gives the initial, the second the vowel and tone, even or oblique.]
反罪 to be punished for another's crime.

反[3] 3413

反挑 to give the other side of the question.
反穿 to put on after turning; inside out.
反成 became; was turned into.
反反 respectful; observing the rules of politeness; to fondle; to tickle.
十八反 eighteen drugs which "clash" when taken simultaneously, two or more in one prescription.
反美不美 to turn good into not good,—to spoil in the process of making.
用反間計 to contrive to set at loggerheads.
反不如初 not equal to what he (or it) was at first.
反身 to turn round.
反映 to typify; to foreshadow; to prefigure.
反者 on the contrary.
反是則 if not, then....
反話 reverse language as opposed to 正面話,—*i.e.* phrases used with a meaning the reverse of what they seem to express.
反撇下 to throw away; to abandon.
反覆無常 fickle.
反覆詳訊 to interrogate minutely backwards and forwards, —with a view to elicit the truth.
反風滅火 to turn the wind and put out a fire,—as was done by a virtuous magistrate of old.
反變 to shift one's ground; to tell another story.
反繫張 and struck Chang instead,—of letting Chang strike him.

坂' 3414

R. 阮
C. } *pan*
H. }
F. *pang*
W. *pa*
P. }
M. } *fan*
Sz. }
Y. *faa*
K. *p'an*
J. *han*
A. *ban*, *fan*
Rising Upper.

A hill-side; a slope; a cliff. Used with 3421.

坡坂 a bank; a slope.
蒲坂 the place where Shun built his capital, now 蒲州府 P'u-chou Fu in Shansi.

忯[4] 3415

R. 諫
See 販
SinkingUpper.

To regret; penitent.

忯悔 to regret.

畈[4] 3416

R. 諫
See 販
SinkingUpper.

A plain; a field. A farm; a hamlet.

畈疇 fields.

疲[4] 3417

R. 願阮
See 反
Sinking and Rising Upper.

To vomit; to faint.

販[4] 3418

R. 願
C. *fan*
H. *'pan*, *fan'*
F. *hwang*
W. *fa*
N. *faañ*
P. }
M. } *fan*
Y. *faa*
Sz. *fan*
K. *p'an*
J. *han*, *hon*
A. *'ban*
Sinking Upper.

To buy; to trade; to carry about for sale; to deal in. *See* 3743.

販賤賣貴 to buy cheap and sell dear.
販貨 to trade.
販糧 to deal in grain.
販馬 to deal in horses.
販戶 dealers.
販客 or 販夫 or 販仔 pedlars.
販運 to convey for sale; to trade.
販賣人口 to deal in male and female,—children.
人販子 a dealer in children.
販家 a dealer in women.
拐販 to kidnap for sale.
販莊 a warehouse; a large shop.

贩 3419

Same as 3418.

返' 3420

R. 阮
See 反
Rising Upper.

To return; to revert to. On the contrary. Used for 3413.

往返幾日 how many days to go and come back?
返旋 to go back.

返[3] 3420

返魂 the return of the soul to the body after death.
返棹 to back water. *See* 3413.
返之於天 to go back to heaven,—as the soul at death.
返程 a return journey.
而返受累 but on the contrary got into trouble.

阪[3] 3421
R. 阮 潸
See 坂 板
Rising Upper.

A bank; a mountain-side.

阪有漆 on the hill-side are varnish-trees.

飯[4] 3422
R. 厥 阮
C. H. *fan*
F. *hwang*[3], *pwong*[2]
W. *va*
N. *vaañ*
P. M. Sz. *fan*
Y. *faa*
K. *pan*
J. *han*
A. *fan*
Sinking Lower.

Cooked rice; food; any cooked grain. *See* 7254.

白米飯 cooked white rice,—of good quality.
飯湯 the water in which rice has been boiled,—much used after meals.
水飯 rice water with the rice left in it.
喫飯 or 用飯 or 食飯 to eat; to take a meal.
喫過飯沒有 or (more elegantly) 用過飯沒有 have you eaten rice?—a conventional phrase of enquiry after a person's general well-being. *See* 3930, 9215.
一頓飯 or 一餐飯 a meal.
早飯 breakfast.
夜飯 supper. *See* 9731, 12,769.
無飯喫 without food to eat.
討飯 to beg for food.
他的飯量大 he is a great eater.
飯後 after eating.
當下治飯 he then got food ready.
飯不是飯 food is not food,—*i.e.* it is no longer enjoyable, as under anxiety, etc.
飯尖 a snack.
飯館子 or 飯莊子 or 飯店 or 飯舖 a restaurant; an eating-house.
飯攤子 an eating-stall.

飯[4] 3422

飯金 rice-money,—board.
飯單 a napkin or bib.
靠天喫飯 trusting to Providence for their daily bread. This sentiment is often expressed pictorially, viz., by two or three people 靠 leaning against the character 天 God and eating rice out of bowls.
肉食謂之下飯 meat is called that which makes the rice go down.
緊活不緊飯 be quick over your work, but not over your food.
肚饑好 *hao*[4] 喫麥米飯 a hungry man will gladly eat boiled wheat.
會飯 cooked millet.
煮萱飯 to cook beans and glutinous rice,—for mourners.
飯鈸 rice-cutters,—the teeth.
烏飯 black groats, made from millet; a Buddhistic sacrifice.
白飯魚 the whitebait (*Leucosoma*),—so called from its transparent body.
飯匙頭 the spoon-shaped head,—the cobra.

Read *fan*[3]. To eat.

放飯 to eat immoderately.
不飯俱去 they all went away without eating.
飯疏食 *ssŭ*[4] 飲水 with coarse rice to eat, and water to drink,—Confucius said he could be happy.
亞飯 the band-master who played at the second meal of a feudal prince. So 三飯 and 四飯.

泛[4] 3423
R. 陷 洽
C. *fan*
H. *fam*
F. *hwang*
W. *fa*
N. *faañ*
P. M. Sz. *fan*
Y. *faa*
K. *pöm*, *pöp*,

To float; to drift; to sail. Unguided; careless; reckless.

浮泛 floating about.
泛漂 light; buoyant.
泛泛其流 drifting with the stream.
泛舟 to float a vessel.
泛遊 to wander; to travel.

泛[4] 3423
v. *p'ip*
J. *han*, *hon*
A. *fiem*
Sinking Upper.

發兵泛海往救 sent a force by sea to his aid.
泛言 vague expressions.
泛言事 to vaguely allude to matters.
泛說 to speak vaguely or roughly.
人泛指衆人也 *jen* must here be regarded as a plural,—men.
泛視 to regard as a mere matter of form.
泛濫 to overflow; verbose.
泛溢 to flow.
泛常 ordinary; usual.
泛泛的交情 a casual acquaintanceship.
泛淫 excessive; overwhelming.
泛洒 to sprinkle abundantly.

Read *fa*[2*].

泛漣 the sound of waves dashing on a shore.

Read *fêng*[3]. To throw, as a horse its rider.

泛駕之馬 a horse that throws its rider.

芝[4] 3424
R. 陷 咸
See 泛
Sinking and Even Upper.

Plants floating on water; to float.

氾[4] 3425
R. 陷
C. *fan*
H. *fam*
F. *hwang*[3], *hwang*[2]
W. *fa*
N. *faañ*
P. M. *fan*
Y. *faa*
Sz. *fan*
K. *pöm*
J. *han*, *hon*
A. *fiem*
Sinking Upper.

Water overflowing. Agitated. Name of a river in Shantung and Honan.

氾濫 overflowing; a flood.
氾論 the title of one of Huainan Tzŭ's chapters, in which success and failure are reduced by Tao to uniformity.

范 4 3426
R. 豏
W. ʿva, ʿwa
See 範
Rising Lower.

Plants; grass.

范冠 an ancient kind of cap. *See* 3427.

范張 ellipt. for Fan Shih and Chang Shao (*see* Biog. Dict. 101).

蠜 3 3427
R. 豏
See 范
Rising Lower.

A bee or wasp.

蠜則冠而蟬有緌 the bee has the cap, the cicada the fringe.

犯 4 3428
R. 豏
See 範
Rising Lower.

To rush against; to clash with; to invade; to offend against; to transgress; to violate.

犯死 to risk one's life.

犯夜 to be benighted.

犯潮 to get damp.

犯潮濕 to suffer from malaria.

天是犯了潮了 the air is damp.

不犯 or 犯不上 it is not worth while.

犯不着生氣 it's not worth while getting in a rage.

玉字犯了寶玉的名 the character *jade* (in her name) clashed with Pao-yü's name,—which also contained the word jade. Such a point would constitute an objection to the betrothal of two young people, whose names should not be similar but rather complementary one of the other.

犯一個唐字 to utter the tabooed word "T'ang."

河水不犯井水 river-water does not interfere with well-water,—each goes its own way.

犯地 or 侵犯 to invade or violate territory.

犯境 or 犯邊 to cross or violate the frontier.

客星犯牛女 a strange star appeared in the Herdboy and Weaving Damsel constellation.

犯界 to break bounds.

犯名 to discredit one's name.

犯手 to take trouble; to be at pains.

犯 4 3428

犯思量 to set people wondering; to give cause for consideration.

犯分 (*fén*⁴) to go beyond one's duty; to exceed one's powers or duty.

犯疑 to encounter suspicion; to be open to suspicion; to look, or be, suspicious.

犯罪 to commit a crime; to incur punishment.

犯斬罪 to commit a capital crime.

犯禁 to violate prohibitions.

犯規 to break through a rule or custom.

犯人 a criminal.

囚犯 a criminal in gaol.

首犯 ringleaders; principals.

夥犯 accomplices.

積案纍纍之竊犯 a thief with a long and bad record.

犯案 to be arrested on a charge of....

他已經犯過案 he has already been convicted.

犯法 or 犯例 to break the law.

斬絞軍流徒,法不可犯 decapitation, strangling, military service, banishment (for a period), and banishment (to a distance), are punishments not to be incurred.

懼法自不犯法 if you fear the law you will not break it.

肥童生犯法 a fat student is an offence against all rule,—he should be thin from study. The same is said of a 瘦和尚 thin priest, who should be fat from absence of care, etc.

干犯例禁 to do what is forbidden by law.

相犯 to clash, as colours etc.; to violate.

舉動各無相犯 there was nothing inharmonious in the pose of each,—of a monkey and a crane in the same picture.

欲相犯 wished to violate her.

竝不相犯 I never touched her improperly.

有犯尊顏 I have offended against you.

犯 4 3428

悞犯 to unintentionally infringe.

觸犯 to intentionally offend.

犯上 to offend against one's superiors; to rebel.

衆怒難犯 it is awkward to incur public resentment,—one will not be able to stand against it.

犯諱 to violate the taboo,—as by using certain characters which have been set aside or tabooed. *See* 5217.

不犯前輩 does not violate the rights of predecessors,—is not plagiarised from them.

犯而不校 offended against, and yet entering into no altercation. Said to refer to 顏淵 Yen Yüan, the favourite disciple of Confucius.

犯漆瘡 to get sores from varnish-poisoning.

犯病 to get an illness back again; to have a relapse.

犯小人 to be hindered in the accomplishment of a matter by the interference of a third person.

範 4 3429
R. 豏
C. *fan*²
H. *fam*²
F. *hwang*
W. ʿva
N. *vaañ*
P. M. *fan*²
Y. *faa*²
Sz. *fan*²
K. *pöm*
J. *hon, han*
A. *fam*²
Rising Lower.

A law; a rule; a pattern; a custom.

洪範 the Great Plan,—title of one of the chapters in the Canon of History.

模範 a mould; a matrix; a pattern.

範常 a constant law; a custom.

防範 to guard against.

風範 a stylish appearance.

範圍不過 not to go beyond bounds.

雅範 or 尊範 your good self,—a conventional phrase used in letters.

塑土範金 to model in clay and cast in metal,—as Buddhas.

颿 2 3430
R. 陷咸
See 帆
Even and Sinking Lower.

A horse galloping; to go quickly.

驚颿 a frightened horse running away.

船颿颿而行 a boat sailing rapidly.

笲[2] 3431
R. 元
See 攀
A. *fien* Even Lower.

An osier basket, used in ancient times by brides to carry millet and dates to their husbands. Also read *pien*[4].

執笲之禮 the ceremony of carrying a basket (of chestnuts), —by wife on introduction to husband's parents the day after marriage.

飰[4] 3432
R. 願
C. *fan*
P. *fan*
J. *han, hon*
A. *fan, van* Sinking Lower.

Spirits distilled from refuse grain.

𩙿 3433

Same as 3432.

嬔[4] 3434
R. 銑元遇
See 娩翻赴 Rising Even and Sinking Lower and Upper.

The young of rabbits, said by the Chinese to be born at the mouth. To litter, as rabbits. Also read *fan*[1] and *fu*[4]. Used with 娩 7901.

FANG.

方[1] 3435
R. 陽
C. H. *fong*
F. *hwong*
W. *foa*
N. *foñg*
P. M. Y. Sz. *fang*
K. *pang*
J. *hō*
A. *fông* Even Upper.

Square, physically or morally (*see* 4600). A place; a region. To possess (*Odes*: explained by 以爲其所也). A slip or tablet of wood for writing on; *see* 11,691. A recipe; a prescription; a means. Now; still; ever; then; at; at most; actually. To compare. *See* 5438. Radical 70.

四方 square; rectangular; N.E.S. and W.; everywhere outside China, which is 中.

四方之極 a model for all parts of the kingdom.

方[1] 3435

五方 N. E. S. W. and the centre. Hence used to denote China and the remainder of the world lying on its four borders.

西方 the west; from the west.

方式 square.

方格 chequers; chequered.

方圓 square and round; all round. *See* 2450.

方平 a plane quadrilateral surface.

方徑 the measurement of cubic area.

方字 square characters.

方寶 square ingots of silver.

方目 a square on a chess-board.

方桌 a square table.

方面 the face of a square; a square face.

方面大耳 square face and large ears,—regarded as good features in a man.

志圓行方 round in disposition, square in action,—as a man should be.

何方圓之能周兮 how can a square (handle) fit into a round (hole)?

方丈 an abbot. *See* 424.

方單 square document,—a title-deed for land, issued in lieu of original deeds which may have been lost. So-called, either because the document itself is square, or because it is sealed with a square seal.

圓而幾向方矣 round with a strong bias towards squareness.

無方之傳 the doctrine of non-angularity,—which adapts itself to all circumstances.

方寸 the square inch,—the heart, from its supposed size.

端方 correct,—as one's demeanour.

方正 square and upright,—of high moral character.

做人甚是端方 very honourable or straightforward.

大方 a master workman; a man of eminent virtue. A doctor for adults; *see* 6089.

不能知方 unable to recognise the rules of righteous conduct.

方[1] 3435

教子要有義方 teach children their duty to their neighbour.

敬以直內,義以方外 be reverent and thus straighten the internal: do your duty and thus square the external.

維鳩方之 the cuckoo possesses it,—the magpie's nest.

方便 convenient; the "good works" of Buddhism.

萬望方便 I sincerely hope it will be convenient,—to do so.

於人方便自己方便 if you are accommodating to others, you will find it an accommodation to yourself.

行方便 to bestow alms, etc.

佛以慈悲爲本,方便爲門 Buddha makes compassion the root and charity the door,—of salvation.

說方便 to say a good word for.....

方便方便我 say a good word for me.

地方 a place; *see* 10,956.

方位 location; situation.

依方位 to proceed to a place, or in a direction, indicated.

方言 local dialect.

方物 local produce,—usually of presents.

遊必有方 (a son) who travels abroad must keep his parents informed of his whereabouts.

上方 a superior place; a Buddhist monastery.

上方來的 come from the Emperor, or from the palace.

賜上方劍 presented him with a sword,—of the Emperor to a general going on a campaign.

適至寶方天晚 just as I got to your country, evening came on.

下方人 a mortal,—as opposed to the gods.

何方人 where is the man from?

外方人 a man from another part of the country; a foreigner.

方外 beyond the limits of the visible universe; transcendental;

方[1] 3435

beyond bounds; out of the limit; a wandering priest; *see* 12,442.

母及妻皆有方外志 both his mother and sister were anxious to retire from the world, —into seclusion.

方向 direction; bearings.

連方向都忘了 you have even forgotten your way about.

省方 to examine the places.

修方 to change the aspect,—as of a grave, for geomantic purposes.

往城于方 to go and build a city in that place.

方子 a prescription; a cure; a remedy.

開方子 to write a prescription.

方士 a master of recipes,—a medicine man; a necromancer.

草頭方兒 a domestic recipe, —that can be made up at home.

方脈 to feel the pulse and write a prescription.

良方 a good prescription.

沒有方法 there is no way, no means of doing it.

方術 a trick; a stratagem.

方略 a plan; a mode of action.

方畧館 Military Archive Office.

仁之方也 the art of virtue.

墨一方 of ink, one cake.

吾家嫁我兮天一方 my family have married me into a remote part of the world.

任在一方 our jurisdictions lie in the same quarter.

眞有天各一方之嘆 truly it is a case of sighing that each is in a different corner of the earth.

相怨一方 to repine against each other, each holding his own point of view.

多方培植 you have much banked up my roots, — I am deeply indebted to you.

日之方中 then when the sun is at the meridian.

方何爲期 what time can be fixed for his return?

方[1] 3435

如川之方至 like the stream ever coming on.

黍稷方華 the millet just then in flower.

方可 in which case it will do.

方纔 just now; a moment ago.

方今 at the present time.

方且 then; forthwith.

方始 then and not till then.

方始放心 upon which he began to feel at ease in his mind.

年方十歲 just ten years old.

方命 to violate orders; a polite phrase for declining to obey, etc. [方=放.]

只得方命 we cannot but disregard your orders.

不可方思 it cannot be navigated with a raft.

萬邦之方 the centre of all the States.

苑方秦地少 its parks, compared with those of Ch'in (Shensi) are few.

方人 to compare or measure men's abilities. Also, upright men.

方程 equations.

立方 cubic involution.

方田 plane mensuration.

方頂車子 or 方車 square-roofed carts,—used only by high officials.

方良 a spirit of the lakes and mountains.

方伯 epistolary title for a Provincial Treasurer. Anciently, a Governor.

方城 a fortified place; old name of 裕州 in Honan.

方殷 critical; in a critical position.

方相氏 an exorcist charged with the duty of driving away evil influences in dwelling-houses and tombs.

仿 3436

Same as 3456.

坊[1] 3437

R. 陽

P. *fang*
M. *ſfang*

Even Upper.

A lane; a street; a hamlet; a subdivision of a city; a ward; a parish; a store; a workshop.

坊社 the altar to local deities, *i.e.* those who protect the district.

牌坊 an honorary stone gateway put up in commemoration of the virtues of some local celebrity. So 坊表.

坊里 a street; a neighbourhood; the office of a petty police magistrate.

便宜坊 a restaurant.

堆坊 a warehouse.

書坊 a book-shop.

作坊 a work-shop.

春坊 the study or private apartments of the Heir Apparent.

僧坊 a Buddhist monastery.

寶坊 your monastery,—said to a Buddhist priest.

表坊 a pattern or exemplar to be followed.

會禁洋坊 a notice put up in the fields, signifying that the neighbouring farmers have entered into an association to protect each other's crops from the depredations of thieves.

妨[1] 3438

R. 陽 濛

W. *foa*
N. *foŋ̃*
P. *fang*
Y. *fang*
M. *ſfang*

See 防

A. *ſfong*, *fŏng*

Even Irregular.

To hinder; to oppose.

妨碍 to be an obstacle; an impediment.

不妨 or 無妨 there is no objection; it does not interfere.

小心妨害 beware of injury.

妨賢病國 a hindrance to good men and a curse to the State,—as an evil minister.

妨事 to matter.

妨生以送死 to injure the living from eagerness to honour the dead.

彷[3] 3439

R. 養

See 方

Rising Upper.

To be like. Used with 3456.

彷彿 like; resembling.

彷徨 undecided; agitated.

彷徉 unsettled; doubtful.

彷徉無所倚 in a state of uncertainty without anything to rely upon.

房[2]
3440
R. 陽
C. H. *fong*
F. *hwong*, v. *pung*, *p'ung*
W. *voa*
N. *voñg*
P. M. Y. Sz. *fang*
K. *pang*
J. *bō*
A. *fong*
Even Lower.

A room; a house. The seed-case of a flower. A District in Hupeh.

房子 or 一處房 a house. The former is used in the south for a room. *See* 12,737.
房間 or 房屋 or 房舍 houses; buildings.
正房 that part of a Chinese house which is in the middle and faces the south. *See below.*
照房 the back or north aspect.
廂房 the wings, east and west of the 正房.
蓋房子 to build a house.
耳房 or 陪房 side-buildings. The second is also a bride's female servant.
上房 the central or best suite of rooms in an inn, always reserved for mandarins; the rooms occupied by the master and mistress of a house.
走過許多房頭 passed by several rooms.
門房 the gate-keeper's quarters; the porter's lodge.
號房 the registry office of a *yamén*; a station for sentries, as at the gate of a city.
房東 the proprietor of the house.
房租 or 房錢 rent.
房柁 a tie-beam.
房脊 the ridge of a house; a roof.
房頂子 the roof.
房簷 the eaves.
房廠 the buildings of a factory, etc.
房金 house-allowance.
房飛子 notices of houses to let, stuck up on walls.
房親 agnatic relatives of the same branch.
房族 fellow-clansmen of the same branch.
房長 the head of a branch of a family.
房地 houses and land.
房産 house property. Also, houses and land.
房契 title-deeds for houses.

房[2]
3440

房檁 the cross-beams of a house.
內房 the women's apartments.
下房 the servants' quarters.
房下有多少姬妾 how many women have you in your household?
賤房 or 敝房 my wife.
正房 the one legal wife. *See above.*
偏房 or 二房 a concubine. *See below.*
一連取過三遍妻房 married three wives in succession.
補妻房 to take a second wife.
專房之寵 the favourite concubine. *See* 2934.
行房 or 同房 or 房事 sexual intercourse.
房中丹 aphrodisiacs.
長 *chang*[3] 房 and 二房 the eldest and second married brothers; first and second class aspects for a grave. *See above.*
還要尋幾房使喚人 I also want to find some servants.
房科 an office.
六房 the six offices or departments in a *yamén* among which the work is distributed. They are supposed to bear a resemblance in miniature to the Six Boards in Peking.
房官 or 十房司 the ten officials who examine essays previous to handing them to the Grand Examiner. *See* 9909.
出房 to have one's papers at an exam. passed on from the 房師 to the 座師, instead of being plucked at once.

昉[2]
3441
R. 養
See 方
A. *föng*, *fong*
Rising Upper.

The bright light of dawn; to appear; to be made manifest.

昉亮 dawn.
昉亮炮 the morning gun.
昉於何時 when did this become known?
造紙昉於漂絮 the manufacture of paper began with silk floss steeped in water.

枋[1]
3442
R. 陽
F. *hwong*, v. *pung*
Even Upper.

A wood used in making carts and boats. A white board used at night with a lamp to attract fish to 跳白 jump into a boat.

飛搶榆枋 in flight to reach only an elm or *fang*,—to fly only from tree to tree, as a cicada.
偶以枋榆之飛 just because I can take a short flight.
枋子 a support; a strip of wood used to strengthen the girders in a roof.
枋木 laths; thin pieces of boarding.
蘇枋木 a kind of sapan wood.
枋栱有隼的否 (asked) if all the supports to the beams were accurately placed.

舫[3]
3443
R. 養
See 方
A. *fong*
Rising Upper.

To mould clay, as a potter.

舫人爲簋豆 the potter makes sacrificial dishes.
陶舫 potters and moulders.

昉[3]
3444
R. 養
See 方
Rising Upper.

Indistinct. Used for 3439.

昉髣 resembling.
兩下相昉 the two are much alike.

紡[3]
3445
R. 養
H. *fong*, *p'iong*
See 方
Rising Upper.

To spin; to reel; to twist.

紡紗 or 紡績 or 紡線 to spin thread.
紡絲 to make silk thread.
紡車子 a spinning-wheel.
紡車上 to go under the belly of a horse and resume one's seat in the saddle.
紡織 to spin and weave.
紡花 to spin cotton.
川紡 Ssŭch'uan pongee.
紡綢 reeled pongee.

肪[1]
3446
R. 陽
See 方
Even Upper.

Fat; goose-grease.

脂肪 the fat of meat.

舫[3] 3447
R. 漾 Usually read Rising
See 方 Sinking Upper Irregular.

Two boats lashed together; a large boat; a galley.

畫舫 a "flower-boat,"—a large gaily-painted barge used for festive purposes.
輕舫如葉 a boat light as a leaf; a skiff.
採蓮舫 a pick-lily boat,—a pleasure boat for a lake.
舫中談飲 talking and drinking on a barge.

芳[1] 3448
R. 陽
See 方 Even Upper.

Fragrant; agreeable; excellent; virtuous.

芳馥 fragrant.
芳氣 fragrance.
芳芷 or 芳草 fragrant plants.
尋芳問柳 to amuse oneself with flowers and trees.
芳名 a fragrant name; a good reputation.
流芳百世 to hand down a good name for many generations.
遺芳 to leave a fragrancy behind one.
芳踪 fragrant records,--as of good men of old.
芳德 fragrant virtue.
芳塵 fragrant dust; the scent of flowers.
芳魂 a woman's spirit.
芳麗 tasteful and savoury,—as a meal.
芳儀 your fragrant presence.

訪[3] 3449
R. 漾
See 方 (everywhere read Rising) A. *fŏng*, *fong* Sinking Upper Irregular.

To search out; to enquire about. To visit.

明查暗訪 to openly investigate and secretly enquire about.
訪問 or 訪察 to enquire about.
私行察訪 to make secret enquiries,—as a detective.
訪拏 or 訪緝 to hunt up and seize,—as a criminal.
訪確 to find out for certain; to ascertain.
訪聞 to learn on enquiry.
訪道 to search for Tao or abstract truth.
訪查 or 訪尋 to search for; to hunt up.
訪悉 to discover.
訪事人 a newspaper correspondent.
採訪使 the title of a kind of Censor employed under the 遼 Liao dynasty.
訪賢 to make search for virtuous men,—to be officials.
訪議 to consult about; to deliberate.
嘗訪僧不禮 he went to the priests about it, but they paid no attention to him.
訪見 or 訪謁 to visit.
訪親 to visit one's parents or relatives; to enquire about the connections of.
訪友 to go out calling on friends.
恰好吳翰林訪他 by a fortunate chance Dr. Wu of the Han-lin called.
訪于落止 I take counsel at the beginning,—of my rule.

邡[1] 3450
R. 陽
See 方 Even Upper.

The ancient name for 武康縣 in Chehkiang.

鈁[1] 3451
R. 陽
See 方 Even Upper.

A square goblet. A boiler or kettle. An imitation of the word *fanam*, an old Madras coin worth about one-tenth of a rupee.

防[2] 3452
R. 陽 漾
C. H. *fong*
F. *hwong*, v. *houng*, v. *wong*
W. *voa*
N. *boñg*
P. M. Y. Sz. *fang*
K. *pang*
J. *hō*, *bō*
A. *fong* Even Lower.

An embankment. To protect from; to guard against; a remedy. To be a match for.

隄防 an embankment; (*fig.*) a bar; a protection against.
防有鵲巢 on the embankment are magpies' nests. [防 may here be the name of a place.]
防備 or 防豫 to be ready for; to take precautions against.
防微 or 防範 to take protective measures.
防賊 to guard against thieves.
防患 to guard against calamities.
人不及防 one cannot guard against it,—of a secret or sudden attack.
防不勝防 impossible to guard against.
防荒 or 防饑 to provide against famine,—by laying in a stock of provisions.
防避 to take shelter; to seek refuge.
防禦 or 防守 or 防護 to guard; to watch over; to protect.
防禁 to forbid; to prohibit.
防險號 danger signals.
防風 to guard against flatulency; carraway seeds. Also, name of an ancient State situated in modern Chehkiang.
防弊 to guard against abuses.
防後手 to lay up for a rainy day.
不防頭 to forget oneself,—in talking.
防身 to guard the person; self-defence.
防務 defence works; defence measures.
防戰 offensive and defensive.
防軍 a defence corps.
大爲之防 to draw the line between.
中外之防 the line drawn between Chinese and foreigners.
冷不防 all of a sudden; before one had time to guard against it. *See* 6869.
私防 private; secret.
海防同知 a maritime sub-Prefect.
海防廳 a maritime sub-Prefect or sub-Prefecture.
百夫之防 a match for a hundred.
防民之口,甚于防川 to stop the mouth of the public is more important than stopping a river,—which may be causing a flood.

髣 3453

Same as 3439.

魴[2] 3454
R. 陽
F. *shwong*, v. *höng*
See 防
A. *fong, föng* Even Lower.

A bream.

豈其食魚，必河之魴 why, when eating fish, must we have a bream from the Ho?

魴魚赬尾 the bream is showing its tail all red.

伊洛鯉魴美如牛羊 the carp and the bream from the river I-lo are as sweet as beef and mutton.

放[4] 3455
R. 養漾
F. *hwong*, v. *poung, hwang*
See 方
A. *fong* Sinking and Rising Upper.

To let go; to loosen; to let off; to issue; to scatter; to put. To appoint to a post. *See* 13,151, 7329.

放行 or 放走 or 放開 or 放回 to release; to let go.

放行單 a release permit; a clearance.

放狗 to let slip dogs,—as from a leash.

放鷹 to fly a falcon.

放手 to let go one's hold; to stop work. *See* 5304.

放鬆 to slack off; to loosen.

放縱 to release from superintendence; to allow to run wild.

放生 to release living creatures,—to buy birds and fishes and let them go as the Buddhists do, hoping to secure thereby rewards in the world to come.

放出來了 he has let it out,—as a bird out of a cage.

放風箏 to fly a kite.

放河 (or 水) 燈 to float water-lanterns,—as is done on the 15th of the 7th moon, to soothe the ghosts of those who have been drowned.

放戒 to release from a vow of abstinence.

放爆竹 to let off crackers.

放花 to let off fireworks.

放砲 to let off cannons.

釋放 or 發放 to release,—as a prisoner who has served his time.

放赦 to pardon and release.

放給 to issue; to give out, as pay.

放賑 to distribute relief,—as during a famine.

放屁 to break wind.

放[4] 3455

放肆 to be impertinent; to be disorderly in conduct.

放謂食之放肆而得所節 *fang* is to eat in an extravagant way, without any limit.

放蕩 to be profligate.

放金銀紙 to scatter tin-foil money,—upon the departure of an avaricious and unpopular mandarin.

放心 or 放寬心 to relax the tension on the mind; to cease to be anxious about.

放心不下 or 心中放不下 unable to quiet one's anxiety; did not feel easy in his mind.

不放在心上 did not think any more about it.

放在心裏 to bear in mind; not to speak of.

放洋 to put to sea.

放羊 to tend sheep.

放良 to give freedom to a slave; to allow a prostitute to marry and become a respectable member of society.

放衙 to dissolve or adjourn a court.

放着……不做 to give up (doing, making, etc.).

放印子 to lend small sums for short periods at exorbitant rates, reckoned by the day.

放閻王賬 to lend money at devil's (*i.e.* at exorbitant) rates.

放家口 to admit the family,—to allow an interview between a condemned criminal and his wife, in order that she may bear him a son after his death, and the line may thus be continued.

放學 to give holidays to schoolboys.

放火 to set fire to.

放桌子 to set out the table; to put on the food.

放過去 to let go.

怎麼放得他過 how can I let him go scot free?—meaning that I won't.

放聲 to utter a sound.

放氣 to let off steam.

放號筒 to blow a steam-whistle.

放[4] 3455

放案 to publish a list of successful candidates.

放京債 or 放官債 to make loans to officials to enable them to proceed to their posts.

放步 to set foot; to step.

放大收小 to expend a great deal and to get back very little.

放血 to let blood.

放下 put it down.

放下外任來 to get appointed to a provincial post.

放在這邊 put it on this side.

放戶 depositors,—as in banks.

放光 to gleam; to glisten.

放藍光 to burn a blue-light.

放斂 to give off and concentrate again,—as a fixed and flashing light.

放膽 to pluck up one's courage; to venture.

放浪江湖間 roamed about the streams and lakes.

毋放飯 do not eat immoderately.

放飯 appears also to mean "to distribute rice in charity."

放差 to release from duty; to give a holiday.

放牌 to release batches of candidates who have finished their essays, as is done at intervals during the examination.

放晴 to clear up,—of weather.

放定 to betroth,—as a daughter.

Read *fang*[3]. To rely on. To reach. To imitate.

摩頂放踵 from head to foot.

放乎四海 extending to the Four Seas.

放勳 Fang Hsün,—the name of the Emperor Yao = Imitator of the achievements (of the ancients).

倣[3] 3456
R. 養
See 方
A. *fong* Rising Upper.

To be like; to resemble; according to.

相倣 much alike.

倣照 like; as; according to; conformably with.

倣造 to make according to pattern.

倣[3] 3456

倣效 like; in imitation of.
倣格 or 倣紙 or 倣影 copy-slips. *See* 13,339.
寫倣字 to write copies.
倣樣 to follow the pattern.
倣古筆意 to imitate the writings of the ancients.
倣圈 a flat brass ring, placed on writing paper to keep the surface smooth. *See* 1889.

旂 3457

Same as 3443.

匚[1] 3458
R. 陽
See 方
Even Upper.

An open basket with a handle, holding about a peck. Radical 22.

FEI.

非[1] 3459
R. 微
C. *fei*
H. *fui*
F. *hi*
W. N. *fi*
P. M. Y. Sz. *fei*
K. *pi*
J. *hi*
A. *fi*
Even Upper.

Not; that which is not,—right, *sc.* wrong. Negative, as opposed to 是 9940. Sometimes forms a whole sentence by itself = But this is a mistake. To disapprove. Radical 175.

非不 not not,—a strong affirmative.
非此則彼 if not this, then that.
非易 not easy.
不非輕 it is light.
非常 not usual; uncommon.
必非無因 it was certainly not without a cause.
非神仙而何 if not a god, what are you?
非喫卽喝 if not eating, then wanting to drink.
非禮勿言,非禮勿動 if not in accordance with propriety, neither speak nor act.
非止 or 非但 or 非特 or 非徒 or 非獨 or 非直 not only.
非此不行 cannot do without this.

非[1] 3459

非體 disreputable; not respectable.
非語 wrong language.
非僻 profligate; abandoned.
豈非如此 how is it not so?—meaning that it is so.
非同小可 not a small matter.
無非是他 it must be he.
溥天之下,莫非王土 under the wide heaven, all land is the king's.
非也 or 非然 not so; not right.
非分 *fên*[4] 之事 not his business.
是非 *see* 9940.
不敢爲非 will not venture to misbehave.
四十九年非 I have made a mess of my forty-nine years of life.
或非笑之 some one ridiculed him for acting thus. [非=put him in the wrong.]
非老子 the title of an article by 湛若水 Chan Jo-shui, adverse to the claims of Lao Tzŭ as author of the *Tao Tê Ching*.
俱非 they are both wrong,—in their identifications.
何非何惡 why should (God) disapprove of and dislike it?
喜或作善非 some write *shan* for *hsi*, but this is a mistake.
俗作兎非是也 the vulgar form 兎 (a hare, *see* 12,122) is not correct.
俗作避字非 the common reading of 避 [for 遊] is wrong.
無非無儀 to do neither evil nor good,—such is the function of woman.
賊使非智,官動非刑 when thieves practise unusual cunning, the official employs unusual punishments.
非法 illegal; wrongful.
非戰之罪 not the fault of the fighting,—*i.e.* doomed to be defeated; a saying of 項羽 Hsiang Yü on his final overthrow.

非[1] 3459

非骾就騙 always cheating in one way or another.
非望 or 非想 unexpected; unhoped for.
非解 not easy to understand; ambiguous.
非得 there *must* be.....
非離 not without; only by.
非他不可 indispensable.
非我也 not I.

腓[4] 3460
R. 未
See 肥
SinkingLower.

The punishment of cutting off the feet, or removing the knee-pan. Also written 跰.

厞[2] 3461
R. 未 微
See 肥
Sinking and Even Lower.

The south corner of a room, where a table was spread with offerings to the spirits of earth. Hidden; low; base.

斐[3] 3462
R. 尾
C. *fei*
H. *fui*
F. *cp'i*
W. N. *fi*
P. M. Y. Sz. *fei*
K. *pi*
J. *hi*
A. *fi*
Rising Upper.

Streaks; lines; *see* 988. Graceful; elegant; polished; finished.

斐美 elegant; polished,—of things and persons.
有斐君子 an accomplished prince. *See* 3479.
斐然成章 a finished composition.

屝[4] 3463
R. 未
See 肥
SinkingLower.

Coarse grass sandals.

悱[3] 3464
R. 尾
H. *cfui*
F. *cp'i*, *cp'i*
See 匪
Rising Upper.

To be desirous of speaking.

不悱不發 I do not help out any one who is not anxious to explain himself.
憤悱 eager (to learn) and anxious to explain oneself.

扉[1] 3465
R. 微
F. *p'i*
See 非
Even Upper.

A door with one leaf; a cottage.

依扉而待 leaning against the door and waiting.
柴扉 movable bars in a fence; a rough door; a hut.
雙扉外扃 the two leaves of the gate were closed on the outside.
黃扉 the Grand Secretariat.
圜扉 a gaol.

斐[2] 3466
R. 微
See 非肥
Even Upper and Lower.

To pace to and fro; undecided.

斐斐遲遲 hesitating.
江斐 a water-nymph.

棐[3] 3467
R. 尾
See 匪
Rising Upper.

Torreya nucifera, a species of yew found in northern China. To strengthen; to assist.

棐子 the nuts of the above tree, used as a vermifuge.
棐几 benches or tables made of yew.
粗棐 *Cephalotaxus drupacea*, an evergreen tree like a yew.
篤棐 to zealously assist.
以棐民彝 in order to assist the people in their virtuous works.

痱[4] 3468
R. 微末
賄
See 飛
Even and Rising and SinkingUpper.

An ulcer. Anæmic swelling of the feet.

緋[1] 3469
R. 微
F. *p'i*
See 非
Even Upper.

Dark red.

一緋衣小女 a girl dressed in dark red.
緋紫 purple.
緋紅 deep red.
牙緋 the ivory (audience-tablet) and red (robe),—used under the T'ang dynasty by officers of the 5th grade and upwards.

緋[1] 3469

翡[4] 3470
R. 未
C. *fei*[2], *'fei*
H. *'fui*
F. *houi*[3], *'p'i*
W. *'fi*, *'fi*
N. *fi*
P. M. Y. Sz. *'fei*
K. *pi*
J. *hi*
A. *fi*
Sinking Irregular.

脫刺史緋 to put off the dark red dress of a Governor,—as on promotion.

A cock king-fisher. *See* 11,933.

翡翠 the small turquoise king-fisher (*Halcyon smyrnensis*); a silicate of aluminum.
翡赤羽, 翠青羽 the *fei* are the red, the *ts'ui* the blue, feathers.
翡翠玉 chrysoprase; green pyroxene; malachite.

腓[2] 3471
R. 微
See 肥
Even Lower.

The calf of the leg. To protect. To decay; to change.

腓腸 the calf of the leg.
小人所腓 our protection.
牛羊腓字之 the sheep and oxen protected him with loving care.
百卉具腓 the plants all decay.

菲[3] 3472
R. 微尾
F. *p'i*
H. *'fui*
See 非匪
Even and Rising Upper.

A kind of radish or red turnip, called by the Chinese 土瓜 earth-melon. Frugal; mean; trifling; unworthy.

采葑采菲無以下體 when we gather the mustard-plant and earth-melon, we do not reject them because of their roots,—neither should a wife be rejected because her beauty has decayed.
菲飲食 coarse food and drink.
菲薄 mean; trifling.
菲儀 or 菲物 my poor gift.
菲敬 with my poor respects,—written on a present.
菲悵 or 菲悢 mournful; sad.
菲材 my poor abilities.

Read *fei*[1]. Fragrant.

芳菲 fragrant; luxuriant.
菲菲 odoriferous.

蜚[1] 3473
R. 微尾
F. *'p'i*, *'p'i*
See 非
Even and Rising Upper.

An insect produced in damp places, which devours grain and clothes; a cock-roach. Used for 3483.

蜚零 a ground-bee.
蜚語 slander; calumny.

裶[1] 3474
R. 微
F. *p'i*
See 非
Even Upper.

Robes dragging on the ground; the train of a dress.

誹[3] 3475
R. 微末
尾
See 非
Even, Rising, SinkingUpper.

To slander.

怨誹 to spitefully slander another.
誹謗 to calumniate.

霏[1] 3476
R. 微
F. *p'i*
See 非
Even Upper.

Driving rain and snow; sleet.

雨雪霏霏 the sleet is falling fast.

菲[1] 3477
R. 微
See 非
Even Upper.

Fragrant.

菲菲 or 芳菲 fragrant. *See* 3472.
郁郁菲菲 very sweet and fragrant.

騑[1] 3478
R. 微
F. *p'i*
See 非
Even Upper.

The outer horses of four driven abreast; an extra horse fastened to the axle with long traces. *See* 11,556.

四牡騑騑 my four steeds advanced without stopping.

匪[3] 3479
R. 尾
C. *fei*
H. *'fui*
F. *'p'i*
W. *'fi*, *'fi*
N. *fi*

Not; without. Vagabonds; banditti; rebels. Variegated. Used with 3459, 3462.

稼穡匪解 we have not been remiss in our husbandry.

匪[3] 3479
P. M. Y. Sz. *fei*
K. *pi*
J. *hi*
A. *fi*
Rising Upper.

匪媒不得 without a go-between you cannot get,—a wife.
匪遙 not far off.
莫高匪山 there is nothing higher than a mountain. *See* 4956, 12,721.
匪女之爲美 it is not you (the flower) who are beautiful,—it is the lady who gave you. [女=汝.]
匪我愆期 it is not I who would protract the time.
有匪君子 there is our accomplished prince.
匪類 or 匪徒 vagabonds; rebels; banditti.
要匪類 to become dissipated.
奸匪 insurgents; rebels.
會匪 or 匪黨 a league or society of bad characters, rebels, etc.
教匪 rebels who have formed a sworn brotherhood.
比之匪人凶 the company of bad men is dangerous.
匪犯 one who has been convicted of highway robbery, sedition, etc.
匪首 leaders of brigands.
匪巢 a rebel stronghold.
匪色 particoloured.

棐 3480

Same as 3467. *See* also 8572.

篚[3] 3481
R. 尾
See 非匪
Rising Upper.

Bamboo baskets, round or oval, with a cover and short legs.

筐篚 baskets of various kinds.
女受以篚 a woman should receive things (from a man) in a basket,—so that their hands may not touch.

妃[1] 3482
R. 微
See 飛
Even Upper.

A wife; an Imperial concubine of the third rank.

王妃 the wife of the Heir Apparent; the wife of any prince of the blood.
天妃 the guardian goddess of sailors.

妃[1] 3482

皇貴妃 and 貴妃 Imperial concubines of the first and second ranks.
太妃 a Dowager concubine.
宮妃 or 嬪妃 ladies-in-waiting; a general term for the women in the Palace.
奸妃 a designing woman.
一騎紅塵妃子笑 at the clouds of dust beneath the horsemen's feet the concubine laughed,—said of the famous 楊貴妃 Yang Kuei-fei, who caused lichees to be forwarded to her from the south by express couriers. *See* 6985.

飛[1] 3483
R. 微
C. *fei*
H. *fui*
F. *hi, pwi*
W. N. *fi*
P. M. Y. Sz. *fei*
K. *pi*
J. *hi*
A. *fi*
Even Upper.

To fly; to move with speed. *See* 1736, 12,836. High; *see* 7784. Radical 183.

飛翔 to soar and wheel around, as a hawk.
飛潛動植, 各爲類 birds, fishes, animals, and plants, each form a separate class.
飛禽 or 飛鳥 birds.
飛禽走獸 birds and beasts.
飛沙走石 dust and stones flying,—in a storm.
飛簷走壁 flying along eaves and walking along walls,—as a housebreaker.
飛雁 the wild goose.
飛蟻 flying ants.
飛星 a shooting star; a meteor.
黃鳥于飛 the yellow birds (orioles) flew about.
不能奮飛 I cannot spread my wings and fly away.
插翼難飛 even with wings it would be hard to get away.
飛龍在天 the flying dragon is in the sky,—the weather is rainy.
龍飛 the Emperor has ascended the throne.
飛漲 to go up with a rush,—as prices.
飛揚 to be raised, as dust; to spread, as fire.
飛上天去 to escape.
飛奔 to hurry.

飛[1] 3483

飛雲 scudding clouds.
飛觥 the flying bowl,—the wine passing from one to another, especially for forfeits in drinking.
飛觥給他 he had to pay the forfeit by drinking.
飛昇 to go up to heaven.
飛車 a flying chariot; an aeroplane.
飛騰 to fly upwards; to get rapidly promoted.
飛鷹 to fly a falcon.
飛速 post haste.
飛馳 or 飛跑 to go express speed.
飛黃之快 with the speed of Fei-huang,—a famous horse.
飛函 an urgent note.
飛咨 to send an express.
飛報 an urgent message; posters; bills.
飛稟 to send an express despatch,—to a superior.
飛飭 to send urgent orders.
差飛馬 to send an express courier.
飛啓者 I write in haste to say that.....
飛送 to forward by express courier.
飛賊 flying rebels, *i.e.* here one day and gone the next.
飛脚 swift of foot.
飛筆 flying pencil,—quick writing.
飛拳 quick with one's fists.
飛災 an unexpected calamity.
火藥飛災 a powder explosion.
飛射士 rapidly-shooting archers.
飛白體 characters written as it were with insufficient ink, so as to show white spots in them. They were invented by 蔡邕 Ts'ai Yung, who took the idea from a whitewasher.
太宗飛白答劉洎 the Emperor T'ai Tsung (of the T'ang dynasty) replied in the *fei pai* character to Liu Chi,—meaning that he dashed off a reply.

飛[1] 3483

飛熟 to thoroughly master a subject.

他念過的書他飛熟不能忘了 the books he has studied he has thoroughly mastered and cannot forget.

飛劍 to let fly a sword,—out of the mouth or elsewhere, as magicians do.

飛廉 name of a wicked minister of 紂 Chou; name of a palace under the Han dynasty; name of a bird with a stag's body, horns, and a snake's tail, which can cause wind to blow and is worshipped as the Chinese Æolus; name of a drug.

飛語 anonymous placards.

乃縣飛書誹謗 he thereupon posted up anonymous and scurrilous placards.

飛鹽 flying salt,—snow. A certain 謝道韞 Hsieh Tao-yün compared falling snow with the scattering of salt, in a verse running 撒鹽空中差可擬 "It seems, methinks, as though the air were filled with scattered salt," which line his niece immediately capped by the following 不如柳絮滿天飛 "Say rather willow-catkins floating thick o'er heaven's vault."

飛頭老子 the old man with the flying head,—referring to a superstition that the heads of certain people fly away at night-fall and return at dawn. The day before, the neck is said to become encircled with a scar; and towards evening on the following day, wings make their appearance. This story is told in reference to Java by an Indian 凡僧 Brahmin, 菩薩勝 the P'u-sa Shêng.

飛駁鳥 the eastern magpie (*Pica media*).

飛鼠 a flying squirrel (*Pteromys xanthipes, alborufus et melanopterus*, A. M.-Edw.; also the Siberian *Sciuropterus volans*, F. Cuv.). The term is loosely applied to bats.

飛生 or 飛鼯 flying squirrels and flying foxes.

肥[2] 3484

R. 微
C. *fei*
H. *p'ui*
F. *p'i*, v. *pui*
W. *vi*
N. *vi*, *bi*
P. M. Y. Sz. *fei*
K. *pi*
J. *hi*
A. *p'i*
Even Lower.

Fat; plump, as opposed to 瘦 10,021. Unctuous; rich; fertile.

肥壯 stout and strong. *See* 3428.

肥胖 or 肥大 corpulent.

肥澤 fat and glossy; sleek.

肥美 plump.

肥肉 fat meat.

通肥 or 精肥 rolling in fat.

君瘦民肥 let the ruler be thin so long as the people are fat.

車馬輕肥 our carts are light and our horses are fat,—advertisement of a livery-stable.

策肥 to whip fat,—horses, *sc.* to have a fine equipage. *See* 1622.

損人肥己 to injure others and profit oneself.

只顧己肥 only caring for one's own benefit.

分肥 to share the fat; to divide the plunder.

肥腯 or 肥甘 fat and rich, as meat.

潤肥 fertile; rich, as soil.

肥土 fertile soil.

肥田 to manure fields.

上肥 or 落肥 to lay down manure.

肥腯 or 肥豚豚 fat as a pig.

肥皂 soap,—made from the seeds of *Gleditschia*.

肥頭子兒 name of a fruit, the sticky inside of which is used as a hair-pomade.

肥國 a small feudal State in the east of modern Chihli.

淝[2] 3485

R. 微
See 肥
Even Lower.

Name of an affluent of the Po-yang lake.

淝水 a small stream in Anhui. Also, the old name of 蒙城縣 Mêng-ch'êng Hsien in the same province.

淝泉 diverging streams from the same source.

蜚[2] 3486

R. 微尾
See 肥
Even Lower.

A grub. A kind of snake.

蜚蠐 the grubs of beetles.

蠦蜚 a cockroach.

廢[4] 3487

R. 隊
C. *fai*
H. *fui*
F. *hie*
W. N. *fi*
P. M. Y. Sz. *fei*
K. *p'e*
J. *hai*
A. *fe*
Sinking Upper.

Ruined; useless; abandoned; waste.

殘廢 useless; worn out; good for nothing.

廢物 a useless thing. Used as a term of abuse.

廢去 thrown aside; discarded.

廢時 to waste time.

廢事 to waste one's labour.

半途而廢 to fail when half way; an abortion.

不以人廢言也 do not let the (iniquity of the) man cause us to undervalue what he says.

以私廢公 to let private business interfere with public.

廢長立幼 to set aside the elder in favour of the younger.

不豫則廢 without precautions there will be failure.

舉一而廢百 laying too much stress on a single point.

國政廢弛 the administration of the State is going to ruin.

視爲廢紙 to regard as waste paper.

廢墮 lazy; unthrifty.

廢鐵 old iron.

廢墜 going to wrack and ruin.

廢官 or 廢員 to dismiss an official; discarded officials, who have been removed from office.

廢棄 to abandon.

廢酒 to give up wine; to become a teetotaler.

廢人 cripples; the infirm and superannuated.

廢王 to depose a sovereign.

廢帝 a deposed Emperor.

廢鐙塔 an abandoned light-house.

廢了他 destroy it.

漢廢郡爲縣 the Hans changed it from a Department into a District.

癈 4
3488
R. 隊
F. v. *poui*^{3}
See 廢
SinkingUpper.

Incurably diseased.

癈疾 a disease which renders one hopelessly unfit for anything.

廢 4
3489
R. 隊
See 廢
SinkingUpper.

A rush mat.

編蘆爲廢 to weave rushes into mats.

沸 4
3490
R. 賓物
C. *fai*, *fêt*
H. *pui*
F. *p'woi*, *houk*
W. *fai*,
N. *fêh*, *fi*
P. *fei*, *fu*^{3}, *p'u*
M. *fei*, *fu*
Y. *fei*, *fuk*
Sz. *fei*, *fu*
K. *pi*, *pul*
J. *hi*, *futsz*
A. *fi*
Sinking and Entering Upper.

To bubble up; to boil.

百川沸騰 the streams all bubble up and overflow.

如沸如羹 like the bubbling of boiling soup,—is sedition in the State.

鼎沸 the caldron is bubbling,—sedition is rife.

水沸山崩 the water is bubbling, the hills are falling,—anarchy reigns.

風浪沸騰 waves lashed up by the wind.

過三沸則老 boiled more than three times, (water) is spoilt,—for making tea.

沸泣 to boil; to seethe. Used also of a volume of sound.

止沸不如去薪 to stop water boiling, there is nothing like removing the fuel.

是止沸而益之薪也 this is only to throw oil on the flames.

沸水 a stream in Shantung, the water of which is believed to prolong life.

Read *fu*^{4*}. The appearance of water issuing from a spring.

鬻沸檻泉 right up bubbles the water from the spring.

Read *p'ei*^{4}.

鴻沸 greatly raging,—as waves.

狒 4
3491
R. 未
F. *hei*^{3}, *hie*^{3}
P. *'fei*
K. *pi*
J. *hi*
A. *'fi*
Sinking Lower Irregular.

A kind of ape found in the south-west of China. It is described as black, with large lips, carnivorous, and four or five feet in height.

痱 4
3492
R. 未
See 癈
A. *fi*
SinkingUpper.

Pimples; an eruption.

痱子 or 痱瘡 or 熱痱 a severe form of *lichen tropicus*, known as "prickly heat."

生痱子 or 長痱子 to have prickly heat.

誹 4
3493
R. 賓
See 費
SinkingUpper.

To talk fast.

費 4
3494
R. 賓未
C. *fai*
H. *fui*
F. *hie*
W. N. *fi*
P. M. Y. Sz. *fei*
K. *pi*
J. *hi*
A. *fi*, *fi*^{2}
Sinking Upper and Lower.

To expend; to waste; to involve expenditure of. Extended.

費錢 to spend money.

使費 or 花費 expenditure. *See* 5002.

費項 or 費用 or 費銀 expenditure; fees.

斂費 to collect fees.

盤費 travelling expenses.

小費 tips, etc.

惜小費而忘大害 to sink a ship for a ha'p'orth of tar.

惜費之心 a frugal mind.

枉費 incidental expenses.

厚費 to go to great expense.

費去多金竟不起 spent a lot of money, but did not get well.

浪費 to spend extravagantly; to dissipate.

耗費 waste.

費唇舌 to waste one's lips and tongue,—one's breath.

費財 to waste wealth; to spend money.

費材料 to waste material.

費 4
3494

費草 or 費料 eating their heads off.

又費一番枝節 again giving a lot of trouble.

費事 to involve trouble; difficult.

白費事 to labour in vain.

過費 I have put you to too much expense or trouble,—a conventional phrase used to a host.

破費 you have spent too much on me,—said to the giver of a present.

費盡 to the utmost.

費眼 to try the eyes; to hurt the eyes.

費心 or 費神 involving mental labour; troublesome.

費心費心 you have expended your mind,—on my behalf, *i.e.* many thanks for the trouble you have taken.

頗費神 involving considerable effort of mind.

費手 involving labour of hand; difficult.

勞費 to make physical or mental effort.

費力 or 費勁兒 to take trouble; anything involving exertion of strength; difficult.

費時 to waste time.

共費二十天 will take at least twenty days.

費解 involving trouble to explain; difficult of explanation.

君子惠而不費 when a prince is beneficent without great expenditure,—that is one of the 五美 five excellent things.

君子之道費而隱 the Way of the superior man reaches far and wide, and yet is secret.

費時則有饑餒 if the times (for husbandry) are neglected, the result will be hunger.

Read *pi*^{4}. Name of a District in Shantung. *See* 2105.

爲費宰 to be governor of Pi.

潰 3495

Same as 3490.

柿 3496

See 9906.

肺[4] 3497
R. 泰 隊
See 芾 廢
Sinking Upper.

The lungs. *See* 11,584.

肺子 or 肺家 the lungs; the lights.
祭肺 to sacrifice the lungs of a victim.
肺癰 an abscess on the lungs.
以肺疾斷酒 to leave off wine because of lung disease.
如見其肺肝然 as though seeing his very lungs and liver,—into his inmost self.
自有肺腸 he holds only to his own opinions.
調理肺經 to put the lungs in order,—as by medical treatment.
說肺腑話 to express one's real convictions.
知吾肺腑 to know my inmost feelings.
欲以爲肺腑 wishing to associate him closely with them.
肺石 a reddish kind of jasper.
地肺 the 終南山; *see* 8128.

Read *p'ei*[4]. Luxuriant.

其葉肺肺 the leaves are very luxuriant.

芾[4] 3498
R. 未 泰 物
C. *fai, fêt*
H. *fui, fut*
F. *hie, houk*
W. *fi, fai*
N. *fi, fah*
P. *fei, fu*²
M. *fei, fu*
Y. *p'ei, fei, fêh*
Sz. *fei, fu*
K. *pi, p'ae, pul*
J. *hi, hai, futsz*
A. *fi, fe, fêt*
Sinking and Entering Upper.

To be umbrageous.

蔽芾甘棠 this umbrageous sweet cherry-apple tree.

Read *fu*[4*]. A knee-cover worn with the sacrificial dress.

三百赤芾 three hundred red knee-covers.
朱芾斯皇 his red knee-covers were resplendent.

吠[4] 3499
R. 隊
C. *fai*
H. *p'oi*
F. *hie, pic, poui*
W. *vi, bi*
N. *vi*
P. M. Y. Sz. *fei*
K. *p'e*
J. *hai, bai*
A. *fe*
Sinking Lower.

To bark, as a dog. *See* 6141.

亂吠狗 a dog which barks without rhyme or reason.
犬所吠也 that which would make a dog bark,—a strange sight.
一犬吠形, 百犬吠聲 one dog barks at something, and the rest bark at him.
狗各吠非其主 all dogs bark at strangers.
黃犬背後吠 the yellow dog barks behind one's back. Used in the sense of "back-biting."
紂 (or 桀) 犬吠堯各爲其上 like the dog of the (evil) Chou (or Chieh) barking at the (good) Yao: every one for his master.
無使尨也吠 do not make my dog bark.
吠噬 to bark and bite.

紼[4] 3500
R. 物
C. *put*₅
F. *houk*₅
W. *pai*²
N. *fêh*
P. *fu*³, *fei*³
M. *p'u*
K. *pil, pul*
J. *futsz, fuchi*
A. *fêt*₅
Entering Irregular.

Ropes used for coffins; *see* 3662. Weighty; powerful. Also read *fu*[4*].

使一介老某相執紼 caused a certain old servant to hold the rope of the coffin.
王言如綸, 其出如紼 the king's words are like silk cords: they issue forth like cables. *See* 7472.

蝜[2] 3501
R. 微
See 肥
Even Lower.

The dung-beetle. *See* 1079.

Read *pên*[1]. A clam; a mussel.

朏[3] 3502
R. 尾
See 斐
Rising Upper.

The crescent moon, three days old. [To be dist. from 6273.]

朏明 by the light of the young moon.
朏魄之變 the phases of the moon.

Read *p'ei*[4]. A fabulous kind of wild cat, also pronounced *k'u k'u*.

閟 3503

Same as 3491.

柿[4] 3504
R. 卦
See 派
SinkingUpper.

A shaving. To plane wood.

芿[4] 3505
R. 月 隊 泰
See 伐 吠
Sinking and Entering Lower.

Luxuriant. Also read *fa*[2*].

茅芿 covered with leaves. Name of a person in the *Tso Chuan*.

Read *pei*[4]. In regular order.

FÊN.

分[1] 3506
R. 文 問
C. *fên*
H. *fun*
F. *hung, pwong, v. p'ang*
W. *fang*
N. *fêng*
P. M. Y. Sz. *fên*
K. *pun*
J. *fun*
A. *fên*
Even Upper.

To divide; to distribute; to separate; to detach; to distinguish. A tenth of an inch, or of anything; a candareen or tenth of a 錢 mace, *see* 1736, or the hundredth of a 兩 tael, *see* 7010. A minute. *See* 8504.

分一分 to divide out; to make a division. See *fên*[4] below.
平分 or 平等分析 or 中分 to divide equally.
分身 to be in two places at once,—body in one and soul in another. Also, to absent oneself; to get away; *see* 6115.
分業 to divide up an estate,—as between brothers.
一分爲二 one divided makes two.
分作十分 (*fén*[4]) divide it into ten parts.
話分兩頭, 却說 the story dividing into two heads, let us say,—let us now digress to say.....
呼子分金, 兄八之弟二之 calling his sons, he divided his money, giving eight-tenths to the elder and two-tenths to the younger.

分[1] 3506

分派兩處 to send to two different places,—*e.g.* one official to one place and one to another.

分佈 to distribute over,—as over a tract of country.

分別 to part; to distinguish between; respectively. *See* 9155.

分別賞罰 to reward or punish, respectively.

分給 to distribute.

不分上下 not to distinguish top from bottom; to make no distinctions of rank; not to know one's place.

五穀不分 you cannot distinguish the five kinds of grain.

分而爲二 to distinguish two kinds of.

分開 to divide; to pull apart; to distinguish.

把這個柚子給他們分開 divide this pumelo between them.

分不開 not to be pulled apart.

四聲他分不開 he can't distinguish between the four tones. Correctly 分不出來.

可也分得出來 yet they can be distinguished one from the other.

分清 or 分明 or 分晰清楚 to clearly distinguish between.

妾身未分明 your handmaid's (*i.e.* my) bust is not yet developed.

分明多事 it is manifest that he attends to what doesn't concern him.

但恐女死之後不見分明 but fearing lest, after my (your daughter's) death, the matter should not be properly cleared up,.....

分明我箭中了白兎 I am sure I hit a white rabbit with my arrow.

分辨是非 to discriminate between right and wrong.

分鋸爲板 to saw into planks.

分離 or 分手 or 分携 to separate; to part, as friends.

分[1] 3506

分鴛 the separation of married couples.

分妻 to divorce a wife.

兩口子要分家 husband and wife want to separate.

分隔 separated.

分久必合,合久必分 things (or persons) which have long been separated will unite, and things which have long been united will separate.

分出之 made him (her stepson) live away from home.

分散 to utterly rout; to scatter; to distribute.

分夥 to dissolve partnership.

分成 to distribute in portions.

分撥 to detach.

分發 to send in various directions.

分次序 in order; in rotation.

分次 by instalments.

分類 to classify; according to classes.

分欵 to divide into clauses; according to the clauses.

分承 to take in hand one after another,—as in dealing with a number of different matters.

分柑同味 half an orange tastes as sweet as a whole one.

分憂 to share a person's sorrow; to sympathise with.

分章 by-laws.

分贓 to share the plunder. *See* 3484.

分心 the mind divided; distracted.

分路 to take different roads.

分付 to order; *see* 3508, 3667.

隨天分付來 come at the call of God.

分娩 child-birth.

分資 subscription tickets.

十分 the full measure,—ten-tenths.

十分好 excellent; capital.

九分不樂 nine-tenths (*sc.* very much) displeased.

二十四分兩之一 one twenty-fourth of an ounce or tael.

分[1] 3506

三分之一 one-third.

二分銀 two hundredths of a tael of silver; two candareens.

五分銖之四 $\frac{4}{5}$ of a *shu*. *See* 10,038.

三寸三分 three inches and three tenths.

三分天下有其二 to possess two-thirds of the empire.

雨得分寸不等 rain fell more or less in different places.

分毫不多,分毫不少 not a fraction more nor less,—to either party; exactly equal.

分項 an amount to be divided; a dividend.

分等 varying; of different degrees.

分胙 to share in the clan's ancestral meat. *See* 11,277.

分剖 to make clear.

分補 to fill the places of.

分租 to rent to joint holders.

分門 separate gates,—various professions.

分道 different roads.

分投 making for different places.

分疆畫界 to delimitate a frontier.

分巡 detached patrols. *See below*.

分部 to be allotted to one of the Six Boards.

分保 security for a certain portion of a sum.

無分寸 without measurements,—of a person who is wanting in tact and does not know the proper bounds.

分文 a single *cash*; to divide up a paragraph.

分文不取 not to take a farthing,—of reward.

不過日進分文 only earn a small sum a day.

分文析字 to divide up paragraphs and explain words.

分利 to pay a dividend.

分居 to live apart.

分爭 to dispute.

分半 in part; to divide.

分[1] 3506

分限 to divide into instalments.
分解開 to explain in detail.
不分忖 not to consider or weigh one's actions.
分往 to visit the various.....
分訴 or 分寃 to go into the details of a grievance.
分設 to establish in various places.
分咨 to communicate with the various authorities.
分札飭 or 分飭 to give orders to the various subordinates.
非到二十分危急，必不可行 unless in utter extremity, it may not be done,—*e.g.* ask a favour.
長分始醒 after some time he awaked.
自分必死 knew that he was dying.
不容分說 without allowing any explanation.
照依分闢，再沒話了 go according to the (written) instruction and there will be no more to say.
人性無分於善不善 man's nature is indifferent to good or evil,—it will take whichever is offered to it, not being under the guide of a moral sense.
欲知舜與蹠之分 if you want to know what is the difference between Shun and (Robber) Chê,—one thinks of getting good and the other of doing it.
周與蝴蝶則必有分矣 between Chou (Chuang Tzŭ) and a butterfly there is undoubtedly a barrier,—to be crossed only by metempsychosis.
分巡道 territorial Intendant of Circuit, or Taot'ai,—an official who has administrative control over two or more 府 Prefectures.
分管佐領 a non-hereditary captain under a Manchu Banner.
分府 a sub-Prefect.
分司 a petty magistrate, working under and subordinate to a District Magistrate.

分[1] 3506

分守 to have administrative control of several districts; part of the official title of the Hunan Grain Intendant; also colloquially applied to sub-Prefects.
分闍 the food given to Buddhist mendicants; alms. Sanskrit: *pinda-pâta*.
行分闍 to go about for alms.

Read *fên*[4], often written 份. A part; a share. Function; rôle; lot; duty. *See* 9921.

分 *fên*[1] 一分 *fên*[4] to give or receive one share or portion.
分 *fén*[1] 分 (*fén*[4]) to divide into shares.
分子 a share; a contribution of money sent to friends on the occasion of a wedding or death.
三釐小分子 3 per cent of the profits made.
分書 land register,—kept by private persons but officially controlled.
股分 a share,—as in a company.
分兩大 the weight is very great.
分外 more than the share; extra; beyond one's "province."
分內功名 worldly honours not exceeding the amount allotted by Fate.
本分 duty,–opposed to 人情 sympathy as a spring of action.
給你是人情，不給你是本分 that I give it to you is mere kindness: my strict duty would be not to give it.
情分 obligations,—as of friends and relatives.
詩情酒分合相親 poetry and wine are closely allied.
身分 one's position in society; one's moral and intellectual standing.
自佔身分 to stand on one's dignity; to assert one's rights.
這等非分之事 these improper doings.
喜出非分 overjoyed.
天分高 of great natural abilities.

分[1] 3506

若天分不高者安能學此 if his abilities were not great, how could he learn this?
安分 or 安本分 or 守本分 to mind one's own business; to do one's duty in that state of life, etc.
有蟒玉分否 shall I ever wear the dragon robes and jade girdle?—become a Secretary of State.
越分 to go beyond one's powers or functions.
緣分 fate or lot,—to come together, as friends or husband and wife, the union of the latter being specially held to be pre-ordained.
名分 fame; reputation. *See* 7940.
一分行 *hang*[2] 貨一分錢 each kind of goods has its own price.
一分禮物 one lot of presents.
一分桌椅 one set of tables and chairs.
上分 the maximum that one can get or expect.
若有桃子喫就爲上分了 to have peaches to eat is quite the most one can expect.
看我分上饒他罷 spare her for my sake!
分兒(=地步) pitch; degree.
到這個分兒上 having reached this pitch of.....
要分兒 to put on "side."
有分教 it must have come to this, that.....
分位 social standing; condition.
各人自覺是分兒 each thinking himself the best man.
分起 in detachments.

份 3507

Same as 分 *fên*[4], 3506. Also, another form of 彬 *pin*[1], 9255.

吩[1] 3508

R. 願 See 噴 Even Upper.

A form of 8853. Used for 3506; to give orders.

吩咐 to command; to order.

坋[4] 3509
R. 吻間
See 憤
Rising Lower.

Dust; a bank of earth. To bring together. To dig.

坋集京師 to collect at the capital.
坋鬆 to loosen soil by digging.
坋息 breathless haste.
並丹朱坋身 they smear their bodies with rouge.

坌 3510

Same as 3509.

帉[1] 3511
R. 文
See 文
Even Upper.

A handkerchief or towel hung at the girdle.

帉帨 a towel or napkin.

弇[2] 3512
R. 文吻
See 梵
Even and Rising Lower.

A hill; steep.

登隱弇之邱 he went up the Yin-fên mountain.

忿[4] 3513
R. 吻間
C. *ʿfên, fên²*
H. *ʿfun*
F. *ʿhung*
W. *ʿvang*
N. *vêng*
P. M. *fên³*
Y. *fêng³*
Sz. *fên³*
K. *pun*
J. *fun*
A. *fên²*
Rising and Sinking Irregular.

Anger.

忿火 hatred; fury.
忿怒 angry; wrathful.
一朝之忿 the wrath of a morning,—temporary or hasty anger.
忿恨 to hate bitterly.
棄捐小忿 to lay aside petty resentments.
忿疾 cross; displeased.
未嘗見其忿厲之容 never once saw him out of temper.
忿忿不消 implacable anger.
不忿 or 氣不忿 cannot but be angry.
甚是不忿 was very displeased.
忿懥 perturbed; feeling deeply.

昐[1] 3514
R. 文
See 分
Even Upper.

The light of the sun issuing forth.

枌[2] 3515
R. 文
F. *ʿhung, ʿsung*
See 焚
Even Lower.

A kind of elm, with small seeds and white bark.

東門之枌 the elm at the east gate.
枌榆社 the elm shrine,—a temple erected by the founder of the Han dynasty.

肥[1] 3516
R. 文
See 分
Even Upper.

Hair falling off; feathers moulting.

氛[1] 3517
R. 文
See 分
Even Upper.

An *aura* which may be either auspicious or inauspicious; vapour; miasma; poisonous exhalations. *See* 氳 13,826.

海氛 sea malaria,—pirates.
國氛 malaria of the State,—rebels; sedition.
賊氛正熾 the poisonous gas of sedition fiercely blazed.
逃俗氛 to flee from the bane of vulgarity.
氛祲 or 妖氛 evil portents; dreadful omens.
楚氛甚惡 the spirit of the Ch'u State is evil.
非祭祥也，喪氛也 it is not auspicious, it is a vapour of death.

汾[2] 3518
R. 文
H. *ʿfun*
F. *ʿhung*
See 焚
Even Lower.

Name of a river in the 衛 Wei State.

汾水 the chief river of the province of Shansi.
汾王之甥 the niece of king Fên, or 厲王 of the Chou dynasty, who was so called from the river near which he lived after he was driven from the throne.
汾酒 spirits or wine made at 汾州府 Fên-chou Fu in Shansi.
汾陽王 prince of Fên-yang,—a petty ruler under the T'ang dynasty who had a great number of descendants.

汾[2] 3518

汾陽點頭 (may you be like) Fên-yang bowing his head,—in recognition of each member of his numerous family; *i.e.* may you have a numerous progeny!

粉[3] 3519
R. 吻
See 分
Rising Upper.

Rice-flour; meal; powder of any kind, especially face-powder. Pus; matter. *See* 2183.

米粉 rice-flour.
麵粉 wheat-flour.
粉麵子 flour of any kind.
粉絲 or 粉條 or 粉仔 or 粉皮 vermicelli.
粉團 cakes of bean or rice-flour.
研成粉 rub it to a powder.
粉碎 ground to powder.
已成蘿粉 already smashed to a jelly,—of persons.
粉不厭白 powder can't be too white.
凉粉子 a jelly made from agar-agar.
塗脂抹粉 to rub on rouge and daub on the powder,—to paint the face. Also used of touching up inferior or damaged goods.
粉澤 to colour the face; glossy.
粉黛 painted and pencilled,—young ladies. *See* 10,553.
粉白 young ladies.
粉裝 tricked out; bedizened.
粉裝兒 a cosmetic box.
粉面 to rouge or powder; a delicate complexion.
粉蝶 the white butterfly.
粉棍 a rod painted white with black rings, carried in funerals.
粉頭 a prostitute.
靠着粉頭過活 living on the proceeds of prostitution.
這是有名的粉頭 this is a famous courtesan.
胭粉計 a paint and powder trap,—a pretty woman.
脂粉客 an *habitué* of evil houses; a rake.
粉花蕩產 to ruin oneself over women.

粉[3] 3519

粉飾 to paint and adorn; to gloss over; to put on a specious appearance; the ornamental "get up" of goods.
粉飾家童之耳目 to keep up appearances, or to make a show, before the servants.
粉飾太平 a pretended general prosperity.
粉油 whitewash.
粉牆 to whitewash a wall.
粉壁 a whitewashed wall. *See* 12,748.
粉紅 flesh-coloured.
粉嫩 blooming.
紅粉 red powder; red and white; womenkind.
紅粉佳人不及當初 the rouged beauty is not equal to what she was at first,—in youth, before she had recourse to paint.
紅粉贈與佳人 give rouge and pearl powder to the beauty.
不擦紅粉也風流 (a beauty) is beautiful even without rouge. Beauty when unadorned, etc.
粉板 or **粉牌** a board covered with powder or flour, on which boys learn to write.
不襲粉本 he did not inherit any "studies" or preliminary sketches for paintings.
粉袋 a tailor's chalk bag.
粉線 a chalk line used by tailors.
粉刺 pus thorns,—pimples on a woman's nose. *See* 2260.
粉流 the pus is running.
粉瘤 a tumour.
粉侯 the same as **駙馬**, an Imperial son-in-law.

紛[1] 3520
R. 文
See 分
Even Upper.

Numerous; confused; disorderly; ill-assorted.

紛紜 or **紛繁** numerous; endless.
紛紛揚揚 abundantly; thickly, as snow; mentally disturbed.
紛紛亂動 moving about in confusion; much disturbed.

紛[1] 3520

紛紛潰敗 defeated and flying in confusion.
紛紛效尤 many others will imitate.
紛紛多事 distracted by many affairs.
雨紛紛 a steady fall of rain.
紛紛然 in a disorderly manner; in great numbers.
紛紛不一 contradictory and confused.
紛亂 confused; disorderly.
禁掃各紛然 sacrificing and sweeping (at the tombs) all going on at the same time, *sc.* in confusion.
紛雜 mixed up in confusion.
紛華 bustle; gaiety.
用志不紛 never confused in his aims.
利欲紛拏 befooled by desire of gain and by lust.
聞隔院紛拏 hearing sounds of a scuffle in the next yard.
紛更 to make different.
紛囂 a number of voices; confused murmur.
紛岐 a misunderstanding.

羚[2] 3521
R. 文
See 汾墳
Even Lower.

A ewe.

豮[1] 3522
R. 文
See 分
Even Upper.

To fly. [To be distinguished from **翁** 12,667.]

翻豮 flying around.
豮豮 soaring about.

衯[1] 3523
R. 文
See 分
Even Upper.

Long flowing robes.

衯衯裶裶 a wide flowing skirt.

雰[1] 3524
R. 文
See 文
Even Upper.

Misty; foggy.

雨雪雰雰 the sleet falls thick.

馚[2] 3525
R. 文
See 棻
Even Lower.

Aromatic; fragrant.

花馚香 the flowers smell sweet.
香馚馚 very fragrant.

鴓[1] 3526
R. 文
See 分
Even Upper.

Birds flying in flocks. A dark-coloured bird, the feathers of which are used in helmets.

Read *pan*[1].

鴓鳩 the wild pigeon.

黺[3] 3527
R. 吻
See 粉
Rising Upper.

Court robes covered with a spotted embroidery.

畫黺 gaily embroidered.

鼢[1] 3528
R. 文吻間
C. *fên*
F. *hung*
N. *zvêng*
See 忿
P. *fên*, *fên*
Even, Rising, and Sinking Lower.

A kind of mole (*Scaptochirus moschatus*), said to be transformed from the shrike, and known to the Chinese as **犁鼠** plough rat, **田鼠** field rat, **地老鼠** earth rat, etc.

芬[1] 3529
R. 文
See 文
Even Upper.

Fragrant. Used for 3520. *See* 8933.

芬芳 fragrant; sweet-smelling.
芬芬 smelling nice,—like cooked meats.
其芬可以奪沉麝 in fragrance it surpasses garoo-wood and musk.
泯芬 confused.
芬然 like a cloud of dust.

棻[2] 3530
R. 文
See 分焚 Even Upper and Lower.

A kind of wood burnt for perfume.

梦[1] 3531
R. 文
C. ˊfên, v. fên
F. ˇhung
See 墳 Even Lower.

Beams in the roof of a house; the ridge-pole. Disordered; tangled. Used with 3529.

泯泯棼棼 in disorder; in confusion.
治絲而棼之 to wind silk and tangle it.

焚[2] 3532
R. 文
F. hung, v. hang
See 墳 Even Lower.

To burn.

焚香 to burn incense.
焚化 to consume by burning; to burn paper-money.
焚燒 to set fire to; to destroy by fire.
焚如 burnt down; destroyed by fire.
焚 (*fén*[2] or *fén*[4]) 斃 to be burnt to death.
焚拆 or 焚毀 to burn down.
焚紙 to burn paper-money,—for the use of departed spirits.
焚書坑儒 burnt the books and buried alive the scholars,—which was done by 始皇帝 the First Emperor, B.C. 213.
仲春毋焚山林 do not set the woods on fire in spring.
象有齒以焚其身 the tusks of the elephant are its destruction,—because ivory is wanted.

鼖[2] 3533
R. 文
See 棼 Even Lower.

A large bass drum.

餴[1] 3534
R. 文
See 分 Even Upper.

To steam rice.

可以餴饎 (certain water) may be used to steam rice or millet.

僨[4] 3535
R. 吻間
C. fên
H. fun
F. hung
W. vang
N. vêng
P. M. Y. Sz. ᶜfên, fên³
K. pun
J. fun, bun
A. fên³
Rising Lower.

Prostrate; overthrown; to ruin.

一言僨事 a single word will spoil an affair.

墳[2] 3536
R. 文吻
C. fên
H. fwên
F. hung
W. vang
N. vêng
P. M. Y. Sz. fên
K. pun
J. fun, bun
A. fên
Even Lower.

A grave; a mound. An embankment. Soil; earth. Great.

墳墓 or 墳塋 or 墳山 a grave.
墳地 or 墳院 a grave-yard; a cemetery.
掃墳 to sweep the tombs,—of one's ancestors, as performed annually at the 清明 festival.
拜墳 to worship at the ancestral tombs.
生墳 a tomb prepared for a person still living.
荒墳 a neglected grave.
墳少爺 a custodian or caretaker of graves.
刨墳賊 robbers of graves,—jewellery, money, etc., being often buried with the corpse.
三年打柴,會看墳塋 he who has split firewood for three years is fit to determine favourable sites for graves,—which is a difficult branch of the geomancer's art.
旁有新土墳起 alongside there was new earth raised up.
遵彼汝墳 along the raised banks of the Ju.
黑墳 black loamy soil.
墳壤 rich soil.
牂羊墳首 the ewes have large heads.
三墳五典 the books of the 三皇 and 五帝 (*see* 9952, 10,942).

幩[2] 3537
R. 文
H. ˊfun
See 棼 Even Lower.

The ornament on a bridle, near the horse's mouth, also called 扇汗 a sweat fan.

朱幩 a red-tasselled bridle.

憤[4] 3538
R. 間吻
C. ˊfên
H. ˇfun
F. ˊhung
W. ˊvang, ˊwang
N. vêng
P. M. Y. Sz. fên³
K. pun
J. fun, bun
A. fên²
Sinking and Rising Irregular.

Read *fên*[4]. A bag full of grain.

Zeal; energy; ardour. Used with 奮 3549.

發憤 to be excited; to be roused to effort.
壯復發憤 in mature life he again [took to it] with great energy.
發憤爲學 to be eager to learn; to show zeal for study.
憤興 to revive; to regain ardour.
憤力 to exert one's strength.
憤激 much concerned; moved; exasperated.
憤恨 angry.
憤悶 vexation.

鼖 3539

Same as 3533.

濆[2] 3540
R. 文
See 棼 Even Lower.

A river in Honan.

癕[2] 3541
R. 間
See 份 Sinking Lower.

Pimples or boils caused by fever.

癕腨 fever boils.

羵[2] 3542
R. 文
See 棼 Even Lower.

A sexless goat. Another form of 3536, in its sense of *great*.

羵垟 the "genius" of a river or mountain.

蕡 2
3543
R. 艸
F. *hung*, *ung*
See 墳
Even Lower.

Luxuriant; abundant.

蕡實 abundant in fruit.
蕡子 carraway seeds.

豶 2
3544
R. 豕
See 墳
Even Lower.

To geld a pig.

豶豕之牙吉 there is nothing to fear from the tusks of a gelded boar.

饙
3545

Same as 3534.

餴
3546

Same as 3525.

鱝 4
3547
R. 魚
See 憤
Sinking Lower.

A skate,—said to be transformed from the osprey. *See* 3528.

黂 2
3548
R. 黍
See 汾墳
Even Lower.

The seeds of flax or hemp.

麻黂不類布而可以爲布 though flax-seeds are not like cloth, cloth can be made from them.

奮 4
3549
R. 大
C. *fên*
H. *fun*
F. *houng*
W. *fang*
N. *vêng*
P. *fên*
M. *fên*
Y. *fêng*
Sz. *fên*
K. *pun*
J. *fun*
A. *fên*
Sinking Irregular.

To spread the wings. To rouse. To rush out. Impetuous; violent; courageous; determined. To diffuse. Used with 憤 3538.

不能奮飛 I cannot spread my wings and fly away.
王奮厥武 the king roused his warlike energy.
奮伐 to attack vigorously.
有能奮庸 is there any one who can vigorously display his merits?
奮興 or 奮氣 to rouse one's energy.
叔寶奮行 Shu-pao (=Ch'in Ch'iung) at once volunteered to go.
宗元亦不常奮筆 neither was [Wu] Tsung-yüan in the habit of making much effort to get work,—a painter of the Sung dynasty.
奮勇 to put forth one's courage; with great bravery.
奮震 to shake, as by an earthquake.
奮發 to burst forth; enthusiasm.
奮力 to exert strength.
奮擊 to dash against.
奮起 to rise or go up at a bound, —as a suddenly-made reputation.
奮跡 to press on to....
奮拳 with active fist,—by force; *see* 3161.
奮勉 to incite; to emulate.
奮志不懈 to keep up one's determination without faltering.
奮至德之光 to diffuse the light of perfect virtue.
奮乎百世之上 they made themselves distinguished a hundred generations ago.

幩 4
3550
R. 巾
See 憤粉
Rising Upper and Lower.

A sack crammed with grain. A bow-string.

糞 4
3551
R. 糞
C. *fên*
H. *pun*
F. *houng*, *poung*
W. *fang*, *pang*
N. *fêng*
P. *fên*
M. *fên*
Y. *fêng*
Sz. *fên*
K. *fên*
J. *fun*
A. *pun*
Sinking Upper.

Ordure; dung; liquid manure.

糞厠 a privy.
糞門 the anus.
糞坑 or 糞池 or 糞窟 a cess-pool.
落糞 or 上糞 to put down manure.
糞田 to manure fields.
視錢如糞土 to look on money as so much dirt.
糞草 sweepings; refuse.
糞肥 or 糞料 or 糞土 manure.
糞除 a dust-pan; to clean up.
糞截 constipation,—of animals.
糞箕子 a manure-basket.
糞汁灌之 dosed him with liquid manure,—as an emetic.

瀵 4
3552
R. 水
See 糞
Sinking Upper.

Name of a river in Shansi.

神瀵 the vapours which rise from a valley after rain.

瞶 4
3553
R. vulgar.
C. v. *fên*
F. v. *k'aung*
W. v. *k'üe*
Sinking Upper.

To sleep; to doze.

合眼瞶 to nod and doze.
你瞶勻 you are half asleep.

風 1
3554
R. 東
C. H. *fung*
F. *hung*
W. N. *fung*
P. *fêng*
M. Y. Sz. *fung*
K. *p'ung*
J. *fū*, *hō*
A. *fong*
Even Upper.

FÊNG.

The wind. Rumour. Reputation. Custom. Spirit. Influence. Example. Habit. Skill; inspiration; afflatus. Lust. Used for 諷 3558. Radical 182. *See* 6363, 4587, 6497, 6029, 12,089, 10,656.

颳風 to blow. *See* 2825, 6296.
一陣風 a blast of wind; a blow.
順風 a fair wind.
因風色不順 because the wind was not fair.
頂風 or 逆風 or 打頭風 or 迎風 a head wind.
橫風 a beam wind.
大風 a gale. Has been suggested as the etymology of *typhoon*.
風力 the force of the wind.
風似刀 the wind cuts like a knife.
清風 a clear breeze.
風灾 a hurricane; a blizzard.
羊角風 a whirlwind.
寒風 a cold wind. *See below.*
風寒 a chill.
見風 to be exposed to the wind.
見不得風 I can't stand wind.
不受風 not exposed to wind, —as a sick room.
不欲出風 did not wish to expose himself to draughts.
傷風 to catch cold.

風[1] 3554

鬼頭風 a hot wind.
閃山風 a puff or gust coming down between hills.
明庶風 or 谷風 or 滔風 the east wind.
清明風 or 熏風 the south-east wind.
景風 or 凱風 or 巨風 the south wind.
涼風 or 凄風 the south-west wind.
閶闔風 or 秦風 the west wind.
不周風 or 厲風 the north-west wind.
廣漠風 or 寒風 the north wind.
融風 or 炎風 the north-east wind. [The above terms are fancy names, the direction of the wind being usually expressed by 東南, 西北, etc.]
東風微拂 an east wind was gently stirring. *See below.*
風伯 or 風神 the wind-god; the Chinese Æolus. *See* 3483.
風信 the direction of the wind.
花傳風信 flowers (*Angl.* straws) show how the wind blows. *See* 4587.
偶聞風信 chanced to hear a rumour,—"nouvelle de vive voix," says Père Hoang.
風色順了 the direction of the wind is fair.
賊風 a draught, — such as is liable to give cold.
風口裏坐 to sit in a draught.
此時風已定了 by this time the wind had already dropped.
風息 the wind has fallen.
等風頭緩了好走 wait until the wind has taken off before we start.
甚麼風兒吹了你來 what wind has brought you here?
當作耳旁風 to regard as wind at the side of one's ear,—idle rumour.
石尤風 an adverse wind, — from the name of a woman who wasted away in longing for an absent husband, and wished to be changed into a storm which might prevent husbands from leaving their wives.

風[1] 3554

風領 a hood; a cowl.
風爐 a portable stove.
風篷 a sail.
風匣 or 風箱 bellows.
風琴 an organ.
風景 a view; a prospect; doings.
殺風景 to destroy the poetry of a situation,—by some tactless act.
風光 scenes, as in the country; manners and appearance, as of cities. Also, customs; usages.
風物 the features, both natural and artificial, of a landscape; a scene; a landscape.
風烟 scenery; population.
風絲 a breath of wind.
風蕩 moved by the wind.
風毛 a fringe of hair; a "bang;" the edge of a fur.
風毛松 the aspen.
風生 wind-born,—very rapid.
風行 swift as the wind.
風行海內於今數十年矣 it has circulated (of a book) within the empire now for many years.
風燈子 lanterns in streets.
試風頭 to see how the land lies.
風霜苦 the miseries of wind and frost, — the hardships of travel.
臉上風霜 travel-stained.
風圈 a wind-ring,—a halo round the moon, presaging a gale.
風筒 a windsail.
風吹草動 when the wind blows, the grass moves.
風波 or 風浪 wind and waves,—a storm.
幾釀風潮 very nearly caused a riot.
風雨 or 風日 the weather.
風雨調 favourable weather; a favourable season.

風[1] 3554

風調雨順 wind and rain in proper quantities and at proper times.
風雨表 a barometer.
風化 influence or example; customs; public morals; to reform by influence or example.
漸染華風 had gradually come under Chinese influences, —and felt like a Chinaman.
風幡動 is it the air or the banner which moves?—used in the sense of Buddhist doctrine.
風幡堂 a Buddhist teaching-hall.
風濕 rheumatism.
得風疾 to become insane.
上風 the superior wind, *i.e.* the wind which gives an advantage, as in shooting, sailing, etc.
我得個上風來了 I got to windward of him.
佔上風 to get to windward of.
由上風飛至 coming up flying before a fair wind.
下風 the inferior wind, or that which gives one the inferior position.
順下風膝行而進 approached on his knees, against the wind,—*i.e.* respectfully. *Cf.* "To come between the wind and his nobility."
甘拜下風 I willingly take up a position against the wind,—leaving you the windward position; *sc.* I willingly admit your superiority.
繫靠下風一岸 made fast under the lee of the bank.
風水 wind and water, — that which cannot be seen and that which cannot be grasped. The geomantic system of the Chinese, by the science of which it is possible to determine the desirability of sites for tombs, houses, or cities, from the configuration of such natural objects as rivers, trees, and hills, and to foretell with certainty the fortunes of any family, community, or individual, according to the spot selected; by the art of which it is possible for the geomancer to counteract evil influences by good ones, to transform straight and noxious outlines into undulating and propitious curves, and generally to rectify the influences of nature, which if left to them-

風[1] 3554

selves would entail ruin upon all concerned. [In Amoy, these characters mean "a grave;" in Ningpo, "a typhoon."]

風水先生 a professor of geomancy.

看風水 to practise geomancy.

前臨大溪，後靠高崖，左右諸峯環抱，風水甚好 a wide river in front, a high cliff behind, enclosing hills on the right and left, —such is a first-class geomantic position (for a grave).

做風水度活 to practise as a geomancer for a living.

風水轉了 their luck changed.

風從虎 wind comes with the tiger,—*i.e.* with the negative or evil current in nature.

姑年風燭 my mother-in-law's life is like a candle in the wind,—liable to be extinguished.

豈吸風所活耶 how can you live on air?

風聲 the noise of wind; rumour; fame.

風言 or **風語** or **風傳** rumours.

說些風話歡酒 to talk a lot of gossip to give a zest to the wine.

風聞 I have heard that...; a rumour has reached me that...

聞風 or **知風** to get wind of.

聞風逃走 getting wind of the matter (*e.g.* hearing they were "wanted") ran away.

聞風捉影 listening to gossip and grasping at the shadows,—raised thereby.

聞風而逃 hearing who was opposed to them, ran away. Such is said to have been the force of the reputation of **謝安** Hsieh An, a famous statesman and general of the 4th century A.D.

安天下人聞其風而歸者不可勝計 the number of persons who on hearing his reputation flocked around him, was beyond all count.

聞柳下惠之風者 those who hear the character of Liu-hsia Hui,—become themselves elevated.

風[1] 3554

向風 turned towards the north; to be influenced by some one's teaching or example. Also, a name for the lute.

向風長嘆息 my face turned northwards, I continually sigh.

天下學士靡然向(or 鄉)風 of all the scholars in the empire not one but was influenced by him.

風門 a touch-hole.

門風 or **風調** family reputation; standing.

別是一家風 things have changed at home.

有包孝肅遺風 the mantle of Pao Hsiao-su had fallen upon him.

義婦可風 (the act of) an heroic woman, worthy of imitation. [**風** = to be adopted as a custom.]

其術實有可風 his skill is truly worthy of imitation.

有古人風 on the model of the men of old.

有父遺風 he possessed the afflatus of his father,—*i.e.* his genius.

寫出一段太古風氣 describing the state of things in the good old days.

民風 the temperament of a people; the national character.

風俗 customs; usages. [Expl. in the Sacred Edict, as **風** = temperament, characteristics, due to climate; **俗** = difference of likes and dislikes, due to the particular bent of people of various parts. Also as **上所化曰風，下所習曰俗.**]

成風 to become a custom.

運斤成風 wielding the adze had become habitual,—was very skilful with his adze.

溺女之風 the practice of drowning girls.

文風 a literary spirit.

有國士之風 he had the spirit of a perfect gentleman,—*e.g.* Kuan Ti; *see* 6368.

風[1] 3554

風致 temperament,—of a man.

風氣 the air; the atmosphere, locally speaking; the temper or attitude of a community. Also = **風俗** customs; *see above.*

知風氣 to be a good weather-prophet.

受風氣 to catch an infection or poison conveyed by air.

開風氣 to open up a new line or system; to enlighten.

他們風氣還沒開了 they are not sufficiently enlightened,—to receive you properly. Argument against an expedition to Hunan.

古今風氣 the characteristic tempers of ancient and modern times.

風流 gay; dissipated; stylish; refined; accomplished. Used in both good and bad senses.

風流子弟 gay young sparks; mashers; stylish and accomplished young fellows.

處士風流水石間 the hermit is happy among streams and rocks.

淫風 wanton; lascivious.

風雅 graceful; refined.

風情 seductive; gaiety; dissipation; poetical inspiration.

風塵 the dissolute life of a harlot. Also, mortal affairs.

風人 an inspired person; a poet.

非風人其孰能之 who could have written this, save a true poet?

愛風月 or **好** *hao*[4] **風月** to love dissipation.

風狂 or **風月子弟** dissipated rakes; profligates.

爭風 to contend for "favours."

漸知風月 to be "up to snuff."

男風 sodomy.

發風 to be on heat. *See* 9581.

風馬牛不相及也 our horses and oxen at the breeding season will not meet,—so far apart are our territories. Hence the term has come to mean people whose walks lie in different directions.

風[1] 3554

風馬無關 like our horses at the breeding season: no connection with one another. [This is only a variety of the last entry.]

馬牛其風 when horses and oxen are on heat.

匪類失風，官軍奏凱 the rebels were beaten and the Imperialists reported a victory.

歌大風之章 sang See the Conquering Hero comes!

國風 the title of the first book of the *Odes*. *See* 6497.

缺少東風 short of east wind, —having no money. *Cf.* To raise the *wind*.

風鬃雲轡 wind-manes and cloud-reins, — swift horses and many chariots.

走風 or 露風 to let the cat out of the bag.

中 *chung*[4] 風不語 struck speechless by paralysis.

頗有風味 it has rather a nice flavour.

風烈得狠 very irascible.

風帳 wind-shelters for plants, etc., made of millet-leaves dried.

接風酒 a feast to welcome home.

晨風 the falcon,—alluding to its flight against the wind.

風車 a whirligig.

風車花 the passion-flower.

風笙 a whistle.

旱來東風不下雨 in time of drought, an east wind brings no rain.

澇來北風不晴天 in time of flood, a north wind does not clear the sky.

聽風即是雨 hearing wind and calling it rain, — of exaggeration.

不行春風，難望夏雨 no wind in spring, no rain in summer.

要求南風，須開北牖 if you want to get a south wind you must open the north window,—to secure health keep the passages clear.

風窻 a vent-hole; a ventilator.

德律風 a telephone.

風[1] 3554

Read *fêng*[3]. To abuse; to ridicule.

風以意 talked at him; censured him in an underhand way, *i.e.* not openly. *See* 5460.

風示 to make enquiries.

楓[1] 3555
R. 東
See 風
K. *p'ung*
Even Upper.

The maple. Also, *Liquidambar Formosana*. Used for the plane, the sycamore, and the tallow tree.

丹楓 the maple,—from the colour of its leaves in autumn.

楓宸 the palace,—so called from a number of maples planted about the palace by an Emperor of the Han dynasty. A name for Peking.

楓陛 a name for Peking, as above.

霜染江楓醉 when frost colours the river, the maple gets drunk,—turns red.

坐愛楓林晚 to sit and enjoy the autumn tints on the maple.

楓香 the gum of the liquidambar,—said to turn into amber.

大楓子 Lucrabau seeds,—of *Gynocardia odorata*, brought from Siam and Java and used for leprosy and the itch.

瀰[2] 3556
R. 東咸
See 逢凡
K. *p'ung, pöm*
Even Lower.

The rippling of waves along a shore. Also read *fan*[2].

瘋[1] 3557
R. 東
See 風
Even Upper.

Leprosy; scrofula. Paralysis. Insanity. Wild; unruly.

痲瘋 leprosy.

發瘋 to become leprous; to become insane.

瘋院 a leper-hospital.

羊角瘋 epilepsy.

瘋癱 or 瘋病 paralysis.

瘋癲 or 瘋狂 insane; mad.

瘋子 or 瘋魔 a madman.

瘋話 gibberish.

瘋[1] 3557

瘋狗 a mad dog.

半瘋子 a half-witted man.

瘋傻 stupid.

瘋氣 or 瘋癡 lunacy.

鷄爪瘋 contraction of the fingers in paralysis.

一點不瘋一點不野 not the least wild or unmannerly.

諷[4] 3558
R. 送
H. *'fung, fung*[3]
F. *houng*[2]
P. M. *'fêng, fêng*[3]
See 風
A. *fung*
Rising and Sinking Upper.

To chant; to intone. To ridicule; *see* 11,366.

諷誦 to intone; to chant; to hum.

諷經 to chant liturgies, — as priests do.

諷書 to hum over the words of a book.

譏諷 or 諷刺 to ridicule; to chaff.

不知其諷刺 did not see the satire conveyed.

諷諫 to remonstrate with,—as by satire.

諷語 ridicule.

詞諷 pasquinades; lampoons.

颯[1] 3559
R. 東
See 風
Even Upper.

The wind swaying the trees. The sound of priests chanting.

鳳[4] 3560
R. 送
C. H. *fung*
F. *houng*
W. N. *vung*
P. *fêng*
M. Y. Sz. *fung*
K. *pong*
J. *hō, bo*
A. *fung*
Sinking Lower.

The male phœnix,—one of the 四靈 four supernatural creatures, said to appear only when a virtuous sovereign is upon the throne. *See* 7222. Is an emblem of matrimonial alliances, and of happiness. *See* 5108.

鳳凰 the male and female phœnixes; the phœnix.

鳳毛鷄膽 the feathers of a phœnix with the courage of a chicken.

沒有梧桐樹，叫不着鳳凰來 if you have not a *wu t'ung* tree, you will not get a phoenix to come,—as it will not settle on any other tree. *See* 12,707.

鳳[4] 3560

草鷄窩裏拉不出鳳凰來 you can't get phœnixes out of hens' nests.

鳳凰落架不如鷄 a phoenix on your perch is not as good as a chicken.

鳳凰蛋 a phœnix egg,—a son who is the sole support of his aged parents.

夏后之世民始食卵，鳳凰乃去 in the days of the Great Yü mankind first took to eating eggs, whereupon the phœnix disappeared.

鳳生鳳兒 the phœnix begets a phœnix.

烏鴉不與鳳凰棲 the crow does not roost with the phœnix.

析鳳之憂 the sorrow of being separated from a husband.

鳥中之鳳 a phoenix among birds; chief.

鳳髓 phœnix marrow,—a great delicacy.

鳳冠 a bride's coronet.

鳳兮鳳兮，何德之衰 O phœnix! O phœnix! how has thy virtue fallen,—by coming out of due season. Said to Confucius by an eccentric personage who wished to imply that Confucianism was unsuited to the age.

鳳仙花 China balsam.

吐鳳之才 vomit-phœnix talents,—great talents, like those of 揚雄 Yang Hsiung who dreamt that 口吐白鳳 he brought out of his mouth a white phœnix.

鳳毛濟美 adding beauty to the plumage of the phœnix,—said of an official who has a virtuous son.

鳳頭鞋 ornamented ladies' shoes.

鳳尾草 ferns.

龍鳳之姿 an Emperor's children.

鳳眼 the Emperor's eye.

鳳池 and 鳳城 names for Peking.

鳳凰池 the Phœnix Pool,—guests at which are the successful candidates at the Metropolitan examinations.

鳳[4] 3560

昔爲鳳閣郎 formerly I was a gentleman of the Court.

鳳尾金魚 Phœnix-tail goldfish,—the cultivated trilobous or quadrilobous tailed varieties of *Carassius auratus*.

鳳頭阿藍兒 the crested lark (*Galerida cristata*).

鳳頭鴨子 the tufted duck (*Fulix cristata*).

丰[1] 3561
R. 冬
F. *hung*
See 蜂
K. *pong*
Even Upper.

Plump and good-looking; handsome; graceful; refined. [To be distinguished from 丰 1488.]

予之丰兮 full and good-looking was the gentleman.

丰采 graceful; elegant.

丰雅 refined.

丰姿 or 丰神 sylph-like; graceful.

丰姿綽約 good-looking and well made.

丰儀 dignified.

丰裁 or 丰格 of easy manner.

丰情瀟灑 very pleasing and animated.

丰韻 a mellow sound; a pleasing voice.

丰茸 luxuriant vegetation.

言其丰範 describing their appearances.

妦[1] 3562
R. 冬
See 丰
Even Upper.

To trifle; to flirt.

峯[2] 3563
R. 冬
See 逢
Even Lower.

To butt, as cattle do; to oppose.

峯[1] 3564
R. 冬
See 鋒
Even Upper.

The peak of a hill. The hump of a camel.

峯巒 peaks of mountains.

峯嶺 mountain ranges.

高峯 a lofty peak.

峯[1] 3564

玉峯 a green, grassy peak; a sacred peak.

孤峯 a solitary peak.

夏雲多奇峯 in summer clouds there are many wonderful peaks.

一峯既盡一峯又興 one height hardly vanquished ere another is in sight. *See* 9336.

鼻峯 a high bridge to the nose.

烽[1] 3565
R. 冬
See 鋒
Even Upper.

A conical brick structure, in which to light a beacon fire by night. *See* 10,406.

烽烟 the smoke of a beacon fire.

燒烽火 to light a beacon fire.

五烽 the Five Beacons,—beyond the 玉門關 Yü-mên pass on the Kansuh frontier.

瞲[1] 3566
R. 冬
See 鋒
Even Upper.

Half-open eyes.

眯瞲眼 a half-closed sleepy eye.

眼都合瞲了 your eyes are half-closed.

蜂[1] 3567
R. 冬
C. H. *fung*
F. *p'ung*
W. N. *fung*
P. *fêng*
M. Y. Sz. *fung*
K. *pong*
J. *hō, fū*
A. *fong*
Even Upper.

A bee; a wasp; a hornet.

蜜蜂 a bee. *See* 7834.

蜜蜂數萬頭 many tens of thousands of bees.

蜂王 the queen bee.

蜂窩 or 蜂房 (*see* 7834) or 蜂衛 a bees'-nest; a wasps'-nest.

土蜂 a humble bee; a carpenter bee.

蜂釀蜜 bees store honey.

蜂採百花人食蜜 bees gather from a hundred flowers, and man eats the honey,—sic vos non vobis mellificatis apes.

蜂針 or 蜂蠆 or 蜂釘 a bee's or wasp's sting.

馬蜂 a hornet; a horse-fly.

馬蜂崽兒 the larvæ of wasps.

黃蜂 a wasp.

蜂腰 a wasp waist. *See* 12,893.

蜂[1] 3567

崑崙山有大蜂一丈其毒殺象 on the K'un-lun mountains there is a kind of bee ten feet long, whose sting will kill an elephant.

掇蜂 to catch a wasp,—as 伯奇 Po-ch'i did, on the neck of his stepmother, for which his suspicious father turned him out of doors.

盜賊蜂起 robbers arose like bees,—in swarms.

蜂擁而上 pressed forward in swarms.

蜂媒蝶使 the bee go-between and the butterfly assistant,—alluding to the fertilisation of flowers.

吳蜂 a blue-bottle.

蜂糖鑵 *Rehmannia glutinosa*, Lib.

鋒[1] 3568
R. 冬
C. H. *fung*
F. *hung*
W. N. *fung*
P. *fêng*
M. Y. Sz. *fêng, fung*
K. *pong*
J. *fū, hō*
A. *fong*
Even Upper.

A sharp point; a spear head; the tip of a lance or bayonet. *See* 10,656.

鋒鋩 or 鋒鏑 the point of a weapon.

交鋒 to cross swords; to join battle; to fight.

鋒刃交加 points and edges crossed,—in fight.

鋒快的刀 a sharp-pointed blade.

鋒稜 sharp and angular = thin.

及鋒而試 when the point is sharp, try,—do not wait until it is blunt. Strike while the iron is hot.

不可與他碰鋒 do not run against the enemy's spears,—kick against the pricks.

爭鋒 to struggle for mastery.

先鋒 the van-guard.

同他鼓動幾舌鋒 exchanged a few sharp remarks with him.

前鋒 a sergeant of the provincial Banner forces.

前鋒校 a sergeant of the vanguard division of Banner forces.

逢[2] 3569
R. 冬東
C. H. *fung*
F. *hung*
W. N. *vung*
P. *fêng*
M. *fêng, fung*
Y. *fung*
Sz. *fêng, fung*
K. *pong*
J. *hō*
A. *fung*
Even Lower.

To meet. To happen; to hit on.

相逢 to meet,—as two people.

弟兄喜相逢 a joyful meeting of brothers.

逢吉 or 逢喜 to meet with good fortune.

逢迎 to go out to meet; to receive, as a guest.

巧於迎逢 clever at entertaining guests.

難逢 hard to meet with.

逢人之怒 to encounter people's anger.

每逢 whenever one meets with, or lights upon, or reaches.

每逢三 whenever a 3 occurs,—as in the 3rd, 13th, and 23rd of a moon.

逢場 when there happens; on the occasion of....

逢危 to incur danger.

逢時 to succeed in life.

時逢 just now met; it is the season of....

逢此百凶 meeting with all these miseries.

逢人便說 to meet a man and straightway tell him,—said of people who gossip.

狹路相逢 to meet in a narrow way,—where one or the other must yield.

逢君之惡罪大 the crime of him who excites the wickedness of his prince is great.

衣 (*i*[4]) 逢掖之衣 to wear large-sleeved robes,—as Confucius did; hence—

徒見三千石不如一逢掖 better than an interview with a Governor is a visit from a sage.

Read *pêng*[2]. The roll of drums.

鼉鼓逢逢 the lizard-skin drums rolled harmonious.

Read *p'êng*[2]. A surname.

縫[2] 3570
R. 冬
See 逢
Even Lower.

To sew; to baste; to mend. Used with 3572.

潼[2] 3571
R. 冬
See 逢
Even Lower.

The name of a river; a pool; a marsh.

潼涔 harassed; anxious.

Read *p'êng*[2]. The eddies in a rapid.

縫[2] 3572
R. 冬宋
C. *fung, p'ung*
H. *fung, p'ung*
F. *pung, p'ung, p'oung*
W. *vung*
N. *vung*
P. *fêng*
M. *fêng, fung*
Y. *fung*
Sz. *fêng, fung*
K. *pong*
J. *hō*
A. *fung*
Even and Sinking Lower.

To sew; to stitch. To mend. *See* 8588.

裁縫 to cut and sew; a tailor.

縫衣裳 to sew or make clothes.

縫口 to sew up a rip, or the mouth of a bag.

縫口子 to pay promised bribes. *See* 6654.

縫窮的 women who do stray jobs of sewing in the streets.

縫線 sewing-thread; to sew.

縫綻 to mend; to repair clothes.

縫縺補綻 to mend and patch.

縫密行 (*hang*[2]) to sew with fine stitches,—as in quilting.

臨時密密縫 to mend up (a son's clothes) when he is about to (leave home).

彌縫 to mend; to rectify a blunder; to conceal the truth. *See* 7812.

以綿縫之 bandaged it with cotton wool.

Read *fêng*[4]. A crack; a split; a seam.

糊縫子 to paste up cracks,—with strips of paper.

齊縫 to level cracks,—as when pointing bricks, etc.

無地縫可鑽 not a crack to hide in.

綻了縫 the seam has split.

如天衣無縫 without seam, like heavenly raiment,—used in the sense of without break or pause.

縫[2] 3572

無縫衫 a shirt (or robe) without seam,—as worn by the Emp. Ch'êng Ti of the Han dyn.
找人錯縫子 to look out for a person's wrong-doings.
漏縫 to lose; to let slip.
指縫 the creases of the fingers.

蠭 3573

Same as 3567.

奉[4] 3574
R. 腫
C. H. *fung*[2]
F. *houng*[2]
W. N. *ʿvung*
P. *fêng*[2]
M. Y. Sz. *fung*[3]
K. *pong*
J. *hō, bū*
A. *fung*[2]
Rising Lower Irregular.

To receive respectfully with both hands. To have the honour to, as conventionally used to imply self-depreciation by the speaker. To nourish.

奉命 to receive a command, as from God; to receive orders.
奉旨 to receive an Imperial Decree.
奉劄飭 to receive instructions to the effect that...
奉諭 to receive commands.
奉天承運 entrusted by God with the care of,—the empire.
奉天府 Moukden.
奉錦山海 the Circuit of the Taot'ai at Newchwang, consisting of 奉天府 Fêng-t'ien Fu, 錦州府 Chin-chou Fu, and 山海關 Shan-hai Kuan.
奉遵 or 奉行 to receive and act in accordance with orders.
奉行古事 to follow old customs.
奉揖 to make a bow.
奉法 to profess the Buddhist faith.
我能畫，可奉君法 I can draw, allow me to teach you method.
奉教 to receive instruction; to obey; to become a convert to Christianity.
願謹奉教 I am willing to respectfully receive your instructions, or enter your sect.
奉承 to flatter; to do service (in a good sense).
奉勢 to flatter the powerful.

奉[4] 3574

買奉 to curry favour with.
奉求 to entreat.
奉候 to pay one's respects to.
奉賀 to congratulate.
奉拜 to make obeisance to; to pay one's respects to.
奉攀 to venture to drag,—a conventional phrase used in invitations.
奉陪 to have the honour to bear company to any one.
奉還 to have the honour to repay or to return.
奉到 to have had the honour to receive.
奉勸 to have the honour to warn; to venture to advise.
奉獻奉上 to have the honour to offer.
奉送 to have the honour to send.
自奉 one's personal expenditure.
奉養 (*yang*[4]) to respectfully nourish,—one's parents.
厚自奉養 lavish in expenditure on oneself.
侍奉晨昏 to wait on morning and night.
奉公 employed on public business.
奉復 to have the honour to reply.
奉批 to receive the reply,—of a superior.
奉聞 had the honour to hear.
奉繳 to hand back respectfully.
奉贈 to present respectfully.
奉謁 to have an interview,—with a superior.
奉迎 to receive,—as a guest.
奉宸苑 (or 院) the Department of Parks and Hunting Grounds.
奉官 to be officially licensed or appointed.
奉懇 to respectfully beg.
奉頒 to be appointed as...
奉調 to have the honour to be transferred to....
奉達 or 奉致 have the honour to inform.

奉[4] 3574

奉准 to receive,—from a superior.
奉申 to write a despatch to a superior.
奉派 to be deputed.
奉發 to receive something paid or sent by a superior.
奉詢 to beg to ask....
奉領 to have the honour to receive.
奉煩 to beg to trouble.
奉約 or 奉請 to have the honour to invite.
奉事 to serve; to wait on.
寧自死了也不事奉二主 better to die than serve a second master.
奉託 to beg to request,—some one to do something.
實言奉告 I beg to speak plainly to you.
奉烟奉茶 to hand tobacco and tea.
供奉 to wait upon; to supply with.
奉此 on receipt of these orders.
奉留 to venture to detain.
奉布 to have the honour to acquaint.

俸[4] 3575
R. 宋
C. *ʿfung*
H. *ʿfung*
F. *houng*[3]
W. *fung*[2]
N. *fung*
P. *fêng*[3]
M. Y. *fung*
Sz. *fêng*[3], *fung*[3]
K. *pong*
J. *hō*
A. *ʿboung*
Irregular Sinking Upper.

Salary; emolument.

俸祿 or 俸米 or 薪俸 or 俸銀 or 俸脩 or 俸辛 official salary,—paid in grain down to the time of the Han dynasty; from the Han to the T'ang, half in cash and half in grain; and since the T'ang, wholly in cash.
給俸祿之半 put him on half-pay.
俸廉 salary and allowance; *see* 7128. Also, his salary is small.
額俸 a fixed salary.
罰俸 to fine; to deduct from one's salary.
加俸 to increase the salary.
帶俸歸田 to retire on one's salary.
俸滿 when the term of office (3 years) is at an end.

俸[4] 3575

爾俸爾祿民膏民脂 your salary is the fat of the people,—be careful not to take too much. An inscription seen in the *yaméns* of magistrates.

歷俸推陞 promotion by length of service or seniority.

自俸至儉 he spent very little on himself. *See* 3574.

唪[3] 3576

R. 董
C. *fung*
H. *fung*
F. *p'ung*
W. *fung*
N. *fung*
P. *fêng*
M. *fung*
Y. *fung*
Sz. *fung, fêng*
K. *pong*
J. *hō*
A. *boung*
Rising Upper.

To intone; to chant.

唪經 to chant liturgies, — as Buddhist priests do.

唪唪 very productive.

Read *pêng*[3]. To laugh aloud.

捧 3577

See 8903.

豐[1] 3578

R. 東
See 風
K. *p'ung*
Even Upper.

Luxuriant; fruitful; abundant, as opposed to 歉 1633.

豐草 luxuriant grass.

豐年 a year of plenty.

豐收 an abundant harvest.

五穀豐登 the five grains abundantly rising,—in the granaries, *sc.* plenty.

豐盛 or 豐盈 abundant; prosperous.

豐足 or 豐滿 ample; plentiful.

豐熟 full and ripe,—as fruit or grain.

豐富 wealthy.

豐厚 sumptuous,—as a feast.

豐席 a plenteous table.

打抽豐 *see* 2486.

從豐 from one's own abundance, —to give to others.

豐人 a stout, well-fed man.

肌膚微豐 inclined to plumpness.

面貌豐隆 a fine hearty countenance.

豐[1] 3578

豐隆 the god of thunder or of clouds.

豐樂 pleasant and prosperous.

豐本 garlic.

豐京 the capital of 文王 Wên Wang, in modern Shensi, called after the 豐水 river Fêng.

作邑于豐 he fixed his capital at Fêng.

灃[1] 3579

R. 東
See 風
Even Upper.

Spirits; genii.

倀灃 the "immortals" of Taoism.

灃[1] 3580

R. 東
See 風
Even Upper.

A stream in Shensi.

酆[1] 3581

R. 東
See 風
Even Upper.

The old way of writing the surname 豐, 3578.

酆都 a District in Ssŭch'uan, where is said to lie the entrance to the Infernal Regions.

酆都城 Hades, or the city ruled over by 閻羅王 King Yen Lo (Yama), the Chinese Pluto, to which all departed spirits go, and where a ghost life continues on much the same lines as in this upper world.

封[1] 3582

R. 冬宋
See 鋒
Even Upper.

A fief or principality, held under the feudal system. To appoint to territory or office. A boundary; a dyke. A mound; a tumulus. Name of the ninth son. of 文王 Wên Wang. To enrich. To seal up; to attach. To blockade.

往卽乃封 (*fêng*[4]) go to your principality.

封之也，或曰放焉 he made him a prince, which some said was famishing him.

無有封而不告 let there be no appointments which are not announced,–to the Emperor.

封[1] 3582

周公封於魯 Chou Kung was appointed to Lu.

封建 to set up as a feudal prince; to enfeoff; to establish.

自改封建爲郡縣 ever since fiefs were exchanged for departments,—ever since the feudal was changed to the Imperial system.

封建厥福 he firmly established his happiness.

封國 to confer the right to rule over a vassal State.

封神 to raise to the rank of a god; to deify; to canonise.

封官 to appoint to office.

封大官 to raise to high office; to ennoble as; to raise to the rank of.

封爵 to ennoble; to bestow the rank of a noble.

封贈 titles of honour,—as 封 bestowed upon wife, parents or grand-parents, or 贈 granted as posthumous honours to deceased progenitors.

素封之家 a wealthy family.

愼固封守 be careful to strengthen the guard-posts throughout the territory.

域民不以封疆之界 a nation is bounded, not by the limit of dykes and frontiers,—but by the virtue and enterprise of its people.

封疆大臣 the high officials at the frontier; the high provincial officials.

封比干墓 raised a tumulus over the grave of Pi Kan.

封十有二山 he raised altars upon twelve hills.

封樹 to throw up a mound and plant trees at the grave.

專利以自封殖 entirely devoted to gain in order to enrich oneself.

比戶可封 groups of 5 families and single households will be in a condition to prosper. *See* 8942 *pi*[4].

封典 the granting of hereditary rank.

封誥亭 the stone pillars at the grave of an official who has been posthumously promoted.

佛[2] 3589

佛骨 a bone of Buddha; the pith or essence of Buddhism.

正佛 the mistress of the house.

當今老佛爺 the present Buddha,—the Emperor.

佛茄兒 the thorn-apple (*Datura Stramonium*).

佛甲草 the house-leek.

佛菓草 the stone-crop.

佛手 a kind of citron, almost all rind, found on the 櫾 tree; *see* 13,738. One end of this citron terminates like a hand, with fingers. Used by the Chinese for scenting rooms, at religious sacrifices, etc. [Stands pictorially for 福 *fu* happiness.]

佛手露 Buddha's-fingers' dew,—a wine flavored with 佛手.

佛公壳 Buddha shells,—mussel shells found in Siam, containing one or more figures of a sitting Buddha in relief. Pious priests watch for half-open mussels, and slip into their shells thin clay images of Buddha, over which the mussel deposits a thick layer of nacre, with the above result.

佛桑 *see* 3613.

佛青 the colour of Buddha's hair,—ultramarine.

黃坭饅頭好供佛 clay dumplings are good enough for Buddha.

垜泥匠不拜佛,老底兒在他心裏 the image-maker does not worship Buddha: he knows what stuff he is made of.

坭佛勸土佛 the mud Buddha reproving the clay Buddha,—the pot calling the kettle black.

Read *pi*[4]. To aid; to support. Great.

佛時仔肩 assist me to bear the burden,—of my position.

佛肹召 Pi Hsi invited,—Confucius to go and see him. This individual was a rebellious military official, and it was not considered right for the sage to visit him.

艴[4] 3590

R. 物

See 弗 Entering Upper.

The countenance changing.

艴然不悅 his countenance showed his displeasure.

Read *pu*[4]. Flushed.

色艴如也 his face flushed,—with anger.

儦 3591

Same as 3589.

婦 3592

See 3749.

媻 3593

See 3745.

祓[4] 3594

R. 物

C. *pêt*$_5$
F. *houk*$_5$
W. *bo*$_5$
N. *bah*$_5$
P. *ɕpa*
M. *pa*
Y. *fêh*, *paah*
K. *pul*
J. *futsz*
A. *fêt*
Entering Irregular.

To remove evil; to wash away sins; to cleanse, as by lustration. *See* 3698.

祓除釁浴 to cleanse and to wash,—for the removal of sins.

祝祓社 caused the priest to sprinkle the altar of earth.

祓飾厥文 to purify and modernise language.

FOU.

不 3595

See 9456.

否[3] 3596

R. 有紙

C. *fau*, *p'ei*
H. *feu*, *p'i*
F. *p'eu*, *p'i*
W. *föe*, *p'i*
N. *föü*, *p'i*
P. M. Y. Sz. *fou*, *p'i*
K. *pu*, *pi*
J. *hiū*, *hi*
A. *fu*, *fi*
Rising Upper.

Not; on the contrary; negative.

是否 is it so, or not? whether it is or is not.

是否屬實 whether it is true or not.

王曰否 the king said, "It is not."

可否 whether or not it may be possible.

夫人聞知,卽亦無所可否 Lady X. heard them, but was unable to scold one more than the other.

事無可否 there were not two sides to a question (for him),—only his own side.

是否可行 whether or not action may be taken in the said direction; whether or not it will do.

更換與否,悉聽自便 whether they change (their style of dress) or not, is a matter for themselves to decide.

唯唯否否 yes, yes: no, no,—of indecision.

允少否多 more negatives than affirmatives.

而用人獨否 (he could value foreign goods) but only could not employ the men.

未知合否 not to know if suitable or not.

否則不誅 if not, then we shall not kill him.

予所否者天厭之 in whatsoever I have done 'the thing which is not', may God punish me!

其本亂而末治者否矣 for the root (the fundamental) to be in confusion and yet the branches (the accessories) to be in good order, is impossible.

我不識能至否乎 I do not know whether he can have reached it or not.

以定然否 in order to decide yes or no.

Read *p'i*[3]. Bad; wicked. One of the Diagrams.

臧否 good and evil.

臧否人物 to praise and blame people; to criticise.

否則威之 if evil, then overawe him.

晦盲否塞 dark and gloomy.

否世 an evil world.

命否 a hard lot.

先否後喜 sorrow first, joy afterwards.

否極則泰 when things get to the worst they begin to mend.

獻可替否 recommend the practicable and set aside the objectionable.

紑² 3597
R. 尤
F. *p'eu, peu*
See 浮
Even Lower.

Fresh-looking silk.

絲衣其紑 his silken robes are fresh and bright.

罘² 3598
R. 尤
C. *fau*
H. *feu*
F. *p'eu*
W. *bai*
N. *vöü*
P. M. *fou*
Y. *fu*
Sz. *fu, fou*
K. *pu*
J. *fū, bu*
A. *fu*
Even Lower.

A net to catch rabbits. A screen or partition.

罘罳 a wooden screen, placed across a doorway.

芝罘 Chefoo. *See* 1787.

茀² 3599
R. 尤
C. *ᶜfau, ˢfau*
H. *ᶜfeu*
F. *p'eu*
W. *vöe*
N. *vöü*
P. M. Y. Sz. *fou*
K. *pu*
J. *fu, bu*
A. *fu*
Even Lower.

Rib-grass or rib-wort.

茀苢 *Plantago major*, — also known as 車前草 and 牛舌草. It is cooked and eaten by the Chinese, and its seeds are used as a diuretic.

茀魏山 a mountain in Honan.

浮² 3600
R. 尤
C. *fau, p'ou*
H. *feu*
F. *p'eu, p'u*
W. *vöe, vu, wo*
N. *vöü, vu*
P. M. *fou, fu*
Y. *fu*
Sz. *fou*
K. *pu*
J. *fu, fū*
A. *fu*
Even Lower.

To float; to drift; *see* 8149. Volatile; unsubstantial; fleeting. Cracked; silly.

浮橋 or 浮梁 a floating bridge; a pontoon bridge.

浮雲 floating clouds; brick houses over graves.

浮塵 floating dust.

浮石 floating stone, — pumice stone.

浮于 to float above; to surpass; to exceed. *See* 2472.

浮尸三尺 the corpse floated three feet,—in the air above the ground. Said to have happened to the coffin of 朱夫子 Chu Fu-tzŭ.

沉者自沉浮者自浮 let them sink or swim, — of friends' letters thrown into the river by Yin Hsien.

浮² 3600

偶得魚雁亦不免浮沉 sometimes I receive letters and sometimes they are lost,—based on the above.

雪上浮凍 the snow lightly frozen on the surface.

浮遊在世 drifting about the world.

泛宅浮家 having no fixed place of abode. *Cf.* floating population.

浮頭 flotsam.

浮頭兒的 floating on the top.

浮頭浪子 a wandering wave; a thriftless man who never sticks to anything. *Cf.* A rolling stone.

浮浪子弟 dissipated young men.

浮漚釘 a "froth nail,"—*i.e.* a nail with a bulging head, used for large doors.

浮議 frivolous suggestions.

浮文不叙 not to speak of unimportant matters.

浮水 to float on water; (read *fu⁴*) to swim.

浮華 a pendent blossom.

浮餘 left over; over and above.

浮收 to take more money than is due.

浮籤 the foil or detachable part of (*e.g.*) a cheque book. *See* 9118.

浮出來 to project from a surface.

浮花 floating flowers; ornaments in relief.

郎意在浮花 the young man's thoughts were wandering like the flower,—which he had thrown into the stream.

浮薄 fickle; untrustworthy; treacherous.

浮躁 frivolous; fickle.

輕浮 light; unsteady; shifty.

浮浮汎汎 floating hither and thither; wanting in fixity.

交情是浮的 the friendship is superficial.

莫信浮言 do not believe random talk.

浮面皮兒 an insincere countenance.

浮² 3600

浮生若夢 life passes away like a dream.

浮生言人生如萍而無根脚 *fou shéng* (float born) means that man's life is like duckweed, without anything to hold on to below.

浮額 an excess; more than the fixed number.

一浮太白 a bumper of wine.

請浮君 I beg to fine your Majesty a drink,—for some forfeit incurred.

浮記賬 daily accounts.

浮冒開銷 to enter as expended more things than actually procured (浮), and of a better quality than they really were (冒).

事浮於人 more things to be done than men to do them.

浮財 uncertain gains,—not a fixed income.

浮報 to return over and above (the amount due).

浮浮 abundant; spreading over; rising, as vapour; superficial; vain.

雨雪浮浮 rain and snow in abundance.

浮圖 or 浮屠 or 浮度 characters used to represent the sound *Buddha*. *See* 3589. The old name of an Indian *toran* or pagoda.

浮圖太子也 Buddha was the Heir Apparent,—of Suddhōdana, King of Kapilavastu.

不用浮圖 he did not use Buddhist rites,—at the funeral services of his parents.

躃浮圖起 a fallen (image of) Buddha getting up again!—used ironically of a mistake or mismanagement which cannot be righted.

三層浮圖一所 a three-storey pagoda.

救人一命,勝起七級浮屠 better save one man's life than build a pagoda of seven storeys.

初爲浮屠 he began life as a Buddhist priest.

烰[2] 3601
R. 尤
See 浮 Even Lower.

Steam.

烰氣 steam.
烰人 one who steams food.

蜉[2] 3602
R. 尤
See 浮 Even Lower.

A kind of large ant.

蜉蝣 gnats produced from dung.
蚍蜉撼樹，可笑不自量 an ant pushing against a tree: how laughable not to know its own strength!

枹[2] 3603
R. 虞 肴 尤
C. *fu*, *páu*
H. v. *po*
F. *hu*, v. *p'au*
W. *fu*, v. *p'öe*
P. *fu*, *fou*
M. Y. Sz. } See 柚
K. *pu*, *p'o*
J. *hō*, *bō*
A. *fu* Even Lower.

A drum-stick.

援枹 to draw forth a drum-stick.
執枹而鼓 to take a drum-stick and drum.
枹罕 (*fu*[1] *han*[4]) the ancient name of 河州 Ho Chou in Kansuh.

Read *pao*[1]. Bushy.

缶[3] 3604
R. 有
C. *fau*
H. *feu*, *fou*
F. *p'eu*
W. *föe*
N. *föü*, *vöü*
P. M. Y. Sz. } *fou*
K. *pu*
J. *fu*, *fū*
A. *fêu* Rising Irregular.

Vessels of earthenware for holding wine, drawing water, etc. A musical instrument. Radical 121.

瓦缶 earthenware in general. *See* 3723.
坎其擊缶 how you beat your earthen vessel!

缹 3605

Same as 3604.

乃 3606

Contracted form of 3607.

阜[4*] 3607
R. 有
C. *fau*[2]
H. *feu*, *fu*

A mound; a tumulus. Fertile; abundant; prosperous. Radical 170, which in its contracted form, 3606, is always seen at the left-hand side and is thus distinguished from 阝 the contracted form of 邑 5481.

如山如阜 like mountains and like hills,—is your prosperity.
豐阜 or 盛阜 abundant.
物阜民康 things in plenty and the people happy.
阜成兆民 to improve the condition of the masses.
賴汝小阜 my small prosperity (*sc.* property) has come to me by your means.
騵驖孔阜 his four iron-black horses are in fine condition.
火烈具阜 the fire spreads widely.
香阜 a scented hill,—a Buddhist monastery, so called from the incense burnt.
阜財解慍 (the south wind) brings prosperity and removes discontent.
趯趯阜螽 the grasshoppers jump about.

埠[4] 3608
R. 遇
C. *fau*
H. *feu*
F. *pwo*
W. N. } *bu*
P. *p'u*
M. Y. } *p'u*
J. *ho*, *bu*
A. *fu*[2] Sinking Lower.

A port; a trading-place, on a river or on the sea.

埠口 or 埠頭 or 埠子 a port; a trading-place.
過埠 to visit a port.
穀埠 a grain port.
新埠 new port,—a name formerly given by the Chinese to Singapore.
埠商 wholesale salt merchants.

螽[4] 3609
R. 有
C. *fau*[2]
H. *feu*
F. *p'ai*[n]*u*[2]
W. *föe*
N. *vöü*
P. M. Y. Sz. } *fou*[2]
K. *pu*
J. *hu*, *hū*
A. *fu*[2] Rising Lower Irregular.

A grasshopper. *See* 3607.

覆 3610

See 3723.

涪[2] 3611
R. 尤
See 浮 Sz. *fu* K. *pu* J. *hu*, *bu* A. *fu* Even Lower.

A river in Ssŭch'uan, known as 涪陵 or 涪江 or 黑今江. It joins the Yang-tsze at 涪州.

涪漚 bubbles on water; foam.

夫[1] 3612
R. 虞
C. H. } *fu*
F. *hu*
W. *hu*, *fu*, *vu*
N. *fu*, *vu*
P. M. Y. Sz. } *fu*
K. *pu*
J. *fu*
A. *fu* Even Upper and Lower.

FU.

A man; a hero; a husband. Used as a title for women. *See* 工 6553.

夫子 a sage; a prophet; a hero. Added as a title of respect to the names of great teachers; the Master.
夫子曰 the Master said.
夫子先生長者之稱也 *fu tzŭ* and *hsien shêng* are titles for elders.
孔夫子 Confucius—the Latinised form of *K'ung-fu-tzŭ*, K'ung the Sage.
朱夫子 Chu-fu-tzŭ,—朱熹 Chu Hsi, the great commentator of the Sung dynasty.
大夫 a great officer; a high minister of State; a chief mate; (read *tai*[4] *fu*[1]) a doctor.
大夫君子 ye great officers and gentlemen!
五大夫 five trees appointed by the First Emperor to be Ministers of State because they sheltered him from a rainstorm during his descent from Mt. T'ai.
二夫 or 三夫 second and third mates.
匹夫 a common man; one of the masses; a low fellow. *See* 9029.
鄙夫 a low, mean fellow.
夫夫也 good sir!
大丈夫 a man of liberal mind; a great and good man; a hero. *See* 424.
萬夫之長 (*chang*[3]) the chief of all the heroes,—the sovereign.
萬夫之勇 courage to oppose ten thousand men.

夫[1] 3612

百夫之長 (*chang*³) leader of a hundred men; a centurion.
老夫 your humble servant; I.
轎夫 chair-bearers.
販夫 pedlers; hucksters.
挑夫 or 夫役 or 夫馬 porters; coolies.
夫頭 a coolie head-man.
車夫 carters.
馬夫 grooms.
廚夫 a cook.
農夫 agricultural labourers.
武夫 a warrior; a leader; troops.
丈夫 or 夫君 or 夫主 a husband. *See* 4249.
夫妻交拜 husband and wife saluting each other at marriage.
這是小婦的後夫 this is my second husband.
人盡夫也 everybody has been her husband.
人倫有五,夫婦爲先 of the Five Relationships, that of husband and wife ranks first.
夫唱婦隨 the husband sings and the wife accompanies,—domestic harmony.
夫婦不和,奴婢欺 if husband and wife fall out, their servants cheat them.
有福死夫前,無福死夫後 if fortunate, she dies before her husband: if unfortunate, after him.
夫妻本是同林鳥,大限到來各自飛 husband and wife are like birds together in a forest: when the great limit (death) comes, each flies its own way.
夫人 title of ladies whose husbands are of the 1st or 2nd 品 rank. Politely used of anybody's wife.
夫人城 an earthwork thrown up by women. *See* Chu Hsü, Biogr. Dict.
大夫人 your mother.
如夫人 as a wife,—a concubine.
竹夫人 a bamboo wife,—a bamboo leg-rest used in bed in hot weather; a Dutch wife.
夫己氏 So-and-so, No. 6; somebody; other people.

夫[1] 3612

Read *fu*². An initial particle; now; forasmuch as; then; in that case. A preposition, = 於 13,515. A final particle, used as an interjection. A demonstrative. An untranslatable particle, lending rhythmic vigour to a sentence.

夫孝者善繼人之志 now filial piety consists in skilfully carrying on the purpose of one's forefathers.
夫固 indeed; then.
夫然 this being the case,....
夫將....故吾得 ... if he will... then I shall be able to ...; as he is now on the point of... then I am in a position to....
夫何敢 what then will he dare do?
夫復何詞 what will you have to say to that?
夫豈不知 surely you must know that...
夫人而知之 why, every one knows it.
夫如是則 it seems then that....
夫微之顯,誠之不可揜,如此夫 such is the manifestness of what is minute! such is the impossibility of repressing the outgoings of sincerity!
甯習於勤劬,勿貪夫逸樂 rather practise a laborious diligence than desire a pleasurable ease.
嗟夫 alas!
悲夫 'tis sad indeed!
道其不行矣夫 how untrodden is the Way!
其某之言夫 it was So-and-so who said so.
夫也不良 that man is not good.

夫[1] 3612

非夫人之爲慟而誰爲 if I am not to mourn bitterly for that man, for whom should I mourn?
今夫天 the heaven now before us.
原夫立法之意 this then is the object of the law.
君子疾夫舍曰欲之 the superior man hates that declining to say "I want it."
且夫 moreover; besides.
若夫 if indeed.
故夫 and thus.

扶[2] 3613

R. 虞
C. *fu*
H. *fu*, *p'u*
F. *hou*², *shu*
W. N. *vu*
P. M. Y. Sz. *fu*
K. *pu*
J. *fu*, *bu*
A. *fo*, *fu*
Even Lower.

To aid; to support; to prop up. A measure of length, equal to four fingers spread out. *See* 5366.

扶助 to aid; to succour.
扶持 or 扶挾 to uphold; to sustain.
把他扶上 hold it up,—by putting the hand underneath.
分兩大我扶不起來 it is too heavy for me to hold up.
把他扶起來 help him up,—of one unable to move.
顚而不扶 did not help him when fallen.
扶出之 carried him out,—as a drunken man.
扶災 to bear up under calamity.
扶櫬 to escort a coffin.
扶手 to support by the hand.
扶手板 a narrow board covered with cloth and placed across a sedan chair for the hands to rest on.
扶掖 to support under the arms.
扶杖 to lean on a staff.
扶老 an old man's staff; a fancy name for the adjutant, from its habit of standing on one leg.
策扶老以流憩 I lean on my staff as I wander on or stop to rest.
扶鸞 *planchette*. *See* 877.
赤子扶扶 young and helpless children.
山有扶蘇 on the mountains is the mulberry tree.

扶[2] 3613

扶桑 or 佛桑 Fu-sang, — a country named after a plant so called which was seen growing there, and is said, but without foundation, to be the Mexican aloe. It has been identified by KLAPROTH with Saghalien; by DE GUIGNES and LELAND, with a part of the American continent; and by others, with Japan. Is mentioned by Ch'ü P'ing (*d.* B.C. 295); *see* 12,010. The term is also used for *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*. *See* 3633.

扶荔宮 a palace built by Wu Ti of the Han, to commemorate the conquest of Nan-yüeh.

扶保 to protect.

扶搖 to steady; to soothe. *See* 12,916.

扶車 to support the shafts of a cart.

扶作 to raise one to be; to promote.

扶風 bending to the wind. Also, a tempest; a District in Shansi; title of an official.

扶拔 *see* 3687.

扶住 to support.

扶疏 spreading, — of branches.

扶窮 to relieve the poor.

扶[2] 3614
R. 虞
See 夫
Even Lower.

To spread out.

扶踈 to spread out and cover over.

玞[1] 3615
R. 虞
See 夫
Even Upper.

A kind of agate from an inferior pebble.

琉玞亂玉 pebbles mixed up with jade, — the good and the bad together.

砆 3616

Same as 3615.

芙[2] 3617
R. 虞
See 夫
Even Lower.

The *Hibiscus* flower.

芙蓉花 *Hibiscus mutabilis*. Also, the lotus flower.

芙蓉面 a pretty face; fancy name for a looking-glass.

阿芙蓉 an imitation of the Arabic word *Afiyun*, — opium.

芙蓉江 a branch of the 烏江 Black River in Yünnan.

芙蓉城七郎子 the son of a high official.

芙蕖 the lotus flower.

蚨[2] 3618
R. 虞
H. *fu*
See 夫
Even Lower.

A kind of water beetle, known as 青蚨 or 蚨蟬. It is said that if the mother and a young one are killed, and the blood of each is rubbed on 81 copper *cash*, these 162 *cash*, although dispersed in the market, will always find their way together again.

青蚨 copper cash. So first named by 淮南子 Huai Nan Tzŭ.

花蚨 coins; dollars; rupees, etc.

京蚨四吊 four strings of Peking *cash*.

洋蚨五餅 five cakes of foreign money, — five dollars.

蚨虫 or 蚨蝶 a butterfly.

祓[1] 3619
R. 虞
See 夫
Even Upper.

The lapel of a skirt. Leggings.

祓襮 a case for a scabbard.

趺[1] 3620
R. 虞
F. *hu*, *spwo*
W. *hu*
See 夫
Even Upper.

To sit with the legs under one. *See* 1152. To bow; to make obeisance. Used with 3677.

趺坐 to sit cross-legged, — as priests do.

趺趺然 bowing low.

女趺坐 the woman bowed and sat down.

鈇[1] 3621
R. 虞
C. H. *fu*
F. *shu*
W. *fu*
P. *fu*, *sfu*
M. *sfu*
See 夫
K. *pu*
J. *hu*
Even Irregular.

An axe.

鈇鉞 hatchets and battle-axes. *See* 13,780.

人有亡鈇者 a man lost a hatchet.

颫[2] 3622
R. 虞
See 夫
Even Lower.

A storm.

颫風 a tempest.

颫飄 a gust of wind; a squall.

麩[1] 3623
R. 虞
C. *fu*
H. *k'u*
F. *p'wo*
See 夫
Even Upper.

Bran.

麩子 bran.

麩料 the food of a horse or mule, consisting of bran and chopped straw.

麩楊 the Chinese nutgall tree (*Rhus semialata*, Murr.) which produces the 五棓子 gall-nuts.

麩皮 dandruff.

甫[3] 3624
R. 甹
C. *fu*, v. *p'ou*
H. *p'u*
F. *hu*, *p'wo*
W. *p'u*, *fu*
N. P. M. Y. Sz. *fu*
K. *po*
J. A. *fu*
Rising Upper.

Great; large. To begin. Just now; a short time ago. A name or "style;" *see* 3884. Name of a State; of a hill, etc.

無田甫田 do not try to cultivate fields too large.

倬彼甫田 bright are those extensive fields.

魴鱮甫甫 full of big bream and tench.

甫初 at first; a beginning.

甫謂 first began to state....

甫識 knew for the first time; first became acquainted with.

甫及月 a month ago.

年甫弱冠 he has just been capped, — he is a very young man.

年甫十歲 just ten years old.

請問台甫 may I ask what is your "style?" — the fancy names by which friends address each other.

章甫 a coronet. A cap worn by scholars under the Yin dynasty.

Read *pu*[3]. A garden.

甫草 vegetables.

哺 3625

See 9457.

脯[3] 3626
R. 爨
C. *fu*, *p'ou*
H. *p'u*
F. *hu*, *p'wo*
W. *fu*
N. *p'u*
P. M. Y. Sz. *fu*
K. *p'o*
J. *fu*
A. *fu*
Rising Upper.

Dried meat.

市脯不食 (Confucius) would not eat dried meat from the market.

脩脯 or **束脯** slices of dried meat formerly given in payment to school teachers, from which the term came to mean a teacher's salary.

脯鮓品 preserved meats.

桃脯 dried peaches.

輔[3] 3627
R. 爨
C. *fu*²
H. *c p'u*
F. *hou*²
W. N. *vu*²
P. M. Y. Sz. *cfu*
K. *po*
J. *fu*, *bu*
A. *fu*²
Rising Irregular.

Poles used to prevent carts from upsetting, or as levers to raise the wheels, etc. To help. Numerative of scrolls and paintings.

乃棄爾輔 if you throw away your cart-props,—your cart will be upset.

輔車相依 the mutual reliance of prop (Legge says "wheel-aid") and cart,—when one is taken away, the other falls.

爲周室輔 to be a support to the House of Chou.

輔佐 or **輔助** or **輔翼** to aid; to succour.

輔行 to assist in carrying out; to act as colleague.

相與輔相 (*hsiang*⁴) joined in assisting,—the work of administration.

四輔 four chief ministers of State; to help the four quarters, *sc.* the empire.

宰輔 a minister of State.

輔國將軍 a noble of the Imperial lineage, tenth in line of descent.

輔衛 or **輔保** to protect.

輔政司 Colonial Secretary's office.

輔笏 high statesmen; in geomancy, hills which surround or guard.

以友輔仁 by friendship to help on one's virtue.

明輔 the arbiter appointed by the various feudal States to preside at their conferences.

輔佐之物 condiments; pickles, etc.

輔[3] 3627

輔頰 the jaw-bone.

輔爾噶尼 the Fúrg'án or Koran.

關輔 or **幾輔** neighbourhood of the metropolis.

圖域相輔 having adjacent frontiers.

有彩畫三輔 there were three paintings.

簠[3] 3628
R. 爨
See **釜**
Rising Upper.

A large measure, containing six **斗** pecks four **升** pints. A boiler or cauldron. *See* 3739.

魁[3] 3629
R. 爨
See **府**
Rising Upper.

A star in Ursa Major.

黼[3] 3630
R. 爨
H. *p'u*
See **府補**
K. *po*
Rising Upper.

An ornamental texture of black and white in alternate stripes; *see* 3702. The figure of an axe, one of the symbols on the Emperor's lower robe.

白與黑謂之黼 white and black embroidery is called *fu*³. *See* 3702.

黼扆 a screen used at audiences, adorned with figures of axes.

常服黼冔 constantly appearing in State robes and coronets.

黼繡 finely embroidered.

黼黻夫章 elegant compositions.

尃 3631

Same as 3638.

傅[4] 3632
R. 遇
C. *fu*²
See **赴**
A. *fo*
Sinking Upper.

To reach to. A tutor; to teach. To lay on, as colour; to gloss. [To be distinguished from **傅** 2740.] Used for 3666, 3690.

亦傅于天 even reaching up to heaven.

傅[4] 3632

太傅 and **少傅** great officers under the Chou dynasty. Now, Grand Tutor and Junior Tutor of the Heir Apparent. Collectively known as **宮傅**.

傅訓 to teach.

師傅 a tutor; a master-workman. A term of address to Buddhist priests. *See* 9909.

傅彩 or **傅顏色** to lay on colour.

傅紛 to powder the face.

面如傅紛 your face is as if you had powdered it,—white.

傅油 to anoint.

傅會 *see* 5184.

王命傅御 the king charged the chief steward.

傅別 a deed or like document, of which each party took one half.

博[2] 3633
R. 虞遇
See **扶附**
Even and Sinking Lower.

A tree or plant known as **博桑** said to grow where the sun rises. *See* 3613.

縛[2a] 3634
R. 藥
C. *fok*
H. *p'iok*
F. *pwoh*
W. *voh*
N. *poh*, *voh*, v. *bou*²
P. *fu*
M. *fo*, *po*
Y. *fak*
K. *pak*
J. *haku*, *baku*
A. *fŏk*
Entering Irregular.

To bind; to tie up. [Dist. from **縛** 2708.]

細縛 or **縛綁** or **縛束** to bind, as a prisoner or a bale.

縛在車下 tie it under the cart.

縛帶 to fasten up a girdle.

縛緊 tie it tight.

縛上一道箍 bind a hoop round it.

縛一隻猪 to tie a pig,—by the feet, for carrying on a pole.

縛行囊 to strap up one's baggage.

手無縛鷄之力 not strength enough to tie up a chicken.

憂病病彌縛 the more you worry about illness, the tighter its grip.

賻[4] 3635
R. 貝 C. *fu*[2]
See 赴 A. *fu*[2] Sinking Upper.

To contribute towards funeral expenses. *See* 3588.

賻儀 presents of money for funeral expenses.
賻贈 to give pecuniary assistance; to make pecuniary amends.

憮[1] 3636
R. 虞
See 夫 Even Upper.

Hasty.

憮敷 a hasty, irascible disposition.

敷[1] 3637
R. 虞
See 敷 Even Upper.

To display; to manifest.

敷[1] 3638
R. 虞
H. *fu* W. *hu*, *fu* N. *p'u*
See 夫 Even Upper.

To make known to; to announce. To distribute; to diffuse; to open, as a flower. To arrange. To apply. Ample; sufficient.

敷奏 to memorialise the Throne.
敷告 to proclaim,—as the Emperor.
敷施 or 敷放 or 敷佈 to distribute; to circulate; to make known.
敷演經典 to extend the knowledge of the canonical books.
敷教 to propagate a doctrine.
敷求先王 to widely study the doings of former rulers.
敷言 or 敷衍 surplus or unnecessary words,—"padding."
旻天疾威敷于下土 the angry terrors of God above extend through this lower world.
草木敷榮 plants and trees diffuse a glory around,–in spring.
如蓮花初生未敷時 like the bud of a lotus, before it has opened.
禹敷下土方 Yü arranged and divided the regions of the land.
敷藥 to apply medicine,—externally.

敷[1] 3638
敷天之下 all under the sky.
不敷 or 不敷用 not enough.
敷不敷 is it enough or not?
敷解 to remit in full.
入不敷出 income not equal to expenditure.
敷餘 over and above.

簠[3] 3639
R. 黻
See 簠 Rising Upper.

A basket, square outside and round inside, used to hold boiled grain in State worship. *See* 6455.

簠簋 dishes used at State worship. *See* 6455.
簠簋不飾 sacrificial dishes not kept in good order. Used figuratively to express a fault in conduct.

簋 3640

Same as 3639.

枹 3641

See 3603.

罘[2] 3642
R. 尤肴
See 浮 Even Lower.

A net for catching birds.

雉離于罘 the pheasant has got into the snare.

孚[1] 3643
R. 虞
W. *hu*, *fu* M. *fu*, *sfu* Y. *sfu*
See 夫 Even Upper.

To repose confidence in.

萬邦作孚 the myriad regions have confidence in you.
成王之孚 he secured the confidence due to a king.
作周孚先 to be an example of loyalty to the future statesmen of Chou.
罔不是孚 every one reposed confidence.
交孚 mutual confidence.
孚信 to trust.
上下相孚 on terms of confidence with high and low.
以孚衆志 as a satisfaction to the general wish.
孚甲 *see* 3675.
中孚 the 61st Diagram, which refers to confidence.

俘[1] 3644
R. 虞
W. *fu*, *hu* Y. *sfu*
See 夫 Even Upper.

A prisoner of war; to take captive.

俘囚 prisoners; captives.
賤俘 I, a poor captive!
俘掠 or 俘擄 to take captive.
不相遺俘 did not leave any prisoners behind.
俘擄甚衆 many prisoners were taken.
獻俘 to hand in captives,—to a superior.

桴[2] 3645
R. 虞尤
C. *fu*, *sfau* H. *sfeu* F. *hu*, *sp'eu* W. N. *fu* P. *sfu*, *sfou* M. *sfou* Y. Sz. *sfu* K. *pu* J. *hu*, *hū* A. *sfu* Even Irregular.

A raft. A ridge-pole in a roof. Used with 3603.

乘桴浮于海 to float over the ocean on a raft.
桴炭 floating charcoal; hence, anything light.
桴思 a door-screen. *See* 3598.

浮 3646

See 3600.

稃[1] 3647
R. 虞
See 孚 Even Upper.

Bran of rice. The capsule of a seed.

罦 3648

Same as 3642.

莩[1] 3649
R. 虞 條
See 夫 歹 Even Upper and Rising Lower.

The white pellicle lining the culms of a water-plant; the inner membrane of the bulrush. Hence, related; friendly.

莩莩之親 related; connected.

Read *p'iao*[3] = 9141. To die of hunger.

郛[1] 3650 R. 虞 See 夫 Even Upper.

The parts outside a city; suburbs; territory.

入其郛 entered their territory.
五經爲衆說郛 within the limits of the Five Canons (*see* 2122) all other literature is contained.

膚[1] 3651 R. 虞 See 夫 Even Upper.

The skin; flesh. Great; admirable. The breadth of four fingers.

膚如凝脂 her skin was like congealed ointment,—white.
麻紙緩膚飲墨 hemp paper is of a "slow" consistency and absorbs the ink,—*i.e.* the ink runs.
觀子膚極腴 I notice that your body is very well nourished.
皮膚 the skin.
髮膚 hair and skin,—the body.
肌膚 flesh and skin.
膚受 in his own skin he received,—the wound.
膚淺 skin-deep; superficial.
左右見其膚淺不覺哂之 the attendants, seeing the feebleness of his remark, burst out laughing.
膚文 superficial writing.
公孫*hsün*[4]碩膚 the duke was humble and greatly admirable.
以奏膚公 thereby achieving great merit. [公=功.]
膚敏 admirable and alert.
樹膚 the bark of trees,—first used by 蔡倫 Ts'ai Lun for making paper.

膚[1] 3652 R. 虞 See 膚 Even Upper.

A plant used to make besoms (*Kochia scoparia*).

弗[4*] 3653 R. 物 C. *fêt* H. *fwêt* F. *houk*

Not. Used in Japan for the sign $ = dollars, the concrete 佛, with its appropriate numerative 尊, being often substituted. *See* 3589.

弗[4*] 3653 W. *fai* N. *fêh, fah* P. *fu*[2] M. *fu* Y. *fêh* Sz. *fu* K. *pul* J. *futsz, fuchi* A. *fêt* Entering Upper.

瞻望弗及 I looked until I could no longer see her.
永矢弗告 (*ku*[4]) he swears he will never tell.
雪弗如雨 snow is not equal to rain,—in usefulness.
弗敬弗愛 neither to respect nor to love.
弗乎弗乎 by no means.
弗成 incomplete.
弗克 inadequate to.
弗措 insufficient.
以弗無子 in order not to be childless.
飄風弗弗 the rushing wind is blustering.
弗郎西 France; *see* 3589.

佛 3654

See 3589.

剰[4*] 3655 R. 物 See 弗 Entering Upper.

To chop. To strike.

苑子剰林雍斷其足 Yüan Tzŭ made a slash at Lin Yung and cut off his foot.
剰鐘無聲 to strike a bell without making a noise.

哻[4*] 3656 R. 物 See 弗 Entering Upper.

To oppose.

罔哻百姓以從己之欲 do not oppose the people in order to follow your own desires.
從諫弗哻 he listened to expostulation, and did not seek to resist it.
吁哻哉 oh no, by no means!
哻其耆長 to oppose the old men and elders.
哻囉 flannel.

彿[4*] 3657 R. 物 P. *sfu* See 弗 Entering Upper.

Like.

彷彿 like; resembling.

怫[4*] 3658 R. 未 物 F. *houk*, P. *fu*[2] M. *fu* J. *hi, hutsz* A. *fêt, fi* Sinking and Entering Irregular.

Anxious; annoyed.

怫鬱 anxious and irritable.
怫而不釋 unable to get rid of anxiety.
怫然作色 flushed up with anger.

拂[4*] 3659 R. 物 C. *fêt*$_3$, *pêt*$_5$, v. *fak*$_0$ H. *fêt*$_5$, v. *p'at*$_5$ W. *fai*$_3$, *bi*$_5$ P. *fu*$_3$ See 弗弼 Entering Upper and Lower.

To oppose. To brush away; to drive away. To cross. *See* 3554, 1031, 4483.

拂人性 to run counter to the disposition of people.
拂輿情 in defiance of popular wishes.
勿拂吾意 do not thwart my wishes.
拂戾 or 拂逆 opposing; perverse; contrary.
四方以無拂 throughout the kingdom none dared oppose him.
拂拭 to dust and wipe.
但畧拂拭而已 giving merely a few touches,—as opposed to detail in drawing.
拂塵 to brush away dust.
拂淚 to wipe away tears.
拂慮 to drive away care.
拂暑 to drive away heat,—to fan oneself.
拂袖而去 he shook out his sleeve and left,—as a sign of disapprobation or contempt. *Cf.* shaking off the dust.
拂衣早退 he soon retired in disgust,—from official life.
互相題拂 (*pi*[4]) to lift up one another and cleanse from stains; to mutually aid.
拂蠅 a fly-brush.
拂手 a duster.
早雁拂金河 the early geese sweep across the Golden River.
拂堤 to sweep the bank,—as hanging boughs.
拂菻 or 拂懔 or 拂郎 has been identified, through the old sounds *but lam*, with Bethle-

拂[45] 3659
R. 物
See 弗 Entering Upper.

hem (*Hirth*). This view is borne out by the fact that 拂菻 is stated to be identical with 大秦 (*see* 2093), in which, says the Nestorian tablet, a virgin gave birth to a son. Also, Syria.

沸 3660

See 3490.

篪[25] 3661
R. 物
See 弗 Entering Upper.

A bamboo screen at the back of a carriage. Used with 3663.

簟篪 an ornamental carriage-screen.

紼[25] 3662
R. 物
See 紱 芾 Entering Upper.

Tangled silk. A cord for dragging a bier; *see* 3500.

紼縰 a cord; a rope.
執紼 to hold the ropes of a hearse; to attend a funeral.
紼袍 a coarse silk outer robe.

茀[45] 3663
R. 物
See 弗 Entering Upper.

Luxuriant vegetation choking a road. A screen of a carriage. To clear away. Happiness. Head ornaments.

翟茀以朝 with pheasant-feather carriage-screens she went to Court.
茀厥豐草 having cleared away the thick grass.
茀祿爾康矣 with peace around your happiness and dignity.
臨衝茀茀 the engines of siege were vigorously plied.
婦喪其茀 the woman lost her head-ornaments.
獸死不擇其音，氣息茀然 an animal at point of death makes wild and random sounds.
茀菻國 *see* 3659.

颰[45] 3664
R. 物
See 弗 Entering Upper.

A light breeze.

飄風颰颰 the zephyrs gently blow.
惠風颰我 the breeze of your kindness has blown upon me.

髴[45] 3665
R. 物 末
See 弗 Entering Upper.

Dishevelled hair. Used for 3657.

付[4] 3666
R. 遇
C. *fu*²
See 赴
A. *fu, fo* Sinking Upper.

To give to; to hand over to; to transfer to. As a numerative, used for 3705. *See* 3667.

付給 to give to; to hand over.
交付 to hand over to.
付寄 to send.
付書 or 付信 to send a letter.
付諸東流 to entrust to the east-flowing streams,—to leave a matter to luck.
付之流水 to throw to flowing water,—*sc.* to the winds.
付清 to pay in full; to acquit a debt.
付託 to charge; to entrust with. Also, to transfer the Throne.
過付 to arrange a bribe.
過付人 one who introduces,—a middleman.
付償 to repay.
付管 to entrust to the care of.
付價 to pay the price.
付貨 to ship cargo.
付刋 to send to be engraved,—on blocks; *sc.* for publication.
付之 to entrust to...
一付對子 a pair of scrolls.

咐[4] 3667
R. 遇
C. *fu*²
F. *hou*, v. *nou*²
See 赴
A. *fu, fo* Sinking Upper.

To order. Used for 3666; *see* 3506.

吩咐 or 囑咐 to order; to enjoin.

祓[3] 3668
R. 虞
See 府 Rising Upper.

Read *fu*². To breathe gently on.

The middle of a bow, where it is grasped. *See* 8513.

怤[1] 3669
R. 虞
See 夫 Even Upper.

To think on with pleasure.

拊[3] 3670
R. 麌
See 府 Rising Upper.

To pat; to slap; to tap.

拊心 to lay the hand on the heart.
拊我畜我 you patted me, you fed me,—my parents.
撫拊 to pat and stroke; to soothe.
拊其背 patted him on the back,—in commendation.
拊掌大笑 clapped their hands and laughed loudly.

桴[1] 3671
R. 虞
See 夫 Even Upper.

A railing. A raft. Calyx of a flower. Handle of a knife. To wash and bleach.

桴桃 a raft; a ferry-boat.

浮[2] 3672
R. 虞
See 夫 Even Upper.

A raft. *See* 3645.

庶民乘浮 the people got on rafts.
浮漚 bubbles on water.

祔[4] 3673
R. 遇
See 駙
A. *fu*² Sinking Lower.

To worship ancestors; to inter.

祔食 a general sacrifice,—as when a newly-deceased ancestor has his tablet added to the rest.
祔葬 to bury together.
升祔太廟 gone up into the great temple,—gathered to his forefathers.
廟不祔姑 there is no worship in the ancestral temple for an aunt.

秿 3674

Same as 3647.

苻[2] 3675
R. 虞
H. *p'u*
See 符
Even Lower.

A herbaceous plant with round and downy leaves and red seeds, known as 鬼目 devil's eye.

Read *fu*[1]. Buds bursting, as in spring.

苻甲 the outer scale of a leaf or bud.

Read *p'u*[2]. *See* 5076.

蚹[4] 3676
R. 遇
See 附
Sinking Lower.

The scales on the belly of a serpent.

蛇蚹 a snake's scales.

跗[2] 3677
R. 虞遇
See 夫
Even Lower.

The instep. A pedestal.

蹶坭濡跗 to get up to one's ankles in mud.

跗注 gaiters.

劍跗 the tip of a sword.

輔[3] 3678
R. 匣虞
See 茸府
Rising Lower.

To tilt up a cart; to push.

輔車奉饋 to tilt the cart and give refreshments,—attend to an arriving guest.

駙[4] 3679
R. 遇
C. H. *fu*
F. *hou*
W. N. *vu*
P. M. Y. Sz. *fu*
K. *pu*
J. *fu*
A. *fu*[2], *sfo*
SinkingLower.

An extra horse, harnessed alongside of the team.

駙馬 the name from the Han dynasty downwards for an Imperial son-in-law, known as 額駙 under the present dynasty.

鮒[4] 3680
R. 遇
W. *fu*
See 駙
A. *fu*[2]
Sinking Lower.

A kind of freshwater fish, resembling a perch, said to go in pairs and remain faithful to each other.

鮒行 to go like perch,—in pairs.

鮒魚涸轍 like a perch in a dry rut,—perishing for want of water.

鼓[2] 3681
R. 虞
See 夫
Even Lower.

The noisy din of an army.

前軍鼓譟 the van-guard raised a great din.

府[3] 3682
R. 麌
C. H. *fu*
F. *hu*
W. N. *fu*
P. M. Y. Sz. *fu*
K. *pu*
J. A. *fu*
Rising Upper.

A store-house; a treasury; a palace. A political division or "Prefecture," as established under the T'ang dynasty.

天府 the store-house of God,—eternity. Used for the Imperial Court. *See* 3711.

萬物一府 all things are ONE.

府庫 a treasury; a *dépôt*.

六府 the six treasuries,—of nature, viz. water, fire, metal, wood, earth, and grain.

佩文韻府 the great "Treasury" of Chinese literature, known as the "Concordance."

王府 the palace of a prince.

宗人府 Court of the Imperial clan.

公府 1. a palace; 2. Public (*see* 6568) departments.

領事府 a Consulate; a Consul.

府上 or 貴府 or 尊府 a conventional phrase for "your house." The second is also a term of address to a Prefect.

府上都好 are all well at your home?

府城 a Prefectural city.

知府 he who administers the Prefecture,—a Prefect. Corresponds with the 郡首 of the First Emperor, B.C. 221, and with the 太守 of the Han dynasty. *See* 3506.

太府 or 府尊 his Honour the Prefect. The first was Comptroller of the Imperial Household under the Han dynasty.

首府 the Prefect in whose Prefecture lies the provincial capital; the Prefecture itself.

府署 a Prefectural *yamén*.

府離府三百五 Prefectures are 350 *li* apart.

府[3] 3682

府尹 Governor of the Imperial Prefecture of 順天 Shun-t'ien, in which lies Peking. Also, Civil Governor of the Manchurian province of 奉天 Fêng-t'ien.

府丞 Vice Governor of Shun-t'ien Fu; also Civil Vice Governor of Fêng-t'ien. *See above*. Also, Vice Director of the Imperial Clan Court.

空一府隨之 the whole Prefecture (or Prefectural city) followed him.

身居府職 he is in government employ.

開府 provincial *chancellerie*, or department of Imperial Secretaries under the Mongols; hence, the modern Censorate.

府考 or 府試 the Prefectural examination of students.

府案首 the first on the list at the Prefectural examination.

府學 the Educational officers of a Prefecture.

本府 or 敝府 or 卑府 I, the Prefect.

無政府黨 the brotherhood of anarchists; *see* 692.

俯[3] 3683
R. 麌
See 府
Rising Upper.

To come down; to look down, as opposed to 仰 12,885. To stoop; to bend; to condescend.

引之則俯，舍之則仰 you pull it, and down it comes: you release it, and up it goes,—of a well-sweep.

俯仰之間 between looking up and down,—in the twinkling of an eye.

俯仰皆寬 whether looking down or up, he treats all well, *sc.* his inferiors and superiors.

不能與世俯仰 unable to adapt himself to the exigencies of his environment; too unconventional.

俯伏 to fall prostrate; to make obeisance.

俯首 to bow,—as to equals or inferiors, in recognition of a salute.

俯首默想 or 俯思 to bend the head and reflect.

俯首無言 he bent his head and said nothing.

俯[3] 3683

俯准 to graciously authorise.
俯念 to graciously remember; to condescend to read.
俯恤商情 looking with pity upon commercial interests.
俯賜照會 to favour with a despatch.
俯察地理 to examine into the configuration of land,—as a strategist or geomancer.
俯視 to look down on from above.
俯窺不見人 looking down from the cliff I could not see anybody.
俯從 to condescend to do as proposed.
俯就 to make the best of; to adopt, as the plan of an inferior; to attend, or to wait on, as inferiors going to superiors on business; to accommodate oneself to the peculiarities of others.
俯順 to defer to.
俯順輿情 to defer to popular opinion.
俯允 to entertain,—as a claim.

拊 3684

Same as 3735.

腑[3] 3685

R. 巤
C. H. *fu*
F. *hu*
W. N. *fu*
P. M. Y. Sz. *fu*
K. *pu*
J. A. *fu*
Rising Upper.

The bowels.

贓腑 the bowels.
六腑 the stomach, gall-bladder, the intestines, bladder, and two functional passages.
肺腑 lungs and bowels,—one's inmost thoughts.

腐[3] 3686

R. 巤
C. *fu*[2]
H. *fu*[2]
F. *hou*[2], v. *pou*[2]
W. *vu*, *vü*
N. *vu*, *wu*
P. M. Y. Sz. *fu*

Rotten; putrid; worthless.

腐肉 rotten flesh.
去腐生肌 remove the proud flesh and cause healthy flesh to grow.
腐爛 or 腐朽 or 腐敗 rotten; spoilt.
腐刑 the punishment of castration.

腐[3] 3686

K. *pu*
J. *fu*, *bu*
A. *shu*
Rising Irregular.

腐氣 pedantic; pig-headed.
腐儒 a pedant.
荳腐 bean-curd. *See* 11,417.
荳腐官 bean-curd officials,—a term of contempt applied to certain of the poorer classes of official servants who are compelled to feed largely on this cheap food. Also explained as flabby or unenergetic officials.
奶荳腐 a Mongol name for cheese.
乳腐 a kind of milk made from beans.
腐語 or 陳腐 platitudes; old saws.

符[2] 3687

R. 虞
H. *p'u*
See 夫
Even Lower.

The two halves of a tally, one half of which is entrusted to an official (*e.g.* at a city gate), and the production of the other half is authority for any act to be performed by him (*e.g.* opening the city gate). To tally; to agree. A charm; a spell.

虎符 or 兵符 a tally, as above, issued on military business, in time of war, etc.
符節 a tally given as a warrant or commission; credentials.
若合符節 (their statements agreed) like the two halves of a tally.
恃符 relying on official position.
符板 a tally,—as used for checking goods, etc.
符信 credentials of office; evidence; proof of identity.
不符 or 不相符 not to fit together, as the halves of a tally; not to agree.
字跡不符 the handwriting does not agree,—it is a forgery.
符合 to reconcile.
符頌 to happen according to good wishes expressed.
符咒 charms; spells; amulets.
符袋 small bags for scapularies or amulets.
畫符 or 書符 to draw and write charms, respectively.

符[2] 3687

靈符 an efficacious charm.
符籙 books on magic.
符瑞 auspicious or genial influences.
病符 sickness; disease.
不得恃游歷爲護符 must not screen themselves under the pretext of travelling.
符拔形似麟而無角 the *fu-pa* is like the unicorn (*see* 7186), but has no horn. It has been identified by von Gutschmid with βούβαλις the antelope.

滹[2] 3688

R. 虞
See 夫
Even Upper and Lower.

To cross a stream on a raft.

附[4] 3689

R. 遇
See 附
Sinking Lower.

Aconitum variegatum; wolf's-bane. Also written 附.

附子 the poisonous seeds of the above, used as a tonic.
附片 tubers of the above.
地附子 the seeds of *Kochia*, one of the *Chenopodiaceæ* or goose-foot family.
白附 a plant of the *arum* family brought from Manchuria and used as a medicine.

附[4] 3690

R. 遇
See 赴駙
A. *fu*[2]
Sinking Upper and Lower.

To be near to. To adhere to; dependent. To add to; to enclose. *See* 3689.

附近 near; neighbouring.
附耳道 whispered into his ear.
扯袂附語 caught hold of her sleeve and whispered to her.
附離不以膠漆 things which stick naturally require no glue.
如塗塗附 like adding mud to mud,—carrying coals to Newcastle.
女蘿附松 the wistaria clings to the pine,—so should a wife cling to her husband.

附[4] 3690

附喬松 clinging to tall pines,—the wistaria.

附和 to play the sycophant.

附會 to add to; to gloss; to exaggerate.

蓋其書本無文章,我不欲附會 as the book originally contained no *wén chang*, I would not add any.

太史笑附會之誣 the T'ai-shih laughed at what he considered mere idle talk,—the gradual exaggeration of the circumstances.

附庸 a petty dependant State of feudal times, the chieftain over which had not the right of audience.

被鬼附身 or 附鬼 possessed by a devil.

附在人身上 to possess or inspire people,—as spirits do.

附於其末 to put oneself last.

附生 a licentiate of the first degree whose name is amongst the number allowed by ancient regulation,—as opposed to the 增生 additional licentiates.

附貢生 accessory senior licentiate.

歸附 to return to allegiance,—as rebels.

附益 to increase one's wealth; to benefit.

依附 to depend on.

附續 or 附錄 or 附編 to append; a supplement.

附手 to join hands.

附搭 to add as an extra.

附搭便船 to join a convenient ship,—to take passage in one starting at the time and going to the place required.

附勢 to take sides with the strongest.

附片 a postcript to a Memorial.

附去 enclosed; forwarded herewith.

附從 to become adherents of.

附繳 to send enclosed.

附呈 to send enclosed,—to a superior.

附抄 to append a copy of.

附[4] 3690

附卷 to add to the papers of a case; to place with the record.

附交 to send the appended...

附貨 to ship goods.

附登 to insert,—as a letter in a paper.

附上 or 附送 to annex or forward as an enclosure,—in a despatch.

附呈抄案清摺 to append a copy of the record of a case.

附有 enclosed there is...

附單 to enclose an account.

伏[2*] 3691
R. 屋宥
C. *fuk*
H. *fuk*, v. *p'uk*
F. *huk*
W. *vu*
N. *voh*
P. *sfu*
M. *fu*
Y. *fuk*
Sz. *fu*
K. *pok*
J. *fuku*
A. *fuk*
Entering Lower.

To fall prostrate; to yield; to suffer; humbly. To lie in ambush. To sit, as a bird on eggs. A summer decade.

寢毋伏 in sleeping do not lie on your face.

匍伏台堦 crouching before your steps,—up to the daïs or raised hall in which a mandarin sits.

伏誅 to suffer decapitation. *See* 2556.

伏罪 or 伏刑 to admit one's guilt; to accept punishment.

君等伏乎未也 do you gentlemen yield the point or not?

既伏其辜 they have suffered for their misdeeds.

伏乞 or 伏祈 to humbly beg.

伏望 or 伏希 to humbly hope.

伏查 to humbly consider; it is my humble opinion, etc.

伏候 to humbly await.

伏謁 to receive with great deference.

伏思 or 伏念 to presume to think.

伏願 to humbly desire.

伏几 to rest one's head on one's hands,—as on a teapoy.

伏侍 to attend on; to wait upon.

伏線 to lay or prepare a clue.

伏道 an underground passage; a mine.

伏出 to half conceal.

伏[2*] 3691

伏身 to conceal oneself; to throw oneself down.

凉風伏秋字 "Cold wind" (in this passage) contains a hidden reference to autumn.

伏蔽 to throw oneself down so as to cover something.

伏莽未清 those lurking in thickets not yet cleared out,—of rebels, savages, etc.

伏兵 soldiers in ambush.

設伏要路 to set an ambush right in the way,—to be passed through.

伏下 to place in ambush.

埋伏 or 伏藏 to hide; to conceal oneself.

摘奸發伏 to expose the wiles of treacherous men.

潛伏 to slink away and hide.

伏卵 or 伏窩 to sit on eggs,—as a bird.

轉輾伏枕 tossing over and over on my pillow.

伏天 or 三伏 the three decades of summer, 初伏, 中伏, and 末伏, equivalent to the "dogdays," and extending from about the middle of July to the middle of August.

三不伏 the three which don't yield,—one any more than the others. These are the 蜈蚣 centipede, the 蛤蟆 frog, and the 蛇 snake. The first is destroyed by the second, the second by the third, and the third by the first.

伏臘炎凉 the summer and winter months are hot and cold, respectively.

歇伏 to spend the hot season.

伏侍 or 伏事 to serve; to wait on.

伏翼 the bat.

伏氣 satisfied; appeased.

栿[2*] 3692
R. 屋
See 伏
Entering Lower.

A girder to strengthen a beam.

洑 2⁸
3693
R. 屋
See 伏
Entering Lower.

A race; "chow-chow" water; an eddy.

袱 2⁸
3694
R. 屋
See 伏
Entering Lower.

A square cloth for wrapping bundles.

包袱 a wrapper; a bundle.
手袱 a small cloth with a string at one corner.

茯 2⁸
3695
R. 屋
See 伏
Entering Lower.

A false tuber, called **土茯苓** (*Pachyma cocos*, Fries), found growing like a fungus from the roots of fir trees. Used medicinally by the Chinese, and commonly known as "China Root."

茯苓糕 a kind of cake made from the above.

犮 2⁸
3696
R. 曷
See 跋
Entering Lower.

To prick a dog to make him go on. Used in Manila for a *real*.

沷 2⁸
3697
R. 物
See 弗
Entering Upper.

Cold winds. *See* 3374.

帗 2⁸
3698
R. 物
See 弗
Entering Upper.

A split feather used in one kind of dance, as opposed to the **全羽** whole feather used in another kind. Also explained as = 3594.

帗舞 the split-feather dance, *or* a dance for purposes of exorcism or lustration.

紱 2⁸
3699
R. 物
P. *fu²*, *ɔfu*
See 弗
Entering Upper.

A ribbon; a sash.

朱紱 the red sashes,—the gentry.
朱紱皆大夫 those with the red sashes are all high officials.

祓 2⁸
3700
R. 物
C. *fêt*
H. *p'et*
F. *houk*
W. *fai*
N. *fêh*
P. *ɔfu*
M. *fu*
Y. *fêh*
Sz. *fu*
K. *pul*
J. *futsz*, *fuchi*
A. *fêt*, *bat*
Entering Upper.

A knee-pad or covering for the shins; greaves; buskins.

朱祓 red buskins.
祓補 or **祓膝** knee-pads.

韍 2⁸
3701
R. 物 未
See 芾
Sinking and Entering Upper.

A knee-pad. A cap used in worship. A strap or fastening.

黻 2⁸
3702
R. 物 未
See 芾 弗
Entering and Sinking Upper.

An ornamental texture of black and blue, in alternate stripes, used for the Emperor's sacrificial robes. *See* 3630. [亞 (to be dist. from 亞, *see* 6987 and 12,810) seems to have been an old form of 弗 (3653), used later for 紱 and 黻. There is no authority for its identification with 福 *fu* happiness.]

黑與青謂之黻 black and blue together is called *fu²*.
黻紱 an ornamental skirt.
畫黻 embroidered figures.

夫 2⁸
3703

Same as 3696.

畐 2⁸
3704
R. 屋
See 蝠 伏
Entering Upper and Lower.

To be full; to fill. A roll of cloth.

副 4
3705
R. 宥 職
W. *fu²*, *fü*
See 赴
A. *fo*
Sinking Upper.

To aid; an assistant (*see* 7219); a deputy, as opposed to 正 687. A second; a duplicate. Numerative of pairs or sets of things; also of faces (*see* 7886). *See* 8022.

副使 a subordinate rank in use amongst the **土司** native tribes of the south-west frontier.
副將 a colonel,—of Chinese, not Banner, forces.
副戎 literary designation of a colonel.
副爺 common designation of a **把總** sergeant.
副榜 or **副車** a supplementary list of candidates for the second degree, who though unsuccessful at the examination have deserved honourable mention.
副元 first on the list of supplementary candidates.
副郎 literary designation of a second-class secretary to one of the Six Boards.
副分府 deputy sub-Prefect.
副管輪 assistant engineer.
副夥 the second officer on a ship.
大副 and **二副** chief and second officers.
副帥 assistant Commander-in-chief.
副外務大臣 Under-Secretary of State for foreign affairs.
副事 assistant manager.
副室 a second wife.
正副 original and duplicate.
副本 a duplicate copy.
全副執事 all the paraphernalia complete,—as for a mandarin procession.

副[4] 3705

一副心腸 the general disposition of a person.

又是一副臉色 in that case he wears quite a different countenance.

揀一副潔淨坐頭 chose a couple of clean seats.

一副環子 a pair of earrings.

Read *fu*[1*]. To split; to divide.

不坼不副 there was no bursting, nor rending,—when 后稷 Hou Chi was born.

Read *pi*[4]. A queen's headdress.

幅[2*] 3706

R. 屋 職

P. *ʿfu, fu*[2]

See 蝠 偪

K. *pok, piök*, v. *pʿip*

A. *bik*

Entering Upper.

A strip of cloth. A roll of paper. A hem; an edge; a border. Numerative of maps, scrolls, banners, etc.

四條幅 four scrolls,—for hanging on walls.

幅員遼闊 of wide area.

邊幅 border; frontier; externals.

修飾邊幅 to pay attention to external appearance.

成幅 to behave in a ceremonious or proper manner.

過失邊幅 to offend against etiquette.

當脫邊幅 we may lay aside ceremony.

蕩無檢幅 without self-restraint; dissipated.

幅寬 the breadth of a flag.

幅地 an imitation of the English *foot* measure.

鎖幅 or 梭幅 a term for woollens and other foreign fabrics, said to be a corruption of the Arabic *sūf*.

福[2*] 3707

R. 屋

See 蝠

A. *fök, fuk*

Entering Upper.

Happiness; luck; blessings, as opposed to 禍 5313. Success. The province of Fuhkien. *See* 2476, 8106, 11,368, 3759.

無事爲福 happiness consists in having no cares.

轉福爲禍 to turn happiness into misfortune.

福氣 or 福分 (*fén*[4]) a man's allotted share of worldly happiness or good luck, more than which he is incapable of enjoying or appropriating.

惜福養身 to take care of oneself by not drawing too largely on one's 福氣 as above. *See below.*

福薄不能任 his allotted share of luck is inadequate to it,—as for instance of a person promoted to a high position which he fails to fill satisfactorily.

這是天大的福氣 this is great good luck.

有福之人不在忙 the man destined to happiness need not be in a hurry,—it will come of itself.

休說這般折福的話 don't make such inauspicious remarks,—allusions which carry bad luck with them. *See* 550.

望財折福 longing for wealth destroys happiness.

福自天來 blessings come from God.

豈可望福於天乎 how can you expect God to bless you?—if you act thus.

有福不會享 he has (what makes) happiness, but not the power of enjoying it.

有福不可享盡 do not exhaust your happiness,—by too large drafts on it.

一人有福，托帶滿屋 if one man is blest, the whole house shares in it.

福不雙至 blessings do not come in pairs. *See* 5313.

福當如此愛惜 he is rightly careful of the blessings of this life,—said by Ming Huang when his son wiped a carving-knife on cake and then ate the cake.

福兮禍之所伏 success is the lurking-place of failure,—according to the eternal law of change by which all human affairs move, as it were, upon a wheel, up to a certain point and then down.

無端獲福，禍必隨之 if success is improperly obtained, calamity will certainly follow.

福在醜人邊 happiness stands beside the ugly.

居之安平爲福 to dwell at peace is happiness.

福至心靈 when happiness comes the mind is spiritualised.

一兩黃金，四兩福氣 for one ounce of gold a man must have four ounces of *fu chʿi* (*see above*),—to enable him to avail himself of the possession of the gold.

自求多福 he who depends on himself will have much happiness.

樹福田 to plant that from which you will reap happiness,—to do good works.

欲廣福田，須平心地 if you would extend your fields of happiness, you must level the soil of your heart.

禍福無不自己求之者 failure and success are always of one's own bringing.

五福 the Five Blessings,—viz.: 壽 old age, 富 wealth, 康寧 health, 攸好 *hao*[4] 德 love of virtue, and 考終命 a natural death. *See* 3709.

發福 to grow fat.

散福 to distribute offerings to one's friends after a sacrifice.

福晉 the wife of an Imperial Prince,—under the present dynasty.

厚德載福 great virtue carries happiness along with it.

福建 the province of Fuhkien, for which the first character is often used alone.

福地 blessed ground; one's native place.

福祉 the blessings of happiness.

福音 the Gospel.

福蔭 the beneficent influence of one's ancestors' virtues.

福德正神 beneficent and good divinities.

福澤 favour.

福祿 happiness and a prosperous career. Also, a name for the wild ass, from the Arabic *fara*.

福 2* 3707

福庇 the blessed protection of...
福字履 shoes with the character 福 on the front.
福命 a happy destiny.
頭大福大 if your head is big, your luck will be big. Said also of mouth and feet.
有福之人大腦袋，無福之人腦袋大 a lucky man has a large head, an unlucky man's head is large.
福德 religious merit. Sanskrit: *punya*.
積福德行 (*hsing*⁴) a course of conduct by which religious merit is accumulated.
福德舍 a wayside shrine and rest-house for sheltering travellers.

葍 2* 3708
R. 屋
See 蝠 Entering Upper.

A wild vegetable, called 葍菜, found in Shantung.

蝠 2* 3709
R. 屋
C. H. *fuk*
F. *houk*
W. *fu*
N. *foh*
P. *ɕfu*
M. *fu*
Y. *fuk*
Sz. *fuk*
K. *pok*
J. *fuku*
A. *fuk*
Entering Upper.

The bat, which stands pictorially as an emblem of happiness, from identity of sound with 3707. Five bats = 五福 the Five Blessings, are often used in ornamenting porcelain.

蝙蝠 or 蝠鼠 the bat; the flying squirrel.
蝠蛇 a scorpion; an evil-minded person.
蝙蝠萱 a kind of bean found in Yünnan.

輻 2* 3710
R. 屋宥
P. *fu*²
See 蝠副
K. *pok*, *pu*
A. *têt*, *fuk*
Entering Upper.

The spokes of a wheel.

三十輻共一轂 thirty spokes unite in one *ku*; *see* 6232.
輻計三十以象日月 the spokes of a wheel are thirty in number, in order to resemble the sun and the moon.
地輿輻輳 a place where people collect, as spokes at the hub of a wheel,— *sc.* the capital.
人烟輻輳 a centre of population,—as above.
脫輻 the wheel coming to pieces, —family jars.
每占脫輻爻 whenever they cast the wheel-coming-to-pieces lot,—whenever they quarrelled.
萬方輻輳之區 the hub of the universe,—said of Peking.

富 4 3711
R. 宥
F. *hou*, v. *pau*
W. *fu*, *fü*
See 赴
A. *fu*
Sinking Upper.

Wealthy, as opposed to 窮 2362. *See* 6323, 7608.

富貴 rich and holding official rank.
富豪 or 富厚 or 富足 rich; affluent.
富家 or 富戶 or 富室 a wealthy family.
富餘 surplus of wealth.
多文爲富 learning is wealth.
富者怨之府也 wealth is the storehouse of resentment,—arising from the envy of the world.
富人思來年，窮人思眼前 the rich man thinks of the future, the poor man of the present.
富人讀書，窮漢餵猪 the rich man studies books, the poor man feeds pigs.
富人捨錢，窮人捨力 the rich man expends money: the poor man, strength.
非富天下 he did not esteem the wealth of the empire.
學富者 a very learned man.
然未有富如子美者 yet none are so rich as Tzŭ-mei (= Tu Fu), — referring to his poetry.
才詞辨富 very accomplished.
年富 in the prime of life.
富麗 splendid; luxurious.
富强 riches and power.
富國强兵 to enrich a nation and increase its military power.

簋 3712

Same as 3708.

复 2* 3713
R. 屋
See 伏 Entering Lower.

To go back; to retrace steps.

墐 2* 3714
R. 屋
See 覆伏 Entering Upper and Lower.

To make a cave to live in.

陶墐是也 just a kiln-shaped hole in the hill-side.

腹 2* 3715
R. 屋
H. *puk*
F. *houk*, *pouk*
P. *ɕfu*, *fu*²
See 蝮 Entering Upper.

The belly; the upper side or belly of a *ch'in*; *see* 2109. To bear in the arms.

肚腹 the belly.
小腹 the belly below the navel.
腹脹 swelling of the belly; dropsy.
肚腹大 big-bellied; gluttonous.
腹結 constipated.
腹疼 belly-ache.
令人捧腹 enough to make one hold one's belly (sides) with laughing.
腹隱機謀 full of contrivances or plans.
指腹爲婚 to point at the belly and betroth,—unborn children.
割腹明心 to cut open the belly and expose one's inmost heart.
不過滿腹 not more than enough to fill the belly.
果腹 a bellyful; satisfied. *See* 6627.
聖人虛其心而實其腹 the true Prophet keeps men's minds open and their bellies full.
剖腹藏珠 to cut open the belly to hide pearls,—to sacrifice one's life for gain.
稿懷於腹 I kept the draft of it in my mind.
腹中全無滴墨 utterly uneducated.
遺腹子 a posthumous child.

腹 23 3715

腹心 beloved; dear, as a child.
心腹人 a confidant.
心腹話 secrets.
公侯腹心 the belly and heart (intimate or trusty adviser) of his prince.
腹地 the interior.
腹背 belly and back,—front and back.
腹庇 to shelter; to protect.
窃腹非毋 secretly made fun of his mother.
膽 (or 心) 腹之言 inmost words; trustworthy statements.
口是腹非 mouth yes, heart no,—of people who make promises intending to break them, etc.
專爲口腹 all for mouth and belly,—greedy.
坦腹之倚 the support of a bare-the-belly,—a son-in-law. From the story of a man who chose a son-in-law for his *negligé* attire, in preference to other candidates who had dressed for the occasion.
水澤腹堅 the pond is covered with ice.
出入腹我 out and in ye bore me in your arms,—of parents.

蝮 24 3716
R. 屋
See 蝠 Entering Upper.

A venomous snake. *See* 11,840.

蝮蛇 the viper; the cobra, etc.
蝮虺 a python.

複 42 3717
R. 屋宥
See 復 Entering and Sinking Upper and Lower.

Double or lined garments.

複姓 double surnames. *See* 4599.
複道 two covered galleries built one over the other; a covered bridge,—as often seen in southern China.
重 *ch'ung*2 複 double; repeated.
敞複提刀 to buckle up and seize one's sword,—to prepare to fight.
複襟 a double flap to a robe or coat.

輹 29 3718
R. 屋
See 蝠 Entering Upper.

Two pieces of wood which hold the axle firm on both sides underneath the body of a cart. Also used for 3710.

馥 22 3719
R. 屋
H. *puk*
P. *fu*2
See 蝠
A. *fuk*, *fuk*5 Entering Upper.

A fragrant smell.

芬馥 odoriferous.
馥郁 fragrant and beautiful.

鰒 20 3720
R. 覺 屋
See 蝠
K. *pak*, *pok*
J. *haku*, *boku* Entering Upper.

Haliotis or ear-shell, called 鰒魚, and used as a medicine, especially in Korea.

復 42 3721
R. 屋宥
F. *huk*, *houk*
W. *fu*, *vu*, *vöe*
N. *foh*, *voh*, *vöü*
See 覆
J. *fuku*, *buku* Entering and Sinking Upper and Lower.

To come or go back. Again; a second time; repeatedly; further. On the other hand; as an alternative. Used for 3723. To remit taxes. [As a particle with a peculiar force, *see* 4761, 10,313.]

復來 to come again.
復我邦族 back to my country and kin.
復我諸兄 back to my brothers.
復活 or 復生 to come back to life; to revive, as from fainting.
復降在原 he descended again to the plains.
復元 to get back to health.
復舊如初 as it was originally.
日復一日 one day slips away and another comes.
復原 or 復初 to begin again; to go back to the beginning; to be as one was at first.
復轉 or 復返 or 復還 to return once more.
復新 anew; afresh.
起復 to resume business,—as after mourning.
後勿復爾 do not do so again. *See* 3354.
二十年後不復爾 twenty years hence it will not be so. *See* 10,011.
復讎 to take revenge.
報復 to pay a person out,—as for a grudge.
反復 backwards and forwards; repeatedly.
復戰 to renew the battle.
復興 to recover prosperity.
復出爲惡 on the contrary proceeding to more evil. [Here used for 3723.]
復行下船 to re-ship; to re-export.
復進口 to re-import,—as native goods from another Treaty port.
復進口半稅 coast-trade duty.
復入內地 to be taken on into the interior.
復查 to re-examine.
復啓者 in reply to your letter, I beg to say.
復准 or 復核可行 to send a reply authorising.
是顧是復 (bad men) are looked after and continually advanced,—while good men are left out in the cold.
有不復能辨者 it was impossible to tell,—the originals from the copies.
無復晝夜 there was no alternation of day and night,—he was always drunk.
榮華誠足貴,亦復可憐傷 glory is a grand thing, but it has nevertheless its sad side.
非復人世 unlike the world of mortals. [For similar usage, *see* 4761.]
復任 to resume office.
復運 to re-convey; to re-export.
復文 a despatch in reply.
照復 to reply in a despatch.
復疊 repeatedly.

復 3721

復力排之 still more energetically denounced him.
復示 instructions in reply,—used conventionally.
復論 or 復辯 to discuss further.
復到 to send back in reply.
復經 further.....
復諭 a reply from a superior.
復職 to re-install an official.
復位 restoration to a throne, etc.
復姓歸宗 to resume one's family name after having previously been adopted into another family.

墎 3722

Same as 3714.

覆 3723
R. 屋宥
C. *fuk, fau²*
H. *fuk, -*
F. *houk, p'aiu²*
W. *fu, föe*
N. *foh, föü*
P. *ʿfu, fu², fou*
M. *fu, fou*
Y. *fuk, fou*
Sz. *fu, fou*
K. *pok, pu*
J. *fuku, hō, hu*
A. *fuk, fu*
Entering and Sinking Upper.

On the contrary; the reverse. To overthrow; to defeat; *see* 1031. [Used for 3717 and 3721, and colloquially pronounced in many instances *fu²*.]

不懲其心,覆怨其正 he will not correct his heart, but on the contrary resents endeavours to rectify it. *See* 3721.
覆北 when the back is turned.
畏此反覆 I am afraid of the vicissitudes of things. *See* 3413.
傾覆 overthrown; fallen.
顛覆 overthrown; in a state of destitution.
顛覆厥德 your virtue is subverted.
顛覆流連 overthrown and scattered,—as a beaten army.
覆奏 to reply in a memorial; to reply to questions from the Throne.
覆溺 to capsize.
覆盆 to turn a basin upside down; (dark as though under) an inverted bowl,—used of unjust imprisonment or punishment. *See* 13,729.
覆審 to re-examine.
覆試 the test examination undergone (*e.g.*) by *chü jen* before admission to the Metropolitan examination.

覆 3723

覆壓 to press down.
覆板 to reprint.
覆業 (or 産) to return to one's occupation or calling.
覆土 to cover with earth.
覆上 to cover with,—*e.g.* gilding.
全軍皆覆 the whole army was destroyed.
覆敗 to be utterly routed.
覆舟 a capsized ship.
覆沒 sunk, as a ship; lost.
查覆 to find out and reply.
覆白 to make a further report.
覆奉 to again receive,—as further orders.
覆碗絕食 to upset the bowl and cut off food,—to take away one's livelihood. [In this and the three following entries 覆 is read *fu⁴* or *fou⁴*.]
覆水難收 you can't pick up spilt water (milk). *See* 120.
馬前覆水 water upset before a horse,—impossible to get it up.
覆車之戒 the warning of the cart upset,—ahead of you.

Read *fou⁴*. To cover over; to sit, as a bird. An ambuscade.

覆蓋 to cover over.
射覆 to guess something hidden under a bowl,—an ancient pastime. *See* 6138.
覆缶 to cover pickle-pots,—with valuable MS., as was done by the illiterate widow of a famous writer.
留爲覆之用 only fit for covering jars. *Cf.* quidquid chartis amicitur ineptis.
鳥覆翼之 birds sheltered (后稷 Hou Chi) with their wings,—at his marvellous birth.
天無私覆 heaven covers no man in particular,—but all equally. *See* 5642, 10,956.
天地無不覆載 there is nothing which heaven and earth do not cover or support,—equally with all the rest.

覆 3723

自遺覆載之外 to find oneself beyond the pale.
爲三覆以待之 place three bodies in ambuscade to be ready for them.

宓 3724

See 7833.

鳧 3725
R. 虞
W. *vu, vü*
See 夫 Even Lower.

A name for various kinds of wild duck.

家鳧 a tame duck.
冠鳧 a crested duck.
沉鳧 a diver.
鳧鷖在涇 duck and widgeon are on the R. Ching.
泛若水鳧 drifting about like a duck on water,—aimless; good-for-nothing.
鳧尊 a drinking-cup shaped like a duck,—used at banquets to warn people not to take too much liquor. [The duck rests on the surface, and does not sink below as a drunkard.]
鳧趨 to hasten towards.
鳧水 to swim.
雙鳧 a pair of ducks, *sc.* shoes,—from a story about 張天師 the Taoist Pope, who changed his shoes into ducks.
鳧爲重 *ch'ung²* 來 his duck shoes (he himself) have come back,—said of an official resuming his post.
鳧脛雖短,續之則憂 a duck's leg may be short, but it cannot be lengthened without sorrow to the duck. *See* 3888.

蔦 3726
R. 虞
See 夫 Even Lower.

An edible tuber, called 蔦芘, resembling a water-chestnut.

服 3727
R. 屋
See 伏 Entering Lower.

The two inside horses of a team. Clothes; to put on clothes. Mourning garb. To think affectionately of. A quiver. Business; doings. To submit to; to

服 2e 3727 serve. To subdue. To swallow.

兩服上襄 the two inside horses are very fine animals.

象服 figured robes.

之子無服 that man has no clothes.

衣服 clothes. *See* 2759.

服衣 to wear clothes.

服之無斁 to wear a garment without getting tired of it.

未服丞相之服 he had not got on the robes of a Minister.

佩服 to hang on to the dress,—to respect; to reverence.

朝服 or 公服 court dresses.

服官 to put on official dress; to take office.

服飾 clothes and headdress,—personal adornment.

服食 dress and food. Also, a term used for elixirs of life, spiritual drugs, etc.

吉服 ordinary clothes.

凶服 mourning garb.

服喪服二十一天 to wear mourning for 21 days.

換素服 to change into white clothes,—for mourning.

服內 or 有服 to be within the five degrees of mourning.

服內納妾 to take a concubine while in mourning,—is a punishable offence.

服制 mourning regulations. Also, style of dress.

在服制之內 to be a near relative,—as above.

改換服制 to change the style of dress,—as from Chinese to western style.

在私第內之服制 the style of dress worn in private life.

五服 the five degrees of mourning garb, viz.:—

斬衰 for parents or husbands, to be worn 27 months.

齊衰 for grand-parents, to be worn 27 months.

大功 for brothers, sisters, etc., to be worn 9 months.

服 2e 3727 小功 for uncles, aunts, etc., to be worn 5 months.

緦麻 for distant relatives, to be worn 3 months. *See* 7504, 10,348. [A husband usually wears mourning one year for a wife, but this is not compulsory.]

服中生子 to have a child while in mourning,—a punishable offence if the child is born at any time between ten months after the death of a parent and the expiration of the full three years' period of mourning.

成服去 he has gone into mourning,—as on the third day after a death.

服滿 at the expiration of the term of mourning.

除服 or 脫服 or 起服 or 釋服 to go out of mourning. *See* 3254.

三日釋服 mourning to be left off after 3 days,—so ordered for the people at large in a posthumous edict of the Emperor Wên Ti of the Han dynasty.

袒免 *wên*⁴ 服 mourning for distant relatives.

國服 national mourning.

服叔 a paternal relative, of the same generation as one's father, within the mourning degrees.

正服 the regular or legal mourning.

義服 mourning worn in deference to circumstances.

加服 extra mourning,—as when a nephew has to conduct the funeral ceremonies of his uncle, and consequently wears three years' mourning as if he were the son.

降服 diminished mourning,—as when a married daughter wears mourning only one year for a parent instead of three.

報服 three. months' mourning for a son.

寤寐思服 waking and sleeping he thought about her.

魚服 a seal-skin quiver. *See* 13,510.

我服既成 when our preparations were completed.

昭哉嗣服 to brilliantly continue the achievements of one's father.

服 2e 3727 服從 or 歸服 to submit to.

服法 to submit to the law.

服罪 to admit one's guilt; to pay the penalty.

無思不服 not a thought (among the people) but was subservient to him.

淮夷攸服 the tribes of the Huai will submit.

以德服人 to win men by virtue.

心服口服 to have complete confidence; to assent cordially to.

豈無服馬 is there then no subjugation of horses?—no driving about in chariots.

諸侯見子胥把宏詞大辯理服哀公 the nobles seeing that Tzŭ-hsü had, by the force of his arguments, utterly routed Duke Ai, ...

欽服 to respectfully submit to.

不服教 not to submit to be taught; intractable.

水土不服 not to stand the water and earth,—to find the climate unsuitable.

這塊兒水土,他服不下來 the climate here does not agree with him.

不服老 not to be willing to be considered old.

服事 or 服侍 to serve; to wait on.

服勞爲養 was obliged to toil for a living.

以勤服勞 with diligence to toil for,—parents.

無替厥服 do not perform your duties perfunctorily.

爾服爾耕 attend to your ploughing.

不以服箱 they do not help to draw our carts,—of a constellation called the "Draught Oxen."

舒服 in good health; comfortable.

服藥 to take medicine.

一服藥 a dose of medicine.

服毒 to swallow poison purposely. *See* 2875.

服[2a] 3727

服栢實以輕身 to show his contempt for life, he fed upon cypress-seeds.
喫不服 it does not agree with me.
荒服之人 people from wild outlying districts; border-men; savages.
服衆心 to conciliate popular feeling.
服禮 to apologise.
服...管 to own subjection to...
服役 men employed in a general capacity; servants.
不服氣 not to accept a decision; won't submit.

箙[1a] 3728
R. 屋
See 服 Entering Lower.

A quiver. *See* 3727.

菔[2a] 3729
R. 屋 職
See 服 葡 Entering Lower.

A kind of turnip. *See* 6691, 9355.

鵬服[2a] 3730
R. 屋
See 服 Entering Lower.

A small kind of owl.

般 3731

Same as 3727.

倗 3732

See 7899.

頫 3733

Same as 3683, 11,081.

腊 3734

See 4108. Also used for 臘 6667.

撫[3] 3735
R. 糞
H. *wu*
F. *u*
See 府 Rising Upper.

To rub; to clap. To soothe; to cherish; to pacify. To play, as on a lute, ect.

以手撫之漸溫 rubbed (the body) until warmth was gradually restored.
撫掌大笑 clapped his hands and laughed aloud.
撫劍 to grasp a sword.
撫尸 to "soothe" a corpse, *i.e.* to stroke it in an endearing manner.
撫之悲號 stroking (the corpse), he cried out in lamentation.
撫棺 to mourn by the side of a coffin.
撫字 to care for like a father.
安撫 or 撫慰 to soothe; to pacify.
撫卹 to compassionate; to relieve.
摩撫 to pat; to soothe.
撫心 to comfort one's mind; to ponder carefully upon.
撫心嘆曰 laid his hand on his heart and said with a sigh.
撫番 to pacify (*sc.* subjugate) savages.
撫御 to soothe and drive,—to govern.
撫綏四方 to pacify the country.
撫養 or 撫育 to cherish; to foster.
撫女 an adopted daughter.
撫膺 to yield to circumstances.
巡撫 or 撫部院 or 撫軍 or (colloq.) 撫臺 the Governor of a province. Ranks with the Governor-General, and exercises much the same functions, in a slightly inferior degree. In provinces where there is no Governor-General, he wields supreme power.
撫標 troops under the control of the Governor. They garrison the provincial capitals.
撫絲竹 to play on guitars and flutes.

父[4] 3736
R. 虞
C. *fu*
H. *fu*
F. *hou, hu*
W. *wu, vü, wu, fu*
N. *vu, fu*
P. M. Y. Sz. *fu*
K. *pu, po*
J. *fu, ho*
A. *fu*
Sinking Lower.

A father. An uncle; elderly relatives of the same surname. Used for *male*, *see* 4699. Radical 88. *See* 966.

父親 or 生父 a father. *See* 3269, 13,088.
家父 my father. *See* 11,945, 12,667.
本生父 one's real father.
所後父 or 嗣父 one's adopted father.
同居繼父 a step-father with whom the children are living.
晚父 a step-father.
先父 my late father.
謂他人父 I call a stranger father.
不如我同父 none are like those who have the same father with me,—my brothers.
長兄如父, 嫂如母 the eldest brother takes the place of father, the eldest sister-in-law that of mother.
神父 a spiritual father,—a Roman Catholic priest.
父母官 father and mother officials,—a term popularly applied to Prefects and Magistrates from the close connection of their functions with the people's welfare.
知子莫若父 no one knows a man so well as his own father.
有此父斯有此子 or 是父是子 like father, like son.
父執 a father's friends or contemporaries; πατρῷοι ἑταῖροι.
父父子子 to treat a father as a father should be treated, a son as a son should be treated.
父命 a father's orders.
父債子還 the son must pay the debts of his father.
大父 a grandfather.
大父父五世相 *hsiang*[4] 韓 for five generations his ancestors had served the Han State as Ministers.
養身父母 foster-parents.

父[4] 3736

父不仁，子奔他鄉 if fathers are not kind, sons flee to other neighbourhoods.
父慈子孝 a kind father makes a filial son.
嚴父出孝子 stern fathers have filial sons.
老父臺 a term of address to a Prefect.
父要子亡，子不留 if a father wants his son to go, the son may not remain.
父在，子不敢自專 while the father is alive, the son may not act of his own authority.
天下父母愛小的 all fathers and mothers love their little ones.
伯叔父 paternal uncles,—elder and younger, respectively.
以速諸父 in order to invite my paternal uncles.
父老 village elders.

Read *fu*[3]. A title of respect = Mr., given to old people, and used after clan names.

漁父 the old fisherman.
家父作誦 I, Chia-fu, have made this song.

咬[3] 3737
R. 龔
See 府
Rising Upper.

To chew.

咬咀 to chew; to ruminate; to think over.

斧[3] 3738
R. 龔
H. *pu*
F. *hu*, v. *p'wo*
See 府
Rising Upper.

An axe. [Said in the 釋名 to be the same as 甫 (3624) to begin; because to make any article, one must begin by cutting down a tree.]

斧頭 or 斧斤 or 斧子 an axe; a chopper.
雙斧伐枯樹 two axes cutting down an old tree,—will soon bring it to the ground. Said of any one who is a slave to his passions. [Was actually applied to an old man who married a young wife.]

斧[3] 3738

斧削 to lop off; to prune; to correct, as composition.
斧鉞 battle-axes and halberds.
資斧 travelling expenses.
資斧不濟 not enough to pay expenses.
作冰斧 to act as ice-hatchet,—to act as marriage go-between. *See* 9277.

釜[3] 3739
R. 龔
H. *p'u*
See 府
Rising Upper.

A pan; a caldron; a boiler. Used for 3628.

釜中之魚 a fish in a kettle,—in imminent danger.
釜底游魂 a wandering ghost at the bottom of the caldron,—in hell fire.
釜底毒烟生 noxious fumes coming from the bottom of the cooking-pot,—to be cursed with a bad wife.
破釜沉舟 to smash the kettles and sink the ships,—to make return impossible = burn one's boats. Colloquially = in all details.

仆[4] 3740
R. 遇
屋
宥
C. *p'uk*
H. *fu*
F. *p'auk*, v. *pwak*
W. *p'u*
N. *fu*[2], v. *p'oh*
P. *fu*[2], *c*.*p'u*
M. *p'u*
Y. *fu*[2]
K. *pu*
J. *fu*, *hoku*
A. *fo*
Sinking and Entering Upper.

To fall prostrate. Also read *p'u*[1*].

仆倒 fallen down; dead.
驚仆 to fall down from fright.
眩仆 to turn giddy and fall.
昏仆 to lie unconscious,—as an injured person.
男仆女仰 (drowned) men lie face downwards, women face upwards,—in the water.

訃[4] 3741
R. 遇
See 赴
A. *fo*
Sinking Upper.

To announce the death of a parent; *see* 9951. Bad news in general.

訃音 or 訃聞 or 訃報 an announcement of death; a *billet de part.*
聞訃丁憂 to go into mourning on hearing of a parent's death,—which involves retirement from office for a term of 27 months for Chinese civilians, though in special cases the period is sometimes reduced.

訃[4] 3741

赴[4] 3742
R. 遇
C. *fu*[2]
H. *fu*
F. *hou*[2]
W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. *fu*
K. *pu*
J. *fu*
A. *fo*
Sinking Upper.

捷音與訃踵至鄉里 the news of his success and of his death reached his home in quick succession.

To go to.

速赴 to proceed quickly to.
赴任 to go to one's post.
不赴 equiv. of formula "but did not proceed;" *see* 2283.
赴省 to go to the provincial capital.
赴席 or 赴宴 to go to a feast.
赴會 to go to a meeting.
赴海 to jump into the sea; to drown oneself.
赴幽冥 to go to Hades; to die.
赴蓬萊 to go to fairy-land; to die.
赴湯蹈火 to get into hot water and walk on fire,—for any one's sake; to go through fire and water.
赴約 to go to a tryst.
赴命 to obey a call; to go as invited.
赴告 to go to inform.
切赴台前 I venture to come before you,—used in petitions, etc.
赴試 or 赴考 to go to an examination.
赴體 to get into the body,—as an evil spirit.
赴難 or 赴救 or 赴援 to go to the assistance of.
赴案 to go before a court.
赴質 to come forward with evidence.
赴官 to go before the authorities.
赴保 to come forward and go security.
赴鄉 to go into the country.

負[4] 3743
R. 有
C. *fu*[2]
F. *hou*[2]
W. *vu*, *wu*
N. *vöü*

To trust to; to rely upon. To carry on the back; to suffer. To turn the back on; to owe; to be ungrateful; to wrong. To defeat; to lose (*see* 9876 *shêng*);

負[4] 3743
See 駙 Rising Lower Irregular.

to fail to comply with. *See* 13,564. Minus; *see* 687.

負劍負劍 trust to your sword! trust to your sword!
或負其餱 some carry their provisions on their backs. *See* 5615.
負荷 to bear on the back; to sustain.
今學負販 I will now learn carrying on the back and selling,—as a pedler, *sc.* trade.
負贓 to make off with the plunder.
負戴 to carry on the head.
負重 to carry a heavy weight; burdened with.
如釋重負 as if he had got rid of a heavy burden.
負販窮人 a poverty-stricken burden-carrier.
負苦 to endure hardships.
襁負其子 strapped her child on her back.
阿負 or 負耳 one who carries on the back,—a mother.
負屈 to suffer a wrong.
負債 or 負欠 to owe money.
負物者 a debtor.
汝先夫負我家 your late father owed my family....
皇天不負苦心人 Almighty God never turns from those who sorrow.
負陰就陽 to avoid shade and make for sunshine,—of bamboos.
負心 or 負情 or 辜負 ungrateful.
負心賊 you ungrateful wretch!
負背 to carry on the back; hence, ungrateful.
負義 or 負恩 ungrateful for kindness.
寧人負我，我不(or 毋我)負人 let others be ungrateful to me, not I to others. *Cf.* Better be the pigeon than the rook.
寧教我負天下人，休教天下人負我 rather let me be ungrateful to the world than the world to me. *Cf.* Better to sin than to be sinned against.

負[4] 3743

我不負人，人何負我 I do not wrong others, why should others wrong me?
負主 to turn against one's master.
生素負氣 the young man had naturally a bad temper.
又負令兄這段美意 and thus defeat the good intention of your brother.
勝負 to win and lose.
負敗 to suffer defeat.
負棋 to lose at chess.
負失 to lose; to fail.
莫負吾言 do not fail to comply with my words.
虧負了他 treated him unjustly.
抱負不凡 containing and carrying no common,—stock of knowledge, as a learned man.
自負 self-confident; *see* 5423.
以功自負 to be self-confident from one's achievements; took the credit to himself. *See* 4594.
自負才地高華 considered himself as a man of brilliant parts.
常負其才地 was always boasting of his talents.
少負驚才 of extraordinary talents in youth.
負才不遇 to meet with no chance to exercise one's talents.
負約 to break an agreement or a Treaty.
負違 to oppose; to rebel.
負咎 to bear the consequences, —of an offence.
徒負虛名 to gain an undeserved reputation.

偩[4] 3744
R. 有
See 負 Rising Lower.

Like; resembling. To rely on. Also read *fou*[4].

禮樂偩天地之情 ceremonies and music are as it were the emotions of the universe.
自偩其志 relying on his own determination.

頫 3745

Same as 3749.

芾 3746

See 3498.

紼 3747

See 3500.

賦[4] 3748
R. 貝
C. *fu*[2]
See 赴
A. *fu* Sinking Upper.

To diffuse; to spread. To give. To levy, as taxes or troops. An irregular metrical style of composition in rhyme, something between poetry and prose, used for narrative; to compose verse. *See* 12,402.

賦政于外 to spread government abroad.
賦布 to spread out.
賦予 to give.
賦貢 to pay tribute.
賦稅 to pay taxes.
賦粟倍他日 to exact double the amount of grain formerly paid.
薄賦輕徭 small taxes and light dues.
賦斂之臣 a collector of revenue.
重賦於民 to heavily tax the people.
賦納 to forward taxes,—to the Emperor.
賦役 land-tax and personal service to the State; to be a government servant.
賦額 the fixed amount of taxation.
詩賦 *shih* and *fu*,—two kinds of poetry. *See above*, and 9918.
秋聲賦 an autumn dirge,—a famous prose-poem by 歐陽修 Ou-yang Hsiu.
賦閒 verse-leisure,—*i.e.* leisure time, because, by a pleasing fiction, a Chinaman writes verses when he has nothing else to do.
賦詩陳詞 to set forth one's thoughts in verse.
因賦五言詩 accordingly he composed a poem in five-word lines.
賦形 the natural form.

賦 4 3748

R. 貝
C. *fu*, v. *p'ou*
H. *fu*, *fu*
F. *hou*, v. *pou*
W. *vu*, *vü*
N. *vu*
P. M. Y. Sz. *fu*
K. *pu*
J. *fū*, *bu*
A. *fu*
Rising Lower Irregular.

賦畀之初 the moment of birth.
世人賦分有定 a man's share of this world's goods is a fixed quantity,—by fate.
賦性 or 賦質 one's natural powers or talents.
賦性呆蠢 naturally a fool.

婦 4 3749

R. 有
C. *fu*, v. *p'ou*
H. *fu*, *fu*
F. *hou*, v. *pou*
W. *vu*, *vü*
N. *vu*
P. M. Y. Sz. *fu*
K. *pu*
J. *fū*, *bu*
A. *fu*
Rising Lower Irregular.

A married woman; womankind. *See* 4035, 6306, 10,121.

夫婦 husband and wife.
婦女 wives and daughters; women.
婦人 a wife.
小婦人 I,—a wife speaking of herself.
小婦 a concubine.
婦工 women's work.
婦節 a wife's fidelity.
娶新婦 to take a wife.
婦容 feminine appearance or deportment.

婦 4 3749

婦道人家 womenkind.
爲婦之道貴乎柔順 it is a wife's business to be yielding and submissive.
婦人長舌維厲之階 the long tongue of a wife is the flight of steps by which misfortune,—comes into the house.
十個婦人敵不得一個男子 ten women are no match for one man.
婦人無德有三,曰獨妒毒 if a woman is without virtue, she will be one of three things, viz.: selfish, jealous, or poisonous.
最毒婦人心 most poisonous of all things is woman's heart.
婦人之仁,匹夫之勇 a woman's goodness is like a coward's courage.
婦人可以共患難,不可以共富貴 a woman can share adversity, but not prosperity.
十個婦人九個妒 of ten women, nine are jealous.

鄜 1 3750

R. 虞
See 孚
Even Upper.

A small Department in the west of Shensi.

由 2* 3751

R. 物未
See 芾
Entering and Sinking Upper.

A devil's head. Used by Buddhists for 鬼 6430.
諸由子等 all you spirits.

衃 2 3752

R. 灰尤
N. *böü*
K. *pe*
J. *hō*, *fu*
A. *féu*
Even Upper and Lower.

Coagulated blood.
赤如衃血者死 if red like coagulated blood, he will die.
Read *fou*.
蚍衃 oats.

儿 3753

Same as 3589.

HA.

哈 1 3754

R. 合
C. *hêp*, v. *ha*
H. *kap*
F. *ha*
W. *ha*
N. *hah*, *kah*, v. *ha*, *ga*
P. *ha*, *ha*
M. Y. Sz. *ha*
K. *hap*
J. *kō*, *gō*
A. *hap*, *hap*
Entering Irregular.

Sound of laughter. *See* 10,473.
哈哈的笑 to laugh loudly or heartily.
打哈哈 to joke; to jest.
拏人打哈哈 to make a joke of a person.
哈喇吧 shoulder-blades (Manchu *halba*).
打哈息 to yawn. *See* 3935.
With 公 after 打 = unbecomingly; with 母 after 打 = becomingly.
哈巴 to straddle.
哈巴狗兒 a Peking pug dog.
哈兒嗎的 careless; slovenly; no distinction between great and small.
哈喇子 saliva; drivel.

哈 1 3754

哈拉 (or 辣) fetid; rancid; frowzy.
哈腰 to bend; to stoop; to bow.
哈凍 to thaw the fingers by blowing on them.
Read *ha*4* or *ka*4*.
哈密 Hamil or Khamil, a town near Barkoul in the west of Kansuh. It was once the capital of a Turkic State.
哈密瓜 gourds from Hamil.
哈喇 cloth. [Read *k'a*1 *la*3 or *ha*1 *la*1.]
哈薩 to jog; to shake.
哈沙 Cantonese-Manchu for *cash*.
Read *ho*2*. To sip.
哈飲 to sip.

哈 1 3754

哈吽嗎 a small insect, dried and used as food; the game and other articles of food imported from Manchuria into Peking.

蛤 3755

See 6058.

蝦 3756

See 4199.

HAI.

亥 4 3757

R. 貝
C. *hoi*
H. *hoi*
F. *hai*
W. *ʻe*
N. *ʻe*
P. *hai*
M. *hai*

The last of the 地支 Twelve Branches; *see* Tables *Vd*. It is associated with water, and stands for North on the compass.
亥月 the 10th moon.

亥[4] 3757
Y. *hae*
Sz. *hai*
K. *he*
J. *kai, gai*
A. *höi*
Rising Lower Irregular.

亥時 the period from 9 to 11 p.m.
亥年 every twelfth year in the cycle, beginning with the twelfth.
巳亥一冲 *ssŭ* and *hai* clash,—*i.e.* persons born in years with those cyclic signs should not marry. *See* 2908.
魯魚亥豕,以己爲誰 (if he mistakes) 魯 *lu* for 魚 *yü* and 亥 *hai* for 豕 *shih*, for whom will he take 己 *chi* himself?
亥市 a market held on all days marked by the cyclical sign *hai*.
亥外 spectacles of very low magnifying power,—the strengths of lenses being ranged under the Twelve Branches, the last of which is 亥.

咳 3758

See 6100.

孩[2] 3759
R. 灰
C. *hoi, hái*
H. *hai*
F. *hai*
W. *e*
N. *e*, v. *ciñ*
P. } *hai*
M. }
Sz. }
Y. *hae*
K. *ke*
J. *gai*
A. *hai*
Even Upper.

A child. The young of animals.

孩子 or 孩兒 or 孩稚 a child; children.
男孩子 a boy.
女孩子 a little girl.
添了一個孩子 she has had a child.
這個孩子狠福胎 this child is very heavy.
孩童 a lad.
嬰孩 or 孩赤 an infant.
孩提之童 a baby in arms.
孩氣 or 孩子脾氣 childishness; playfulness.
孩兒聽我道來 my child, listen to me!
孩兒似的 like a child.
孩兒見識 having the wisdom of a child.
孩兒兵 child-soldiers; children playing roughly.
無殺孩蟲 don't kill the young ones.
孩兒面 a name for the peony.
孩兒茶 cutch or *Terra Japonica*. *See* 兒 3333.

恔[4] 3760
R. 泰
See 害
Sinking Lower.

Sorrowful; anxious.

恔病 to be very ill.
恔眼 to suffer with one's eyes.

該[4] 3761
R. 貽
See 亥
Rising Lower.

Name of a deity. To raise up.

禹命豎該度地 Yü ordered Shu Hai to arrange for the appearance of land,—at the great draining of the empire, *circa* B.C. 2000.

頦 3762

See 6102.

還 3763

See 5047.

盒[3] 3764
R. 貽
See 海
Rising Upper.

A wine-jar.

榼[3] 3765
R. 貽
See 海
Rising Upper.

A wooden vat for holding spirits.

酒榼 a wine cask or vat.
榼燈 the perpetual lamp in Buddhist temples.

醢[3] 3766
R. 貽
F. *hai, ai*
N. *haañ*
See 海
Rising Upper.

To mince; to cut up and pickle; hash.

斲爲肉醢 may you be made into minced meat!
葅醢 preserved fruits; the minced-meat death,–being chopped up into small pieces.
烹醢 to boil alive,—an ancient punishment.
醢蝦 pickled shrimps.
毋歠醢 do not suck up the hash.

海[3] 3767
R. 貽
C. } *hoi*
H. }
F. *hai*
W. } *he*
N. }
P. *hai*, v. *ha*
M. *hai*
Y. *hae*
Sz. *hai*
K. *he*
J. *kai*
A. *hai*
Rising Upper.

The sea; any expanse of water; often used for "river." *See* 5085, 9624, 2728.

塞外得水皆謂之海 beyond the Great Wall all water is called *hai*. *See* 3936.
過海 to cross the sea. Also, to cross a river or any expanse of water.
出海 to go abroad; the supercargo of a junk. *See* 2742.
海上 or 海面上 on the sea. [The first is also "on the sea-shore."]
海上篇 idle stories; a yarn.
牧豕海上 tended pigs on the sea-shore.
下海刼船 to go to sea and plunder vessels,—as pirates.
海外 beyond the sea; beyond the Yang-tsze.
海外奇談 or 海說 beyond-the-sea talk,—travellers' tales.
海口 a sea-port.
誇海口 to talk big; to brag.
海岸 or 海邊 or 海濱 or 海沿 the sea-side.
海賊 or 海盜 pirates.
海鬼 water-demons.
海疆 the sea-coast.
海棕 a kind of palm.
海汊 tidal creeks.
海若 the God of the Sea.
海船 a sea-going junk.
海洋 seas and oceans; the ocean.
海圖 or 海道圖 a chart.
海塘 or 海壩 a bund; a sea-wall.
海墁 the paved space just inside the Peking city gates.
海量 or 海涵 sea measurement or capacity,—*sc.* very large; capacious. Hence, liberal-minded; able to forgive, etc.
海罵 to abuse everybody all round.
遂得稱雄海上 and so came to be called Cock of the Ocean,—Mistress of the Sea.

海[3] 3767

滄海桑田，世事多變 the affairs of this life are ever changing, like the sea and dry land.

海味 marine delicacies.

海角天涯 the extreme of sea and sky,—the horizon.

海豹 a swordfish.

海馬 a sea-horse.

海帶 sea-weed.

海菜 agar agar,—the Malay name for a kind of sea-weed; edible sea-weed generally.

海關 a custom-house.

海關監督 Superintendent of Customs. Known at Canton as the "Hoppo."

海腰 a strait.

海股 a gulf.

海灣 a bay.

海島 an island.

海市 sea-market,—mirage, like the Fata Morgana of the Straits of Messina. Said to have been originally 之眾海市 the Chefoo sea-market, from the prevalence of mirage at that point on the coast.

福如東海 may your happiness be like the eastern sea!—plenty of it.

西海 western sea,—has been referred to the Caspian, the sea of Aral, the Indian ocean, Kokonor, and Baikal.

指西海以爲期 I pointed to the western sea as my goal.

海西 the country to the west of the (Red) sea,—Syria.

北海 lake Baikal.

青海 lake Kokonor.

苦海 the bitter sea,—this life.

生死大海 the great sea of life and death,—the world of mortals as subject to transmigration. Sanskrit: *sansára*.

海澄公 an hereditary title given to 黃梧 one of the generals of 鄭成功 Koxinga, who expelled the Dutch from Formosa towards the middle of the seventeenth century. *See below.*

陸海 a country which, from the richness of its products, can only be compared with the ocean.

海軍 the Chinese Admiralty.

海防 protection of the sea-coast; Haiphong, a port in Tonquin.

海防廳 a maritime sub-Prefect.

海防兵備道 a Taot'ai with military jurisdiction and charged with the coast defence.

海防經費 coast defence expenses; the *Hai-fang* tax.

海防無他得人而已 in the matter of coast defence, the one essential is to get men.

海運 the grain transport by sea,—to Peking.

海子 a name for the 南苑 park within the Imperial city, Peking.

南海子 an Imperial park to the south of Chinese city, Peking.

萬川歸海而海不盈 all the rivers run into the sea, yet the sea is not full.

家雀子過海，沒有落兒 like a sparrow crossing the sea, he is without resource,—the bird having no place on which to settle.

揭竿而求諸海 to try to fathom the sea with a pole.

海不揚波 the sea raising no waves,—a golden age in which sages are born.

四海 the Four Seas,—the ocean which was supposed to surround China on the N. E. S. and W. Hence, the term is sometimes used for "China." This term also means "possessing a spiritual horizon."

四海分崩 his rule fell to pieces,—his dynasty was broken up.

四海之內皆兄弟 all within the Four Seas are brothers.

人狠四海的 he is a very cheery fellow.

出去遊逛就四海了 if we go out for a stroll we shall cheer ourselves up!

海內 within the (four) seas,—China.

今海不及古海之廣 the sea of to-day is not as broad as the sea of old. *See* 9663.

池魚放入海，一往何時還 throw a pond-kept fish into a river, once off, when will it return?

海澄縣 a district in Fuhkien, near Amoy.

澄海縣 a district in Kuangtung, near Swatow.

海來着 as much or many as one likes; whatever one likes.

你只管海來着，我倍着你 do just whatever you like, I'm your man!

海貝 shells used as money,—so called in the Ming history.

害[4] 3768

R. 泰曷

C. *hot*$_6$ Not to include vulg. Cant. *hái* and Ning. *eiñ*.

H. *hoi*

See 孩曷 Sinking Lower, and Entering Upper.

To injure. To suffer from; hence, very; extremely. *See* 13,129.

害傷 or 戕害 to wound.

殺害 or 害死人 to kill a person.

害命 to take a life; to murder.

被害 was put to death.

害自己 to injure oneself.

害衆 to injure the public.

害處 injuries.

殘害 to seriously injure.

水害 injury by water.

有害無害 is there any harm in it or not?

除害 to get rid of an evil.

爲害不淺 it does no slight evil.

害盈福謙 to injure the full (*sc.* the proud) and give blessings to the humble.

害處因貪其利 his calamities arose because he was greedy of gain.

害人卽害己 to injure others is to injure yourself.

害人利己 to benefit oneself at the expense of another.

我獨無害 why do I alone suffer this misery?

王其罔害 the king will not be injured.

心害其能 envious of his power.

害[4] 3768

要害之處 vital spots on the body; important strategical points.
害怕 to suffer from fear; to be sore afraid.
你害甚麼怕 what are you afraid of?
害臊 to be sore ashamed.
利害 severe; dangerous; wicked; "awfully." *See* 6885.
那賊來燒得利害 those robbers came and burnt everything.
好得利害 "awfully" good.
害病 to fall ill. [Not used of illness from which one has before suffered.] *See* 3760.
害口 the *pica* or longings of pregnant women.
害課 injurious to the revenue.
害不着 not to signify or matter.
害羅 to injure.

Read *ho*[2]*. What? which?

害辭害否 which need to be rinsed, and which do not?

嗐[4] 3769
R. **泰**點
See **害**轄 Sinking and Entering Lower.

An interjection of surprise or regret. Also read *hsia*[2]*.

嗐呀 alack!
嗐可惜了 oh, what a pity!

骸[4] 3770
R. **泰**
See **害** Sinking Lower.

Bones.

賤骨骸 an ungrateful wretch.

咊 3771

Same as 3945.

和 3772

See 3945.

龢 3773

Same as 3945.

咍[1] 3774
R. **灰**
F. *hai*, *t'ai*
K. *he*
J. *kai*
A. *t'ai*
Even Upper.

Sounds of laughing. To smile. An interjection of astonishment.

骸[2] 3775
R. **灰**
See **孩** Even Lower.

Tall and thin.

皚骸 a gaunt, lank man.

趚[2] 3776
R. **灰**
See **孩** Even Lower.

Undecided.

妒[4] 3777
R. **卦**
See **薤界** Sinking Lower and Upper.

Envy; jealousy. To nourish envy.

相友無妒傷之心 friendly and without malice.

歊[2] 3778
R. **覃翰** Even and SinkingLower.

HAN.

Used for **含** 3818.

蚶[1] 3779
R. **覃**
C. *om*
H. *ham*
F. *hang*
W. *hö*
N. *heiñ*
K. *ham*, v. *kam*
J. *kan*
A. *ham*, *kam*
Even Upper.

Bivalve shells with scolloped surfaces, known as **蜬蚶**.

酣[1] 3780
R. **覃**
See **慈** A. *ham* Even Upper.

Merry from wine; tipsy. Smiling, as a landscape. Deep, as sleep. Fearless, as a soldier.

酣暢 jovial; smiling, as a landscape; lively, of style.
酒半酣 half-seas over.

酣[1] 3780

酣歌 to sing in a tipsy way.
酣醉 drunk.
酣飲 to drink to intoxication.
酣睡 to sleep heavily,—as when drunk.
酣足 excellent,—of compositions.

邯[2] 3781
R. **寒覃**
C. *hon*
F. *hang*, *han*
W. *kö*
N. *heiñ*
P. *han*
M. *han*, *hon*
K. *han*, *ham*
J. *kan*
A. *han*
Even Irregular.

Capital city of the **趙** Chao State and the Chou dynasty. *See* 2162.

邯鄲 a District in Chihli, where there is a rain-compelling tablet which in times of drought is carried in state to Peking.
魯酒薄而邯鄲圍 it was the thinness of the wine of Lu which caused the siege of Han-tan. [The presentation wine of Lu was maliciously passed off as the wine of the Chao State, and its inferior quality was made a *casus belli*.]
學行於邯鄲 to study at Han-tan,—as was done by certain youths of **壽陵** Shou-ling, the result being that they not only failed to learn what they wanted, but even forgot all they had known before.
不失邯鄲故步 not to depart from the ways of Han-tan,—of one's youth.
邯鄲夢覺 the Han-tan dream and awakening,—refers to **呂洞賓** Lü Tung-pin, who fell asleep at Han-tan and dreamt a long life as Emperor, awaking to find that only a short time had elapsed.

鮊 3782

Same as 3779.

澣 3783

Same as 3778.

汗[4] 3784
R. **翰寒**
C. H. *hon*
F. *hang*, *kang*
W. *yüe*
N. *eiñ*
P. M. Sz. *han*

Sweat. A wide expanse, as of water. Used for **瀚** 3829.

出汗 to sweat.
汗衫 a "sweater;" a shirt.
發汗 to cause to sweat.
發汗藥 a sudorific.

汗[4] 3784
Y. *haa*
K. *han*
J. *kan*
A. *han*
Sinking Lower.

謊得衆人一身冷汗 frightened them all into a cold sweat.
自汗 or **盜汗** sweating fits; night sweats.
令無反汗 orders are like sweat: if once issued, they cannot be recalled.
汗牛充棟 (books enough) to make a bullock sweat (to drag them), and to fill (a house) up to the rafters.
汗巾 a girdle.
無汗的 without sweat,—without trouble.
汗青 to sweat out the sap from bamboo tablets for writing purposes. *See* 9632.
無日汗青 shall never get the sap out,—*i.e.* shall never reach the end, win a place in history.
汗馬功勞 sweat-horse merit,—achievements in war.
洗汗澡 to take a sweat bath,—over a hot fire.
心汗濁 heart-sweat-dirty,—full of guile; evil.
香汗如珠 the ragrant sweat stood like pearls upon her.
氣汗水 condensed steam.
汗癜 sweat-blotches,—blotches supposed to be caused by obstructed sweat.
汗顏 shame; bashfulness.
澔汗 bright; dazzling.
汗汗 or **瀾汗** a vast expanse of water.

Read *han*[2].

汗 or **可汗** a Khan. *See* 6078.

犴[4] 3785
R. **寒翰刪**
C. *hon*[2], *ngon*[2]
F. *ngang*[2]
W. *yüe*[2]
N. *ŝngeiñ*
P. *ĉhan*
M. *ĉkan*, *an*[2]
K. *an*
J. *gan*
A. *ĉngan*, *ngan*[2]
Even and SinkingLower.

A wild dog like a fox but smaller.

Read *an*[4]. A prison.

由不平，以立繫犴 because of disturbances arising, the lock-up was established,—*i.e.* a village lock-up in which disturbers of the peace could be temporarily confined.
犴獄中人 a man in the lock-up.

旱[4] 3786
R. **翰**
See **幹** Sinking Upper.

罕[3] 3787
R. **旱翰**
C. H. *hon*
F. *hang*
W. *hüe*
N. *heiñ*
P. M. *han*
Y. *haa*
Sz. *han*
K. *han*
J. *kan*
A. *han*
Rising Upper.

A net; a snare. Few; rare; seldom.

罕得見 seldom seen.
看希罕 to see seldom; hence, to value. *See* 4048.
罕有 it is rare.
罕物 a curiosity.
罕規 an unusual custom.
叔發罕忌 Shu shoots but seldom.
物以罕而見珍 or **罕者見珍** things which are rare are prized,—as a one-eyed man in the kingdom of the blind.
罕言 of few words; reticent.
納罕 to be astonished at.
雲罕 an ornamental flag.
罕車 eight stars in Hydra.

豚[4] 3788
R. **旱**
See **旱** Rising Lower.

To run away, as a pig.

豕豚則難獲 when pigs make off, it is difficult to catch them.

豻 3789

Same as 3785.

邗[2] 3790
R. **寒**
P. *ĉhan*, *ŝkʻan*
M. *ŝkʻan*
Y. *ŝhaa*
K. *han*
J. *kan*
A. *ŝhan*
Even Irregular.

Name of an ancient place,
邗溝 Han-kou, in the State of **吳** Wu. Another name for the State of **越** Yüeh.
邗州 an old name for **揚州府** Yang-chou Fu in Kiangsu.

釬[4] 3791
R. **翰**
F. *hang*[2], *ang*[2]
See **捍** Sinking Lower.

Greaves; leg-guards for soldiers. To solder.

釬口 or **釬住** or **打釬** to solder.
釬料 or **釬藥** or **釬口錫** solder.
拏錫鑞釬上 take spelter and solder it on.

閈[4] 3792
R. **翰**
C. *hon*
F. *ĉhang*
W. *yüe*
P. *han*
K. *han*
J. *kan*
A. *ŝhan*
SinkingLower.

The gate of a walled village, or of a ward in a town. Hence, a village.

高其閈閎 raised high his gate.
里閈 a walled village.
同閈 of the same village.

酐[4] 3793
R. **翰**
See **幹** SinkingUpper.

Dark spots on the face.

頇[1] 3794
R. **寒**
C. *ŝhon*
W. *ĉhō*
N. *ŝeiñ*
P. *ĉhan*
M. *ĉkan*, *kan*[2]
Y. *ĉhaa*
J. *ban*, *man*
A. *ŝhan*
Even Irregular.

A large face.

頇額 bald-headed.
臉頇皮厚 thick-skinned on the face,—shameless.

鼾[1] 3795
R. **翰**
C. *ŝhon*
H. *ĉhang*
F. *ĉhang*
W. *ĉhüe*, *yüe*[2]
N. *heiñ*[2], *ĉheiñ*
P. *han*, *ĉhan*
M. *ĉhan*
Y. *ĉhaa*
Sz. *ĉhan*
K. *han*
J. *kan*
A. *han*
Sinking Irregular.

To snore.

鼻鼾 or **鼾鼾** to snore.
臥榻之旁，豈容他人鼾睡乎 how can I let another man snore by the side of my bed?—said by the Emperor **太祖** T'ai Tsu of the Sung dynasty, in reference to the pretender **李煜** Li Yü, meaning that there was not room for two sovereigns in China.

旱[4]
3796
R. 旱 14.
C. *hon*
H. *hon*
F. *ang*
W. *yüe*
N. *eiñ*
P. M. Sz. *han*[3]
Y. *haa*
K. *han*
J. *kan*
A. *han*[2]
Rising Lower.

Drought. Dry land, as opposed to water (*see* 2742). The name of a mountain.

天旱 the weather is dry,—without rain.

旱天多雨勢 in drought, it often looks like rain.

如彼歲旱 as in a year of drought.

旱荒 or 旱災 drought.

旱澇 drought and inundation. *See* 6803.

夏大旱，公欲焚巫尪 there being a great drought in summer, the Duke wished to burn a witch and an emaciated person.

旱既太甚 the drought is excessive.

大旱不過五月十三 a great drought will not extend beyond the 13th of the 5th moon.

旱魃爲虐 the demon of drought is raging.

旱來東風不下雨 in times of drought, an east wind brings no rain.

旱歉米如珠 in times of drought, grains of rice are like pearls.

久旱逢甘雨 genial rain after long drought,—is one of the pleasant things to fall in with.

走旱路 to travel by land,—as opposed to water.

我是旱路來 I came by road.

旱道 road,—not water.

旱雷 dry thunder,—*i.e.* without rain.

旱烟 dry smoke,—ordinary pipes, not hookahs.

旱金蓮 the nasturtium. *See* 3804.

垾[4]
3797
R. 翰
See 汗
Sinking Lower.

A bank; a dyke.

悍[4]
3798
R. 翰
H. *hon*, *kon*
F. *hang*
See 汗
Sinking Lower.

Fierce; cruel; overbearing; imperious.

悍急 hasty; violent.

强悍 overbearing; imperious.

兇悍 cruel; fierce.

悍婦 a virago; a shrew.

悍潑 unabashed; bold.

捍[4]
3799
R. 翰
C. *hon*, *hon*[2]
F. *hang*
See 浑扞
Sinking Lower.

To ward off; to defend; to forbid.

捍禦 to guard against.

能捍大患則祀之 he who can ward off calamity should be sacrificed to,—as a god.

皔[4]
3800
R. 翰
See 汗
Sinking Lower.

Leather armlets for archers.

睅[3]
3801
R. 潜
See 晥莞
A. *hwan*
Rising Lower.

Protuberant eyes.

睅其目 his goggle eyes.

鋎
3802

Same as 3791.

駻[4]
3803
R. 翰
See 汗
Sinking Lower.

A vicious horse.

無轡策御駻馬 to drive a vicious horse with whip and no bridle,—is dangerous. Used of government.

蔊[3]
3804
R. 旱
See 漢
Rising Upper.

A pungent plant like cress, known as 蔊菜. Also, the nasturtium. *See* 3796.

憨[1]
3805
R. 覃
C. *hom*
H. *ham*
F. *hang*
W. *hö*
N. *heiñ*
P. M. *han*
Y. *haa*
Sz. *han*
K. *ham*, *kam*
J. *kan*, *kon*
A. *kam*
Even Upper.

Foolish; silly.

憨生 silly.

憨癡 idiotic; hare-brained.

憨頭郎 a crazy loon.

半憨子 half-witted; cracked.

憨頑 childish.

憨頭憨腦 dull; stupid-looking.

憨包 dull; useless; stupid.

闞[3]
3806
R. 勘陷嚂
C. *hom*[3], *hom*[2]
H. *ʿkʻam*
F. *ʿhang*, *kʻang*[2]
W. *kʻa*[2]
N. *kʻaañ*
P. *kʻan*[2], *ʿhan*, *ʿhsien*
M. *kʻan*[2]
K. *ham*, *kam*
J. *kan*
A. *ham*[2]
Sinking and Rising Upper.

The growl of an angry animal; savage.

闞如虓虎 as savage as a mad tiger.

Read *kʻan*[4]. To peep; to spy. Name of a city in the State of Lu. A pavilion.

鬼闞其室 devils watch the houses,—of good men.

闞
3807

Correct form of 3806 when read *han*[3].

匲
3808

Same as 3809.

函[2]
3809
R. 覃 咸
C. H. *ham*
F. *hang*
W. *a*
N. *eiñ*
P. M. *han*
Y. *haa*
Sz. *han*
K. *ham*
J. *kan*, *gon*
A. *ham*
Even Lower.

A press; a box. A case or cover for books, especially a wooden case with silk cover. To contain; to envelop. Hence, large-minded; *see* 3810. A letter; a writing. Armour; *see* 3816.

實函斯活 seeds contain a germ of life.

函之如海 enfolding it like the sea.

函容 generous; forgiving.

函忍 to be patient with.

辦函 or 修函 to write a letter.

函件 or 信函 or 書函 a letter.

函[2] 3809

琅函 or 瑤函 or 尊函 or 吉函 or 華函 your valued favour; your letter.
手函 an autograph letter.
專函 I specially write this letter.
函託 or 函懇 or 函請 to request by letter.
函請核示 to apply by letter for instructions.
函稱 to state by letter.
函致 or 函達 or 函知 or 函布 to inform by letter.
函詢 to enquire by letter.
函復 to send a note in reply.
函送 to send with a note.
函商 to consult by note.
函開 stating in a note that.....
函申 to communicate by note to a superior.
古人萬億不盡茲函 the myriad heroes of antiquity are not exhausted in this book.
石函尚存 the inscription on the stone is still there.
函丈 enclosing ten feet,—3.33 feet for the master, 3.33 feet for the disciple opposite to him, and a space of 3.33 between them = one *chang* or ten feet.
函丈之下 at the feet of a teacher.
同函丈 fellow-pupils.
函人惟恐傷人 the only fear of the armourer is lest men should be hurt, — through his armour.

涵[2] 3810
R. 覃
N. v. *yeñ*
See 函 Even Lower.

To swamp; to submerge. Vast; capacious. Large-minded; lenient. Used with 3809 and 3818.

涵沉 submerged; sunk.
涵洞 a weir; a sluice.
波浪涵天 the waves reached the sky.
海涵 sea-capacity, — large-mindedness; indulgence towards faults. First said of an Emperor of the Han dynasty.
萬望海涵赦罪 pray forgive me.

涵[2] 3810

涵養 to cherish; to be patient with; to be lenient towards.
涵量 to be lenient.
乞賜包涵 pray be lenient. *See* 8699.
涵照 your information.
涵泳 to widely penetrate; to wander at will; to be free to go and come,—esp. of fishes.

菡[3] 3811
R. 感
C. *ʿam*
F. *hang*
W. *ʿha*
N. *ʿeiñ*
P. *ʿhan*
M. *ʿhan*
K. *ham*
J. *kan*
A. *ham*²
Rising Irregular.

The bud of a lotus flower.

有蒲菡萏 there are rushes and lotus flowers.

函 3812

Same as 3809.

椷[2] 3813
R. 覃
See 函 Even Lower.

A wooden bowl; a casket.

腩[2] 3814
R. 覃
See 函 Even Lower.

The chin.

褊[2] 3815
R. 覃
See 函 Even Lower.

A sleeve.

褊袪 a long sleeve.

鍼[2] 3816
R. 覃
See 函 Even Lower.

Armour, the best of which was formerly made in 燕 Yen, the modern Chihli.

鍼甲 armour.
鍼人 armourers. *See* 3809.

顑 3817

Same as 3814.

含[2] 3818
R. 覃 勘
C. *hom*
H. *ham*
F. *hang*, v. *hang*²
W. *ö*
N. *eiñ*
P. *han*, *hên*
M. *han*
Y. *haa*
Sz. *han*
K. *ham*
J. *kan*, *gon*
A. *ham*
Even Lower.

To hold in the mouth; to contain; to cherish; to restrain. Used for 3809, 3810.

生不布施，死何含珠 if one is not charitable in life, how should one have a pearl in the mouth after death?
含斂 to prepare a corpse for burial, — some valuable being usually placed in the mouth. Quicksilver is poured down the throat of a dead Emperor, in the belief that it preserves the body.
嘴裏含着 holding in the mouth.
含笑 to smile.
含笑花 the magnolia.
含羞 to feel bashful; to be ashamed.
含淚 to restrain tears.
含怒 or 含忿 to restrain anger.
含記 to bear in mind.
含德 to trust to one's natural (as opposed to artificial) virtue.
含烟 to hold the mist, — as willows do in the early morning; hence, beautiful, etc.
含春 to look merry or in good spirits.
含香 to be sweet.
含悲 to feel compassion.
含啦子 saliva.
流含啦子 to slobber.
潛含 to keep to oneself; to make a secret of.
含章 to possess virtues which are not openly manifested,—as women do.
含恨 to cherish resentment.
含而不露 vague; ambiguous, as of language purposely used to veil a secret, etc.
含寃 to have a grievance.
含筆 to put a pencil in one's mouth.
含糊 or 含混 indistinct; vague; careless; scamped, as work.

含[2] 3818

含蓄 to contain a great deal within it, as "pregnant" language; to be reticent.
含弘光大 the vast and glorious canopy that embraces all.
四含 four classes into which Chinese Buddhists divide the *sútras* of the **小乘** *Hínayáma*.
含桃 a cherry.
他含 *hén*[2] **著意思是來的不晚** his implied meaning being that he was not late.

哈[2] 3819
R. **覃**
See **含** 嗡 Even Lower.

A sound. To put into the mouth.

哺哈 to feed by hand,—as a baby.
羹藜哈糗 to make soup of weeds and to eat broken rice.

欿[1] 3820
R. **覃**
cf. **闞** (but always with the *h* initial, never *k*'.) Even Upper.

To restrain; to suppress.

欿笑 to suppress a smile.

琀[4] 3821
R. **勘**
See **含** Sinking Lower.

Gems and other valuables formerly put into the mouth of a corpse. *See* 3818.

顑[2] 3822
R. **覃**
See **含** Even Lower.

A water-jar, with ears.

顑空 a drain; a spout.
溝顑子 drain-pipes.
水顑 a sluice; an aqueduct.

豁[2] 3823
R. **覃**
See **蚶** Even Upper.

An opening; a mouth.

豁豁 the mouth of a cave; a cavity; the entrance to a ravine; a gorge.

頷[3] 3824
R. **感**
C. *hom*
H. *ngam*, *ngam*
F. *hang*[2]
W. *gö*
N. *eiñ*, v. *hah*
P. M. *han*
Y. *haa*
Sz. *han*
K. *ham*, *am*
J. *kan*, *gan*
A. *ham*[2]
Rising Lower.

The chin; the jowl. To shake the head; *see* 5421.

頤頷 or **頤頷** the chin; the jaws.
頷下珠 a pearl under the chin,—of a dragon, *sc.* difficult to get.
下頷尖 a sharp chin.
燕頷 a swallow's beak,—sharp-pointed.
有向之賀喜者頷之 to those who congratulated him, he replied by a bow.

寒[2] 3825
R. **寒** 14.
C. H. *hon*
F. *hang*, v. *kang*
W. *yüe*
N. *eiñ*
P. M. *han*
Y. *haa*
Sz. *han*
K. *han*
J. *kan*, *gan*
A. *han*
Even Lower.

Cold; icy; chilling. Poor.

寒冷 or **寒凍** or **寒凉** cold.
冷而不寒 cold, and yet not chilling,—of wine.
嚴寒 extremely cold.
寒氣 cold air; cold.
饑寒 hungry and cold.
寒凉藥 cooling medicines.
傷寒 to catch cold.
老怕傷寒, 少 *shao*[4] **怕痢疾** the aged fear catching cold, the young fear dysentery.
寒疾 a chill, or the result of a chill.
偶沾寒氣 accidentally got a chill.
救寒莫如重裘 for keeping out the cold there is nothing like heavy furs.
實寒 true (*i.e.* dangerous) cold, as opposed to **虛寒** false cold,—a sub-division invented by Chinese physicians.
發寒病 ague.
打寒噤 or **打寒戰** to shiver with cold; to shudder.
寒衣 winter clothing.
未能寒而忘衣飢而忘食 he cannot be cold and yet neglect clothing, be hungry and neglect food,—hold a fire in his hand by thinking on the frosty Caucasus, etc.
寒溫 cold and warm; the weather; adversity and prosperity.
叙寒溫 to talk about the weather; to exchange conventional remarks.

寒[2] 3825

寒熱 fever.
寒暑 cold and heat.
十六寒暑 sixteen colds and heats,—years.
寒暑表 a thermometer.
寒來暑往 cold and heat alternate.
一寒一暑 now cold, now hot.
寒食節 the cold food time,—the day before the annual festival of **清明** (*see* 2188), when only cold provisions are eaten.
寒具 a cold repast, as above.
愚民被這大話一寒 the crowd, having their ardour cooled by this strong language,....
寒心 cold at heart; afraid; disheartened.
見者莫不寒心 all the bystanders were horrified. *Cf.* blood running cold.
豈可不爲之寒心哉 how can it but give cause for fear?
寒露 cold dew,—a solar term which begins about 8th October; the ninth moon.
寒露兒 the butcher-bird (*Lanius sphenocercus*).
寒至此哉 to such destitution have we come!
寒家 a poor family.
寒儒 or **寒士** or **寒畯** a poor scholar (*see* 3282).
雖寒生儉士皆得一見 so that even poor or thrifty students may have a chance to see it,—of a book in a cheap edition.
孤寒 alone; destitute.
寒苦 poverty-stricken.
寒舍 or **寒門** my poor home,—a conventional phrase.
我們是寒門 our family is a poor one.
寒族 my poor clan.
寒窗誦讀 to study at a cold window,—poverty-stricken days of study.
寒素 plain; unpretending.

寒[2] 3825

寒毛 hair on the skin; pubescence; the front tresses of an unmarried girl. [寒 is said to be a corruption of 毫.]

寒鴉 the white-necked or "parson" crow.

還 3826

See 5047.

韓[2] 3827
R. 寒
See 寒
Even Lower.

A boundary; a fence. The star ζ in Ophiuchus. A small feudal State. An old name for Korea.

韓湘子 one of the Eight Immortals (*see* 4449); a woman-hater.

韓非子 a philosopher of the 3rd century B.C.

韓信 the general who chiefly contributed to the foundation of the Han dynasty.

韓信曾爲跨下夫 Han Hsin was once between the legs,—of a bully of his neighbourhood who forced the future hero to crawl under the arch of his legs.

韓文公 or 韓愈 the famous poet, philosopher, and statesman of the T'ang dynasty.

韓江 a river near Swatow.

三韓 the three Han States,—Korea; so called from the three kingdoms, 馬, 辰, and 弁, into which the peninsula was formerly divided.

今人謂遼東爲三韓 nowadays, people speak of Liao-tung as the Three Han.

翰[4] 3828
R. 翰 15.
C. *hon*
H. *hon*
F. *hang*, *shang*
W. *yüe*
N. *ciñ*
P. } *han*
M. }
Sz. }
Y. *haa*
K. *han*
J. *kan*
A. *shan*, *han*²
Sinking Lower.

The red feathers of the 天鷄; to fly high. Used for 榦 5813; a prop; a support. A pen or pencil; to write.

翰海 the sea of feathers which fell from the crows when the archer Hou I dispersed the 9 false suns by shooting at them with his arrows.

翰飛戾天 it flies up to heaven. *See* 如 5668.

翰[4] 3828

王后維翰 (regarding) the royal prince as their protector.

維周之翰 the support of Chou.

翰筆 a pencil.

染翰 to dye one's pencil,—to write a letter.

翰書 a letter; a document.

華翰 or 翰音 your letter; your valued favour. The second is also a name for the cock or cock-crow.

墨翰 pen and ink.

翰墨香 the fragrance of pen and ink,—odour of scholarship.

詞翰 or 文翰 literary; polished in style.

翰林院 the Han-lin Yüan, or College of Literature at Peking, election to which is the reward of the best of the Metropolitan graduates at the triennial examination.

點翰林 to be marked off as a member of the above College,—nominally, by the Emperor's own hand.

翰苑之才 the talents of a (future) Han-lin.

瀚[4] 3829
R. 翰
See 翰
Sinking Lower.

The northern sea; the ocean.

波濤浩瀚 the vast expanse of ocean wave.

瀚海 the desert of Gobi.

瀚海石 petrified wood from the desert.

雗[4] 3830
R. 翰
See 翰
SinkingLower.

A pheasant, known as 白雗, also known as 白雉 white pheasant.

See 4498.

咸 3830*a*

喊[3] 3831
R. 感 鹽
C. } *ham*²
H. }
F. *hang*, v. *hang*²
W. *ha*, v. *ga*
N. *heiñ*
P. } *han*, *hsien*
M. }
Sz. *han*
K. *ham*
J. *kan*
A. *ham*
Rising Upper.

To call; to vociferate.

喊他來 call him.

喊呼 to shout.

喊冤 to call out one's wrongs,—a method of obtaining justice adopted when ordinary procedure has failed. The aggrieved party puts on a kind of loose sack, and often a conical hat, upon which the character 冤 *wrong* has been conspicuously painted, and parades the streets or applies at the magistrate's *yamén* until the attention of the latter is duly attracted to the case.

喊救 to call on to rescue,—from danger.

苦喊 bitterly wailing.

喊殺連天 the great noise of shouting filled the sky.

喊叫 to roar out,—in anger or pain.

喊拏 to call out to people to stop a man.

喊明 to cry aloud.

喊叩 to implore.

喊聲 to give a shout.

喊控 to loudly accuse.

喊堂 to announce closing-time.

憾[4] 3832
R. 勘
C. *hom*
H. *ham*
F. *hang*
W. *ö*
N. *aañ*, v. *gaañ*
P. } *han*
M. }
Y. *haa*
Sz. *han*
K. *ham*, v. *kam*
J. *kan*, *gon*
A. *ham*
Sinking Lower.

Regret; remorse; vexation.

抱憾終身 to regret a thing all one's life.

死而無憾 to die without regret.

人猶有所憾 all men have something to be vexed at.

憾恨 to be vexed with; to cherish resentment.

缺憾 to be disappointed.

以私憾忘公事 to sacrifice duty to private spite.

撼[4] 3833
R. 感
N. *heiñ*²
See 憾
(in practice Sinking)
Rising Lower.

To move; to shake. *See* 2136.

動撼 or 撼搖 to move; to shake.

風撼 shaken by the wind.

撼振人心 to excite people's minds.

撼[4] 3833

撼山易，撼岳家軍難 to shake a mountain is easy, but it is difficult to shake the armies of Yo Fei. *See* 岳 13,788 and 7350.

顑 3834

Same as 3837.

暵[2] 3835
R. 翰 旱
See 漢 Sinking Upper.

Hot; dry; parched.

暵其乾矣 it is scorched up in the drier places,—of a plant.

農夫耐暵而耘 the farmer must weed even though it be hot.

漢[4] 3836
R. 翰
C. *hon*
H. *hon*
F. *hang*
W. *hüe, hö*
N. *heiñ*
P.
M. *han*
Sz.
Y. *haa*
K. *han*
J. *kan*
A. *han, hön* Sinking Upper.

The large branch of the Yang-tsze which joins it at Hankow. The Milky Way, called *Han* because it was regarded as the correlate in the sky of the Han river on earth; *see* 3936. Name of a famous dynasty; hence, of or belonging to China.

漢有游女 on the banks of the Han are girls rambling about.

維天有漢 there is the Milky Way in heaven.

倬彼雲漢 vast is the Milky Way.

出天漢之外 to travel beyond the limits of the Milky Way, —*sc.* beyond China.

敬王十四年漢不見于天 in the 14th year of king Ching the Milky Way disappeared from the sky.

雲漢 or 銀漢 or 天漢 names for the Milky Way. [The first expresses the belief that it consists of the vapour (some say essence) of water.

漢朝 the Han dynasty,—which lasted from B.C. 206 to A.D. 220. It was divided into 前漢 Former Han or 西漢 Western Han, and 後漢 After Han or 東漢 Eastern Han, by the removal of the capital from 長安 Ch'ang-an to 洛陽 Lo-yang in A.D. 25.

漢[4] 3836

蜀漢紀 the Minor Han dynasty,—one of the Three Kingdoms, which was established in Ssŭch'uan and lasted from A.D. 221 to A.D. 264.

漢室 the House of Han; the Han dynasty.

漢人 a man of Han, as above; a native of China; a Chinese as opposed to a Manchu.

滿漢 Manchu and Chinese.

漢文 the literature of the Han dynasty; Chinese, as opposed to Manchu or foreign writing. Also, the Emp. Wên Ti of the Han.

漢話 the Chinese spoken language.

漢洋兩文 Chinese and foreign texts.

漢制非劉氏不得王 (*wang*[4]) according to the regulations of the Han dynasty, no one not named Liu could come to the throne.

投漢 to submit to or acknowledge the suzerainty of China.

漢禮 the Chinese fashion or custom.

漢妝 the Chinese style of female dress.

漢兵 Chinese troops. *See* 3276.

漢奸 a traitorous Chinaman; a spy.

好漢子 or 好漢相 a fine fellow.

何物漢子 a fine son of Han indeed!—Used contemptuously, by 1st Emp. of N. Ch'i dyn. of 魏愷 Wei K'ai (died 561) who refused to take up an appointment.

大漢 a tall man; name of a regiment of giants, Yüan dyn.

老漢未曾經目 I (the old Han) have never seen him.

壯漢 strong; lusty; brave.

莊稼漢 a farmer; a peasant.

有錢男兒漢，無錢漢兒難 with money, you are a brave son of Han: without it, it is difficult to be (even) a son of Han, — with money, you are everybody: without it, nobody.

漢口 Hankow.

漢號 a Hankow firm.

漢[4] 3836

漢黃德 the three Prefectures which form the circuit of the Taot'ai at Hankow.

漢諾威 Hanover; Hanoverian.

漢謝城 the Hanse towns in Germany.

漢白玉 a white marble such as stone lions are made of.

漢仗 figure; person.

熯[4] 3837
R. 翰
See 漢 SinkingUpper.

To roast; to dry. Wearied.

莫熯乎火 nothing is more drying than fire.

我孔熯矣 I am exceedingly tired.

暵[4] 3838
R. 翰
See 漢 SinkingUpper.

Arable land.

咊 3839

Same as 3945.

和 3840

See 3945.

龢 3841

Same as 3945.

歙[4] 3842
R. 勘
See 蚶 SinkingUpper.

To desire; to ask for a thing playfully. [To be distinguished from 歙 7143.]

厂[4] 3843
R. 翰
See 漢 SinkingUpper.

A cliff which projects. Radical 27.

扈 3844

Same as 3845.

閬[4] 3845
R. 潛
See 限
Rising Lower.

A threshold.
門閬 a door-sill.
君子立不踐閬 the superior man does not step on the door-sill,—but over it.
門閬稅 a door-tax,—levied according to the number of doors to a house.

豏[3] 3845*a*
R. 豏 29.
Rising.

Half-grown beans.

HANG.

猳[2] 3846
R. 江
See 降
A. *ɕgiang*
Even Lower.

A surly dog.
癰猳 an obstinate, intractable hound.

硿[1] 3847
R. 東
See 紅
P. v. *ɕhang*
cf. 夯
Even Lower.

Noise of stones clattering; to ram down earth for making foundations, etc. Correctly read *hung*[2].
硿磅 the noise of stones,—rolling down hill.
硿歌 the sing-song of workmen,—as when ramming earth, driving piles, etc.
硿號 the signal to strike,—as above.

亢 3848

See 5917.

吭[2.3] 3849
R. 養 陽 漾
See 亢 杭
Rising and Even Upper and Lower.

The throat, generally of a bird.
鳥弄吭 the bird is working its throat,—singing.
珠吭 pearl-throat,—sweet melody.
扼吭而死 throttled him.
絕吭而死 choked him,—of a bone.

沆[3] 3850
R. 養
See 亢 杭
Y. *kʻang*[2]
K. *hang*
J. *kō*
A. *hang*, *kʻang*
Rising Irregular.

Mist; fog. An expanse; a waste. *See* 4429.
沆瀣 a smoky mist.
沆茫 an expanse of marsh.
沆漾 a wide expanse,—as of water.
莽沆 vast; expansive.

笐[1] 3851
R. 陽
See 岡
Even Upper.

Bamboo poles, as used for hanging clothes to dry. A rude kind of fiddle made by raising the skin of the bamboo in strips.

航[2] 3852
R. 陽
See 杭
Even Lower.

Two boats lashed together; a large vessel. To sail; to navigate.
乘航 to take ship; to go afloat.
航船 a large junk; a passenger-junk.
普渡慈航 all pass over in the merciful barge,—of 觀音 Kuan Yin (6363), who is supposed to transfer departed spirits from the ills of mortality to a state of bliss.
溥示慈航 to show far and wide the ship of mercy,—applied to the circulation of good books.
採蓮航 boats for plucking lilies,—alluding to picnic parties and dissipation.
梯山航海 to scale hills and sail over seas,—to travel.

衍[2] 3853
R. 陽
See 杭
Even Lower.

Musicians, formerly called 衍衍.

迒[2] 3854
R. 陽
See 杭
Even Lower.

The tracks of an animal or a cart.
車迒 cart-ruts.

頏[2] 3855
R. 陽 漾
C. *hong*, *ɕkʻong*
H. *kʻong*[2]
F. *ɕhoung*, *ɕngoung*
W. *oa*[3], *ɕoa*
N. *ɕoñg*
P. *ɕhang*
K. *hang*
J. *kō*, *gō*
A. *hang*[2]
Even and Sinking Lower Irregular.

To fly down.
頡頏 fluttering up and down, as birds. *See* 1472.
與李杜相頡頏 on terms of equality, or on a par in intellectual ability, with Li Po and Tu Fu.

杭[2] 3856
R. 陽
C. H. *hong*
F. *houng*
W. *oa*
N. *oñg*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hang*
K. *hang*
J. *kō*, *gō*
A. *hang*
Even Lower.

A boat. A pontoon. To cross a stream. *See* 3852.
一葦杭之 crossed the stream on a reed. [Some say, "on a bundle of reeds."]
天杭 the Milky Way. *See* 漢 3836.
杭州 Hangchow,—the capital of the province of Chehkiang. The 京師 Kinsai or Quinsay of MARCO POLO; it was the capital of the empire under the Sung dynasty.
杭綢 Hangchow silk.
上有天堂，下有蘇杭 above us there is paradise, on earth the cities of Soochow and Hangchow,—famed for their beauty.

絎 3857

Same as 3851.

行 3858

See 4624.

桁 3859

See 3909.

笐[2] 3860
R. 庚 陽
See 桁
Even Lower.

A coarse bamboo mat, called 笐簟 (*tan*[4]), to spread on the ground; *see* 10,492. Also read *hêng*[2].

巷 3861

See 4292.

慁[4] 3862
R. 絳
J. *kō*
A. *ʿkan*
SinkingUpper.

Stern; fierce; angry. Correctly read *kan*[4].

闇[2] 3863
R. 陽
J. *kō*
A. *hang*
Even Upper.

To open a door. Fragrant.
有闇無色，有色無闇 (flowers) which have scent have no beauty, and those which have beauty have no scent.

項 3864 — *See* 4291.

揝[1] 3865
R. 養
C. *ʿkʻong*
N. *hoñg*
P. *hang*, v. *hang*
J. *kō*
A. *hang*[2]
Rising Upper.

Noises made by workmen and others when using great effort. To ram down earth. *See* 3847.

打揝 to ram down earth.
揝子 a beetle; a rammer.
揝藥 to pound gunpowder.
揝性 obstinate; perverse.

夯 3866 — Same as 3865.

HAO.

哮 3867 — *See* 4335.

滈[4] 3868
R. 皓
See 皓
Rising Lower.

Name of a river in Shensi. The bubbling or rippling of water.

滈汗 wide, spread out, as a sheet of water.
滈滈 water foaming.

鄗[4] 3869
R. 皓 藥 肴
See 嚆
Rising and Entering Upper.

Name of a place, now 高邑縣 in Chihli. Also read *ho*[4*].

鎬[4] 3870
R. 皓
C. *ʿkou*
H. *ʿkau*
F. *ʿkoa, hoa*[2]
W. *ʿköe*
N. *oa*
P. *ʿkau, hau*[2]
M. *ʿkau, hau*[2]
Y. *ʿkoa*
Sz. *ʿkau, hau*[2]
K. *ho*
J. *kō*
A. *kau, kieu*
Rising Irregular.

Name of a place. A stove; bright.

鎬京 the capital of **武王** Wu Wang, lying to the west of **西安府** the modern capital of Shensi. Its site was turned into a lake by **武帝** the Emperor Wu of the Han dynasty.

蒿[1] 3871
R. 豪
C. *hou*
H. *kau*
F. *koa*
W. *höe*
N. *hoa*
P. *hau*
M. *hau*
Sz. *hau*
Y. *hoa*
K. *ho*
J. *kō*
A. *kau*
Even Upper.

Plants of various kinds; jungle. *See* 4891, 6691.

青蒿 wormwood or southernwood.
食野之蒿 (deer) eat the southernwood of the fields. *See* 8433.
蒿子 or **香蒿** artemisia,—coiled into ropes and burnt to drive away mosquitoes.
蒿子 a worthless, good-for-nothing fellow.
臭蒿 or **黃花蒿** *Artemisia annua*, L.
齊頭蒿 *Artemisia japonica*, Thbg.
茼蒿 *Chrysanthemum coronarium*, L.
茼蒿菜 a kind of celery.
塘蒿 celery.
蘆蒿 a fragant edible plant found among the rushes along the banks of the Yang-tsze.
蒿草 jungle.
蒿里 a tomb.
槁死三尺蒿下 to rot beneath three feet of jungle,—in obscurity.
蒿目 perplexed.

嚆[1] 3872
R. 肴
See 虓
Sometimes read as 蒿
Even Upper.

Sound; noise.

嚆矢 a sounding arrow,—discharged by bandits as a signal to begin the attack. *See* 10,928. Used in the sense of *magnum opus*.
焉知曾史之不爲桀跖嚆矢也 how can I tell that (the sages) Tsêng and Shih are not signals for the appearance of (scoundrels like) Chieh and Chê?—teaching "good" calls into existence its correlate "evil."
山禽嚆 the wild birds sing.

毫[2] 3873 — The down on plants; long soft hair. Trifling; minute. The ten-thousandth part of a **兩** tael or ounce; the thousandth part of a **畝** *mou* or Chinese acre. *See* 5580. [To be distinguished from **亳** 9399.]

白毫茶 Pekoe tea,—so called from its downy white leaves.

毫[2] 3873
R. 豪
See 豪
Even Lower.

秋毫 variously explained as the down on hares in autumn, the autumn spikelets of corn, and autumn down on plants; hence, trifling; petty.
天下莫大於秋毫之末 there is nothing on earth greater than the tip of an autumn spikelet,—greatness being only relative.
毫末事 petty, trifling affairs.
毫芒 a hair.
毫楮 or **毫端** the hair pencil. *See* 10,783.
毫毛 hair,—as of a Chinese pen.
含毫 to put hair in the mouth,—*i.e.* a Chinese hair pencil for writing, in order to make a fine point.
揮毫 to flourish hair,—to wield the pen; to write.
毫釐 a small fraction; very little.
失於毫釐之中 to sink a ship for a ha'p'orth of tar.
一毫私心 a trifle of selfishness.
毫髮之多 the amount of a hair; very trifling.
秋毫無犯 or **絲毫不錯** or **分毫不差** (*see* 3506) there is not the slightest error or discrepancy.
毫無過犯 I have not in the least transgressed.
毫不容情 he will not make any allowances.
毫無疑議 there is not the slightest doubt.
毫無更改 do not make the slightest change.

豪[2] 3874
R. 豪 4*a*.
C. *hou*
H. *hau*
F. *hoa*
W. *öe*
N. *oa*
P. *hau*
M. *hau*
Sz. *hau*
Y. *hoa*
K. *ho*
J. *gō, kō*
A. *hau*
Even Lower.

A porcupine. Brave; heroic; overbearing. Gay; lively. A hair; a brush; used for 3873.

豪猪 or **豪彘** a porcupine.
豪氣 heroism.
豪傑 or **豪客** a hero.
遴選英豪 to choose a brave man,—as leader.
豪民 a brave people.
豪馬 a noble steed.

豪[2] 3874

豪俠 one who goes about redressing wrongs; heroic,—generally in an exaggerated sense, *sc.* Quixotic.
性奢豪 of a quixotic disposition.
豪强 brave; violent; overbearing.
豪橫 overbearing; tyrannical.
土豪 a local bully.
豪光 a bright flash.
豪舉 bullies; ruffians.
豪奴 truculent followers or slaves.
豪富 well off.
豪放 impassioned; masculine,—of poetry. *See* 13,468.
豪興 exhilarated.
豪華 gay and gallant.
豪分縷析 defining each particular hair and thread,—in painting.
萃於豪端 collected at the tip of his brush,—of effects which a painter could reproduce.
豪豹 the buzzard (*Archibuteo aquilinus*).

嚎 3875

Same as 3885.

壕[2] 3876
R. 豪
See 豪
Even Lower.

A moat; a ditch.

城壕 a city moat.
壕塹架吊橋 let down the drawbridge over the moat.

擙[2] 3877
R. 豪
See 豪
Even Lower.

To compare; to estimate. To pull out.

擙較 to compare and estimate.
擙鬚 to pull out the beard.

濠[2] 3878
R. 豪
See 豪
Even Lower.

A moat; a ditch. Used with 3876.

通濠 to clear out a ditch or moat.
溝濠 ditches; drains.
濠州 an old name for 鳳陽府 in Anhui, so called from the river Hao which runs near.

蠔[2] 3879
R. 豪
See 豪
Even Lower.

An oyster.

蠔殼 oyster-shells.
蠔山 or 蠔塘 oyster-beds.
蠔豉 dried oysters.
蠔油 a native preparation of oysters.
蠔墅 the Second Bar near Whampoa, so called from the oysters there.

譹[2] 3880
R. 豪
See 豪
Even Upper.

To cry out loudly.

撓 3881

See 8155.

秏 3882

Same as 3883.

耗[4] 3883
R. 號
H. *ɕhau*, *ʂhau*
See 好
Sinking Upper.

To waste; to destroy. Hence, a rat.

耗斃下土 wasting and ruining our country.
損耗 to destroy; to spoil.
耗磨日 the 16th of the 1st moon.
耗磨日子 to waste time.
虛耗國帑 to exhaust the exchequer of a State.
錢都耗得精光 he has run through all his money.
耗散元氣 to undermine one's constitution.
耗費 to squander; waste; loss in value or weight, as when alloy is separated from silver, etc.
耗輕銀 waste silver.
耗銀色 of inferior "touch,"—as alloyed silver.
耗米 waste allowance of rice.
耗減 to diminish.
池水耗去一寸 the water in the pond has gone down an inch.
加耗 to add on loss, *i.e.* to make an allowance to cover loss, as by evaporation, etc.

耗[4] 3883

耗羨 extra silver paid into the Treasury to cover loss in melting.
斗給耗二升 allowing two *shéng* on every *tou* (of wine) for wastage,—*i.e.* one-fifth.
煞耗 mischievous; pernicious,—as evil spirits, malaria, etc.
作耗 to do mischief; to play pranks.
年之豐耗 the balance of the year's profit or loss.
傷耗 loss; damage.
鼠耗 loss from the depredations of rats.
無鼠耗之糧 not enough to feed a rat.
耗子 a rat. *See* 7676, 10,072.
狗拏耗子, 多管閒事 a dog catching rats: minding another's business,—the cat's.
耗子纔知耗子路 it takes a rat to know the ways of rats,—every one knows his own business best.
耗子進書房 like a rat in a library,—he is one who 咬字 (or 嚙字) gnaws words, *i.e.* is over-precise or pedantic.
我是耗子尾巴上長*chang*[3]瘡 I am but a pimple on a rat's tail,—of no authority.
天生個耗兒 a heaven-born waster,—a spendthrift.
音耗 or 耗息 news; report; rumour.
行耗行耗飯 to take a "constitutional."

號[4] 3884
R. 豪 4*a*.
號 20.
See 豪
A. *ɕhau*, *hieu*[2]
Even and Sinking Lower.

A mark; a distinction; a designation; a fancy name for a person, usually given by a friend. A firm; a bank.

國號 the name or style of a dynasty. *See* 6609.
年號 the style or designation of an Emperor's reign, according to which the years are dated 1st, 2nd, 3rd, etc. Formerly, this style or designation was frequently changed during the same reign, but the custom of thus changing ceased at the accession of the Ming dynasty, A.D. 1368. Down to the Sung dyn. both

號[4] 3884

characters of the *nien hao* were always given; but under the Sung and Ming dyns. it became customary to give, in certain cases, one only, either the first or last, as necessary to avoid confusion.

廟號 the temple name,—of an Emperor, *i.e.* the title under which he is 謚 canonised in the ancestral temple.

稱號 to style.

正號 a fancy name or pseudonym,—now confused with the 字 12,324. [In books, the *hao* often precedes the surname and private name; thus 昌黎韓愈 Han Yü, whose *hao* was Ch'ang-li.]

別號 another name,—an additional fancy name or pseudonym, of which several are often adopted by the same person.

閣下尊號 what is your venerable style, sir?

丕稱尊號 [Ts'ao] P'ei took the Imperial title.

晚號 the *hao* assumed on retirement from public life.

曾號 *see* 2257.

混號 a nickname.

法號 the designation of a Buddhist priest. *See* 3366.

懺佛號 to call on Buddha's name.

字號 the name of a shop; a mark; a brand. Hence, respectability.

字號貨 goods marked with the shop name or brand; genuine wares.

他狠有字號 he is a very respectable man.

號主 the master of a shop.

你寶號 what is the name of your shop?

銀號 a bank.

號收 a bank receipt.

記號 a distinguishing mark or brand. *See below.*

立個記號 to take a note to aid memory.

號上個記號 put a mark on it,—to know it by.

掛號 to enter on a register.

號[4] 3884

號數 a register number.

號船 a registered vessel.

號單 or 號照 a certificate,—of registry, etc.

號商 licensed merchants.

號頭 numbers or marks; a trumpet signal.

頭號 number one.

號碼 the items of a bill; the marks, etc., on boxes.

號令 an order; a word of command.

號記 signals. *See above.*

號旗 a signal flag.

放號砲 to fire a signal-gun; to fire a salute.

號標 a signal-post; marks; beacons.

號燈 a signal lamp; the "lights" on a steamer, etc.

號筒 a trumpet.

號衣 uniform.

號軍 the attendants at examinations, supposed to be drawn from the army.

號房 the registry office of a *yamén*; a station for sentries.

掌起雙號 two men began to blow trumpets,—as at a funeral.

聖號 the sacred symbol,—used by the Roman Catholics for the cross of Christ. *See* 1157.

起號 to give a name to anybody or anything; to give a signal.

暗號 a secret sign; a password.

一號買賣 one class of trade,—as the wool trade, tea trade, etc.

口號 a watchword; a saying.

傳出幾句口號 circulated several sayings,—usually doggrel rhymes in praise or blame of some one.

號召 to summon.

將號召鄉里 was about to summon the village,—to his rescue.

Read *hao*[2]. To call out; to appeal to; to wail.

號呼 to shout out; to scream.

號啼 to crow, as a cock; to scream, as a parrot, etc.

號[4] 3884

誰之永號 whose will be the endless wailing?—not ours, *i.e.* we shall not wail.

或不知叫號 some never hear a sound,—have nothing to distract them.

號哭 to bewail.

鬼哭神號 demons weeping and angels wailing,—a frightful din.

號泣于昊天 to invoke Almighty God with weeping.

號天 to call to God for help.

嗥[2] 3885

R. 豪

C. *hou*, *ʿhou*
H. *hau*
F. *hoa*, *ngoa*, *ʿkoa*
W. *ʿköe*
N. *oa*
P. M. *hau*
Y. *hoa*
Sz. *hau*
K. *ho*
J. *kō*
A. *hau*
Even Lower.

The cries of wild animals. To howl; to bawl; to wail.

狼嗥怪叫 the wolves howl hideously.

嗥嗥聲 a roaring; a howling; a bawling.

兒子終日嗥而嗌不嗄 a child will cry all day long and yet not become hoarse,—because of 和之至也 the perfection of its constitutional harmony.

皞[4] 3886

R. 皓號

See 高昊 Rising and Sinking Upper and Lower.

Bright; glorious. Used with 3887.

王者之民皞皞如也 under a true sovereign, the people have an air of deep contentment.

熙熙皞皞之風 very grand and excellent customs.

太皞 the dynastic title of the legendary Emperor 伏羲 Fu Hsi, B.C. 2953; an old name for the 1st moon.

少皞 the dynastic title of the legendary Emperor 金天 Chin T'ien, B.C. 2597; an old name for the 9th moon.

昊[2] 3887

R. 皓

C. *hou*[2]
H. *ʿhau*
F. *hoa*[2]
W. *ʿöe*
P. M. Sz. *hau*[2]
Y. *hoa*[2]
A. *hieu*[2], *hau*[2]
Rising Irregular.

The appearance of the sky in summer. Vast as the sky; an epithet of the Deity. Used with 3886. [To be distinguished from 旻 7927.]

昊天 Almighty God.

昊天不傭 Almighty God is unjust.

昊天不惠 Almighty God is unkind.

昊[2] 3887

昊天上帝 Almighty God and the Ruler on high; *see* 10,942; Almighty God.

昊天金闕 the golden palace of God.

投畀有昊 to hand over (wicked men) to God.

昊慈 God's mercy.

昊昊然 bright.

鶴[2*] 3888

R. 藥
C. ⌊ *hok*
H. ⌊
F. *houk*
W. *ngo*
N. *ngoh*
P. *ɕhau, ho*[3]
M. *ho*
Y. *hak*
Sz. *ho*
K. *hak*
J. *kaku, gaku*
A. *hak*
Entering Lower.

A crane,—used pictorially as an emblem of longevity. Cranes are said to be divided into four classes, viz., black, white, yellow, and blue, of which the black is the longest lived. They are the horses of the gods. Also read *ho*[4*]. *See* 446, 5943.

仙鶴 the Manchurian crane (*Grus viridirostris*). Paper images of it are carried and burnt at funerals, in the belief that the departed spirit rides upon its back to heaven. Its blood is said to be a virulent poison. It is the distinguishing badge upon the official robes of a 尚書 President of one of the Six Boards.

墨染仙鶴不受觀 if you dye a crane black, it will not be fit to look at,—things should be naturally, and not artificially, what they are.

玄鶴 a black, *i.e.* an aged, crane; hence the term is used for a long period of time.

鶴算同長 may your life be as long as the crane's!

鶴髮童顏 the hair of a crane (*sc.* of age) with a face of youth.

鶴立鷄群 a crane among chickens,—a Triton among the minnows.

鶴脛雖長，斷之則悲 a crane's leg may be long, but it cannot be shortened without misery to the crane. *See* 3725.

鶴脛有所節 a crane's leg is of the length required.

陳兵鶴列 troops marshalled after the manner of the flight of cranes.

鶴[2*] 3888

鶴骨松姿 crane-bone and pine-complexion,—lean and shrivelled.

有鶴在林 the crane is in the forest.

聞鶴唳於華亭 to hear the cry of the crane at Hua-t'ing,—to be happy. *See* 13,297.

梅妻鶴子 plum-wife and crane-sons,—referring to the poet Lin Pu, who said that the plum-trees which he grew, and the cranes which he kept, stood him in stead of wife and children.

鶴頂 the fleshy knob on a crane's head. Its blood is said to be poison.

仙鶴頭上血 the blood from a crane's head,—though a virulent poison, is nothing compared with woman.

因鶴敗 lost through a crane,—alluding to a battle lost by 懿公 I Kung, B.C. 676, in consequence of infatuated devotion to a pet crane.

風鶴皆兵 wind and cranes all soldiers,—of panic-stricken troops who mistake the whistling of the wind and the screams of cranes for the shouts of the enemy.

鶴膝瘋 crane-knee scrofula,—diseased knee-joint.

白鶴 the white crane,—another name for the 仙鶴 above.

霧水鶴 a gray crane found near Canton.

朱頂鶴 the red-crested crane.

好[3] 3889

R. 皓號
C. *hou*
H. *hau*
F. *hoa*
W. *höe*
N. *hoa*
P. M. Sz. *hau*
Y. *hoa*
K. *ho*
J. *kō*
A. *ɕhau, hieu*[3]
Rising and Sinking both Upper.

Good, as opposed to 歹 10,541, and 壞 5031; right; fit; well; safe; dear; kind; friendly; meritorious, etc. etc. Very; extremely.

好歹 good and bad. *See below.*

好人 a good man. Also, the healthy relatives of a sick person.

好人服之 a great man wears them.

好事 a meritorious act. *See* hao[4] *below.*

好得狠 or 好極了 very good; first rate.

單好 good and 雙好 very good,—marks given to candidates.

好的一路 equally good.

好嘴 a good mouth,—the gift of the gab.

好看 good-looking.

好喫 good to eat.

好說 proper, or easy, to say.

好說好說 or 好話 very kind of you to say so.

好日 a birthday; a holiday.

不好過 not well; out of sorts.

好了 he has got well; it is finished; that'll do.

好了沒有 is he all right again? is it finished?

作好了 it is finished,—as work to be done.

不好了 it is not well,—a cry indicating that things have come to extremities, that the first blow has been struck, that a sick man is dying, etc. etc.

不好兒 an evil; a misfortune.

一家都好 the whole family is well.

好謝 ready to fall,—as flowers.

好上學 time to go to school.

他不好回來 he can't very well come back,—under existing conditions.

好不好 is it good or not? do you approve?

如此怎麼好 what is to be done now?

好是好 it is all right, but.....

好却好只 or 好倒好只 I admit the advantage, but....

好上去麼 is it safe to go up?

好姐姐 dear sister!

我好回話 to enable me to give an answer.

好心 or 好意 a kind or good intention.

好一個馬 what a nice horse!

好個馬，不作臉 that's a nice horse to do you credit!—used sarcastically.

好道 the right way or course.

好端端的 rightly; properly.

好[3] 3889

好樂 affectionate.

好打 a good thrashing.

好巧 well done! good stroke!

好命婆 women of luck,—who in some parts of China assist the bride to step over the threshold of her husband's house. Their husbands and children must be living.

好用 feasible; good to employ.

好數目 very exactly reckoned. *See* hao[4].

好死的 dying by natural causes,—not from poisoning, violence, etc.

好在 it is a good thing that.....

相好 to be on friendly terms.

永以爲好 to be always friends.

有甚麼好處 what is the good of it? *See* 2660 *ch'u*[1].

好處在那裏 where is the advantage?

你來的恰好 you have come in the nick of time.

作行好的事情 to do meritorious acts.

修好 to practise goodness; to cultivate charity.

君子好逑 a good mate for our prince. *See* 2328.

揖我謂我好兮 you bowed and said I was skilful.

驕人好好 the proud are elated.

好好兒的 quietly; peacefully; with deliberation.

昨天還好好的呢 yesterday he (or it) was all right.

不管好歹 he is a fool.

不知好歹 he is a bad lot.

不知好歹就跟着他 foolishly (without suspecting any mischief) followed him.

好歹別作 on no account do it.

叫好 to applaud.

花錢買好 to lay out money with a view to get some advantage or benefit.

好[3] 3889

你給我帶個好去 present my compliments for me.

替我問好 ask after him for me.

討不出好來 nothing good to be got out of it.

好不答言的笑了 he laughed for no reason.

已經說好了 has already been agreed upon.

好到了不值錢 however good, it is not worth anything.

兩好並一好 as like as two peas.

好些個 a good many; a large number.

好些 or 好一些 a little better; improving, as a sick man. *See* 4363.

好幾次 very many times.

好多 a great many.

好大 very large.

好笑 very laughable.

好熱 very hot.

好妙 very clever; capital!

好似 or 好一似 very like.

好像你 very like you.

好久 a long time.

好采 very lucky.

好生詫異 to be very much astonished. *See* hao[4].

好容易 *see* 5754.

好生.... or 好聲.... Mind you.... Be careful to....

好沒 not to have the least....

好不耐煩 I can easily put up with it!

好不辛苦 very trying; very painful. *See* 9456.

好不疼呀 how dreadfully painful!

好不費事 very difficult; very troublesome. [In this and the three previous entries, the negative disappears through the ironical tone of the speaker. *See* 9456.]

既係至親來請，他好不來 since she is invited by very near relatives, she will have to come.

好[3] 3889

Read *hao*[4]. To love; to like, as opposed to 惡 (*wu*[4]) 12,779. To look pleased. The hole in a *cash*; *see* 5665.

好酒 fond of wine.

好色 fond of women.

敏而好學 clever and fond of study.

各有所好 every one has his fancy, or his own particular taste.

外好 a "weakness,"—as for gambling or wine.

妻有外好 his wife has a lover.

偏好 to have a partiality for.

百姓心好義 the heart of the people is for justice.

好事 to be fond of fun; to love mischief; officious; interfering; to be a connoisseur. *See* 9990.

以資好事 as a contribution to curiosities of literature,—of a tale.

惟好事者能辨也 only connoisseurs could tell the difference.

噫好事者爲之也 alas! the work of some dilettante,—of a pious fraud in literature.

中軍作好 the general in the middle looks pleased.

好古惡新者 Conservatives or Tories.

好數目 overreaching. *See* hao[3].

好生之德 the virtue of loving production, as attributed to the creative energies of heaven and earth. Also applied to man in the sense of love for the welfare of living things. *See* hao[3].

好喜 to be addicted.

好吃懶作 ready to eat but not to work,—good-for-nothing.

好道 to be a Taoist devotee.

好强 to be fond of athletics; warlike.

好高 proud; thinking very highly of oneself.

好行 to like to.

悎[4] 3890
R. 皓
See 皓 Rising Lower.

Fear; anxiety.

滜 3890*a*

Same as 3891.

浩[4] 3891
R. 皓
C. *hou*^{2}
H. ^{L}*hau*
W. ^{L}*öe*
F. *hoa*^{2}
A. *hau*^{2}
P. M. Sz. *hau*^{3}
Y. *hoa*^{3}
See 豪 Rising Irregular.

Vast; grand.

浩然 overwhelming, as a flood; beautifully embracing or extending, as moonlight; without hesitation; resolute; on a grand scale.
浩然之氣 a term used by Mencius to express a natural greatness or elevation of soul, fostered by strict practice of duty towards one's neighbour 集義所生者. "Passion-nature" was coined by Dr. LEGGE to meet the exigencies of translation. Commonly used in the sense of resolution.
浩然而去 to depart quickly, without a moment's hesitation.
浩浩昊天 O great and almighty God!
浩繁 numerous; perplexing.
江山之浩蕩 the grandeur of the scenery.

皓[4] 3892
R. 皓 19.
C. *hou*^{2}
H. ^{L}*hau*
W. ^{L}*öe*
F. *hoa*^{2}
A. *hau*^{2}
P. M. Sz. *hau*^{3}
Y. *hoa*^{3}
See 豪 Rising Irregular.

Bright; luminous. White; hoary.

月出皓兮 the moon comes forth in her splendour.
楊之水白石皓皓 amidst the fretted waters, the white rocks stand glistening.
太皓 the firmament.
趁着皓月走路 to take advantage of moonlight to travel.
光芒皓耀 bright and glorious to behold.
皓皓 shining; glittering; dazzling.
皓齒 gleaming teeth.
皓首 a white or hoary head.
四皓 the Four Gray-heads,—four recluses who fled from the troubles which marked the close of the reign of the First Emperor, B.C. 212, and returned to ordinary life after the final establishment of the Han dynasty.
天皓 a star in Sagittarius.

皜[4] 3892
Sinking and Entering Upper.

To dry up; to become exhausted. Also read *ho*^{4*} and *ku*^{4}.

乾涸 parched; in want of water; needy.
泉涸魚相與處於陸 when the stream dries up, the fishes are left upon the ground.
甦涸轍之魚 to give life to a fish in a dry rut,—to help a person in extremities.
水始涸 (thereupon) the water began to dry up.
無本之水，涸可立待 if a stream has no source, one can wait for it to dry up,—it will not be long in doing so.
濟涸 to help people in distress.
陰涸 loss of virility.
涸鮒 a fish out of water; stranded; at the last gasp.
以涸其船 so as to strand their ships.

顥 3894

Same as 3892.

灝[4] 3895
R. 皓
See 皓 Rising Irregular.

Vast; boundless; unfathomable. The liquor in which pulse has been boiled, once used for washing the hair, and by Buddhist priests for washing images of Buddha.

灝溔 a boundless waste of waters.
灝灝 deep; obscure; abstruse.

薅[1] 3896
R. 豪
F. *koa*, *hau*
See 好
A. *kau*, *k'au* Even Upper.

To pull up weeds.

薅草 to weed.
薅頭髮 to pull out the hair,—in a rage.
薅亂絲膠 to unloosen the sticky snarls of raw silk.

揪 3897

Same as 3896.

黑[1] 3899
R. 職
C. *hak*
H. *het*
F. *haik*, *heih*
W. *he*
N. *hah*
P. *hei*, *hei*, *hê*
M. *hê*
Y. *hêk*
Sz. *he*
K. *hĭk*
J. *koku*
A. *hăk*
Rising Upper.

Same as 3896.

HEI.

Black; dark; evil. Also read *hê*^{1*}. Radical 203. *See* 12,721.

黑色 black colour,—is generally tabooed as evil or unlucky.
漆黑的 black as lacquer,—as jet.
黑子 a mole; a black spot; a common name for a black dog.
黑子彈丸 a figurative expression for a very small place.
日中屢有黑子 there were frequent spots on the sun,—at accession of first Emp. of Ming dynasty.
黑胳星 a blemish; a fleck.
黑土 or **黑貨** or **黑烟** opium. [The second is also stolen goods.]
黑籍 on the "black list,"—a notice pasted by the authorities on the doors of all who continue, in spite of prohibition, to smoke opium.
他染了黑 he is dyed black,—he is an opium-smoker.
黑乾枯瘦 yellow and shrivelled.
覺得一陣黑 all became black before him.
白紙上寫著黑字 black words written on white paper,—in black and white.
不分黑白 not to know black from white,—stupid; unreasonable. *See* 11,604.
黑人 a black man. Also, one whose ancestry is unknown. Used in works on Tibet for "layman." *See below.*
黑道日 an unlucky day. *Cf.* Black Monday.
黑稿 a pencil sketch; an outline.
黑蒼蒼 very black,—as hair.
厥土黑墳 the soil was blackish and rich.
黑暗 dark.
黑靄靄 quite dark.
黑下 or **黑家** nightfall; dusk.

黑[1] 3899

黑夜 or 黑更 a dark night; night time.
黑早 very early; while yet dark.
次日起個黑早 next day, he got up before it was light.
黑上來 to grow dark.
黑姑冬 just before daybreak.
摸着黑兒 feeling in the dark for something.
黑天黑地 dark above and dark below.
黑心 black at heart; evil.
黑話 dark language,—mysterious; not easy to understand.
黑水 a river forming one of the head waters of the Yang-tsze,—(?) an affluent of the 岷江. *See* 10,128.
黑龍江 the Amoor river up to its junction with the Songari river.
黑龍江省 the Manchurian province of Tsitsihar.
黑鉛塊 plumbago.
黑金 the black metal,—iron.
黑棗 black dates.
黑牲口 the black animal,—a euphemism for "pig," much used by Mahommedans.
黑臉 or 黑面 a negro; a Malay.
黑了臉 to turn black in the face,—to become angry.
黑豆 black pulse.
黑淨 actors who take civil officials' parts.
黑胡椒 black pepper.
黑芝蔴 black sesamum.
黑黠魚 the bleak (*Leuciscus æthiops*).
黑魚 or 黑鱧 the snake fish (*Ophiocephalus argus*).
黑頭鷹子 the black tern (*Hydrochelidon nigra*).
黑紅壳 a game played with a bamboo tube and two pieces of stick, one coloured black and one red.
黑瓜 the black (really dark purple) melon.

黑[1] 3899

哏 3900

很[3] 3901
R. 阮
C. *hěn*
H. *hen*
F. *houng*, v. *heing*
W. *hang*
N. *hêng*
P. *hên*, v. *hêng*
M. Y. Sz. *hên*
K. *hän*
J. *kon*, *gon*
A. *ngên*²
Rising Upper.

恨[4] 3902
R. 願
C. *hên*
H. *han*, *hen*
F. *haung*
W. *ang*
N. *êng*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hên*
K. *hăn*
J. *kon*, *gon*
A. *hên*
Sinking Lower.

黑王相公 the Black Prince, a name given to 王德用 Wang Tê-yung of the Sung dynasty.
黑人 the Banshen's lamas. *See above.*
黑徒 Urga lamas.

HÊN.

See 5973.

Angry; quarrelsome; overbearing; sullen; intractable. Very; used with 3904.

很心 overbearing; quarrelsome.
發很 to get angry.
好*hao*⁴勇鬬很 fond of violence and fighting.
很好 or 好得很 very good.
很多 very many.
很很的 thoroughly.

To hate. Used at the beginning of sentences in the sense of "Alas, that...." etc.

可恨 hateful; odious.
恨極 very detestable.
恨怒 to feel resentment; animosity.
懷恨 or 怨恨 to cherish hate; to bear a grudge.
抱恨終身 to cherish hate all one's life.
恨視 to look at angrily; to glare at.
惹得人恨 to stir up people's enmity.
恨人 to irritate; irritating.
悔恨 to feel remorse.
遺恨於人 to cause people to bear a grudge against oneself.
雪恨 to wipe out a grudge; to wreak vengeance.
理舊恨 to avenge an old grudge.
出我心頭之恨 to work off my feeling of hate,—by taking vengeance.

恨[4] 3902

恨不能 vexed at not being able to....; alas! that I was unable to....; only too glad to (*or* that).
只恨我不能 very sorry I am unable to....; the worst is I cannot....
恨不得 vexed at non-attainment; I only wish I could!
恨不得如此爲妃 if I could only get one like her for a concubine.
長恨歌 the ode upon the everlasting resentment of 明皇 Ming Huang (the Emperor Hsüan Tsung of the T'ang dynasty) at the death of his famous favourite 楊貴妃 Yang Kuei-fei, and of all those connected with the tragedy.
恨狐 the horned owl.

拫[2] 3903
R. 元
See 痕 Even Lower.

To pull; to drag; to stop; to restrain.

拫挌 to drag out; to turn out.
拫抑 to press down; to restrain.

狠[3] 3904
R. 阮
C. *hên*
H. *hen*, *hen*
F. *houng*, *heing*
W. *hang*
N. *hêng*
P. M. *hên*
V. *hêng*
Sz. *hên*
K. *hăn*
J. *gan*, *gon*
A. *ngên*²
Rising Upper.

Correctly read *yen*², dogs fighting. Also *k'ên*³, to root like a hog. Used for 3901, as below.

厥心疾狠 he was at his wits' end.
狠難 very difficult.
狠是 that's very true! quite right!
多得狠 very many.
狠小 very small.
不狠怕他 I don't much fear him.
狠勁的 truculent; overbearing; bullying.

痕[2] 3905
R. 元
C. *hên*
H. *hen*, *hen*
F. *houng*, *oung*
W. *ö*, *ang*
N. *êng*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hên*

A scar; a mark; traces.

傷痕 the scar of a wound.
瘢痕 a scar; a mark, as the pitting of small-pox.
淚痕 traces of tears.
枕上啼痕固在也 traces of tears were on her pillow.
水痕 water stains; stains from liquids; watermarks.

痕[2] 3905
K. *hïn*
J. *hon, gon*
A. *ngên*
Even Lower.

雨跡添來隔宿痕 the traces of last night's rain,—as on flowers.
痕跡 marks; traces.
露痕跡 to betray oneself; to give a clue.
波痕 ripples on water.
苔痕上堦綠 the moss is green upon my door-step,—there are no footsteps to wear it away.
不免有痕之未化 it is impossible to avoid traces which will not disappear,—referring to the passage of material existence.

HÊNG.

亨[1] 3906
R. 庚
C. *hêng*
H. *k'en*
F. *heing*
W. *hae*
N. *hêng, hañg*
P. *hêng*
M. *hên*
Y. Sz. *hêng*
K. *hiöng*
J. *kō, kiō*
A. *haing*
Even Upper.

To pervade; to persevere; to be successful.
出入亨通 in every way successful.
大亨天衢 an Imperial road; a causeway.
亨嘉 or 泰亨 prosperous; successful.
亨屯 (*chun*[1]) to free from difficulty.

Read *p'êng*[1]. Used for 烹 (8907) to boil; to cook.
或剝或亨 some flay (the victims), some boil (the flesh).

哼[1] 3907
R. 庚
See 亨
Even Upper.

Frightened. A sound of reply. To moan.
嗆哼 aghast.
哼哈二將 the two ferocious guardians painted on temple doors. *See* 12,114.
哼哈 to hum and haw.
哼阿哼的 humming and hawing.
哼不是他麼 what! is not that he?
哼咳 to moan.
哼哼的 groaning.

脝[1] 3908
R. 庚
See 亨
Even Upper.

Fat; puffed up.
膨脝 a swollen belly; bloated; puffed out.

桁[2] 3909
R. 陽庚漾
C. *hang, hong*
H. *hang*
F. *heing, ang*
W. *oa, ʿoa*
N. *añg*
P. *hêng, hang*
M. *hên, hang*
Y. Sz. *hêng*
K. *hiöng*
J. *kō*
A. *haing, hang*
Even Lower.

Beams which support rafters. A row, as of tiles, trees, etc. Planks for various purposes. A clothes-horse. A pontoon.
桁桷 beams and rafters.
屋桁 the beam of a house.
樹桁子 a row of trees.
桁楊 a cangue.

珩[2] 3910
R. 庚
H. *hang*
W. *oa*
M. *hên*
See 衡
Even Lower.

The top gem of the girdle-pendant.
有瑲葱珩 the gems of his girdle-pendant sounding.

荇 3911

See 4625.

衡[2] 3912
R. 庚
C. *hêng*
H. *fen*
F. *heing*
W. *a*
N. *êng*
P. *hêng*
M. *hên, hun*
Y. Sz. *hêng*
K. *hiöng, hweng*
J. *kō, giō*
A. *haing*
Even Lower.

Cross-wise, horizontal, or east and west, as opposed to 從 (12,028) vertical or length-wise or north and south; *see* 橫 3915. Disorderly; perplexed. The yoke of a draught ox. The beam of a balance or steel-yard; to weigh. A balustrade; a railing. The space between the eyebrows.
衡從其畝 the acres must be (ploughed) cross-wise and length-wise.
二衡一縱 two horizontals and one perpendicular,—describing the character 工.
衡說 is the opposite of 從說; *see* 12,028.
衡門之下 beneath my door made of crossed pieces of wood,—the simple door of a hut.
一人衡行於天下 one man was pursuing a disorderly course in the empire,—the tyrant 紂 Chou; *see* 2472.

衡[2] 3912

衡於慮 perplexed in thought.
見其倚於衡也 let a man see these things (truth and rectitude) attached to the yoke of his carriage,—have them ever with him. *See below.*
同量衡 he made uniform the measures of length and of capacity.
玉衡 part of an ancient astronomical instrument, said to have been used by the Emperor Shun; the star Alioth ε in the Great Bear.
玉衡指孟冬 the *yü hêng* indicates the first month of winter,—(= the 7th moon of the modern calendar).
穆穆迓衡 to reverently make even,—as with scales, *i.e.* to adjust difficulties and establish order.
衡量 to measure; to estimate.
衡平 a pair of scales.
鑑空衡平 to have a quick and clear perception of what is just.
衡情 to consider the circumstances of a case.
衡文 to examine essays.
衡論 to consider; to discuss.
爭衡 to contend for victory.
抗衡 to oppose; to refuse to yield.
權衡 the weight and the steel-yard, *i.e.* the power of adjusting; authority.
權衡執掌 the power is in his hands.
百金之子不倚衡 a man of 100 taels (*sc.* a man of some small property) does not lean against a balustrade,—his life being too well worth having, and the balustrade possibly rotten. *See* 垂 2829.
阿衡 the 名 personal name, according to the 史記 Historical Record, of 伊尹 I Yin; considered by others to be the title of his office.
衡山 a mountain in Hunan, one of the 五岳 five mountains of China.
台衡 designation of a Grand Secretary.

衡 3913

Same as 3912.

蘅[2] 3914
R. 庚
W. *a, wae*
See 衡 Even Lower.

A plant, called 杜蘅, which flowers early in spring, and occurs in shaded places on cliffs (*Asarum maximum*, Hemsl.). *See* 4564.

橫[2] 3915
R. 庚敬
C. *wáng*
H. *wang*
F. *kwang*[3], *haing*[3]
W. *wae*
N. *wêng, wañg*
P. *hêng*
M. *hun, hên*
Y. *hung*
K. *hweng*
J. *kwō, wō*
A. *hwaing*
Even and Sinking Lower.

Cross-wise; horizontal, as opposed to 竪 10,079. At right angles to. Sideways. Unexpected. Evil; perverse. *See* 3912, 2825.

橫木 a cross-beam; a boom; the axle of carts; the spokes of wheels.
橫梁 cross-beams.
橫經 the warp of a texture.
橫斜 criss-cross.
打橫 (*see below*) or 橫躺著 or 擺橫 to lay cross-wise.
橫竪要過河 I must cross the river at all costs.
橫竪不可 on no account can it be so.
橫躺竪臥 to lounge; to lollop about.
橫線 horizontal stripes,–painted on anything.
橫骨 the share-bone.
橫門 a side door.
橫植 at right angles.
橫於道左 at right angles to the road, on the left-hand side.
橫行 to walk sideways, like a crab; to overspread. *See below.*
橫量 to measure cross-wise,—the breadth.
橫水渡 ferries.
橫生 to raise on all sides; a cross-presentation at birth.
橫生事端 to stir up trouble on all sides.
從橫 agreeing and disagreeing; by fair or foul means. *See* 3912.
橫眉立目的 surly-looking.

橫[2] 3915

橫樘 or 橫枋 spokes of wheels.
橫向 the outline or profile of a hill, etc.
橫互 to cross.
打橫 to take a seat at the side, —of a table, *not* at either end. *See above.*
橫桅 a ship's yards.
橫倒 lying across.
橫對洋面 lying length-wise towards the sea,—as an island lying across the mouth of a bay.
橫設 set cross-wise.
橫幅 or 橫披 an oblong hanging inscription; pictures which unroll horizontally, as opp. to 直 vertically.
引兵以橫突 to take in flank.
橫道兒 or 橫盪兒 a horizontal line.
打個橫道兒 to draw a horizontal line.
橫躲裏 the diagonal of a rectangle; across.
橫躲裏殺出程咬金 cross-wise to be interrupted by a Ch'êng Yao-chin,—to be unexpectedly interrupted in a fight. [Ch'êng Yao-chin, who plays a comic part in Chinese theatricals, was a general under 李世民 Li Shih-min the founder of the T'ang dynasty. *See* 9632.]
打橫做事 to act perversely.
橫行霸道 to act contrary to all reason and right. *See* 4427.
橫三竪四 in all sorts of ways.
橫抽 to levy blackmail.
橫徵私派 to exact unlawful levies.
橫住了 stopped him by getting across his path; parried the blow.
橫手買 to buy underhand, or through another's agency.
雲橫秦嶺 clouds lie athwart the Ch'in mountains.
洪水橫流 the vast waters, flowing out of their channels.
天橫 eight stars in or near Cassiopeia.

橫[2] 3915

Read *hêng*[4] or *hung*[4]. Perverse; unreasonable; unlooked-for.

處 *ch'u*[3] 士橫議 unemployed scholars indulge in unreasonable discussions.
橫政 a lawless government.
家無橫事 nothing to trouble the family happiness.
其待我以橫逆 he treats me in a perverse and unreasonable manner.
豪橫 arrogant; overbearing.
刁橫 violent; disobedient.
發橫 to show perversity; to be cross; threatening; blustering.
橫遭 to meet sudden and unlooked-for misfortune.
橫禍 an unexpected calamity.
橫財 a wind-fall.
橫死 an untimely death.
兇橫人 an evil fellow.
橫心橫腸 heart and bowels put the wrong way across,—of a person with whom it is difficult to get along.

恆 3916

Same as 3919.

絙[2] 3917
R. 蒸
See 恒 Even Lower.

A rope; *see* 1398. Hasty; quick.

絙梯 a rope ladder.
探者腰絙而入水 those who seek (pearls) bind a rope round their waists before entering the water.

姮[2] 3918
R. 蒸
W. *zyüe*
N. *wouñ*
P. *hêng*
M. *hên*
Y. *ou*
K. *hăng*
J. *kō, gō*
A. *hăng*
Even Lower Irregular.

The goddess 姮娥, now known as 嫦娥 (*see* 441), 姮 being changed to 嫦 because 恒 was the personal name of 穆宗 of the T'ang and 眞宗 of the Sung dynasties.

恒[2] 3919
R. 蒸
C. *hêng*
H. *hen*, v. *shong*
F. *heing*
W. *ang*
N. *êng*
P. *hêng*
M. *hên*
Y. Sz. *hêng*
K. *hăng*
J. *kō*
A. *hăng*
Even Lower.

Constant; permanent; regular; persevering.

無恒安息 do not reckon on your rest being permanent.
則財恒足 thus wealth will always be sufficient.
得見有恒者，斯可矣 could I see a man possessed of constancy, that would satisfy me.
難乎有恒矣 it is difficult to be constant.
人而無恒，不可以作巫醫 a man without constancy cannot be either a wizard or a doctor.
非恒人 no ordinary man.
恒心 with perseverance.
有恒產者有恒心 those who have a fixed source of income, have their minds fixed, *i.e.* they mind their own business and are disinclined to agitation.
人有恒言 people have this saying,.....
口如扃，言有恒 if a man keeps his mouth shut, his words become proverbial. *See* 2542.
愛人者人恒愛之 those who love others are themselves beloved.
恒久 for a long time.
恒常 constant; enduring.
恒性 a persevering disposition.
恒情 a rooted feeling or bias.
如月之恒 (*kéng*[1]) like the waxing moon.
恒 (*kéng*[1]) 之 universal.
恒河 or 恒伽 the Ganges.
恒河沙那麼多 as many as the sands of the Ganges.

緪 3920

Same as 3917.

莖[2] 3921
R. 庚
C. *k'ing*, *shêng*
H. *kin*
F. *keing*, *sheing*

The stalk of a plant; a stem; the hilt of a sword. Numerative of hairs of the head.

蓮莖 a lotus stalk.

莖[2] 3921
W. *ciang*, *djang*
N. *sêng*
P. *ching*, *shêng*
M. *chin*, *shên*
Y. *ching*, *kên*
K. *hiöng*, v. *kiöng*
J. *kō*, *giō*
A. *shaing*
Even Upper and Lower.

一根莖 one stalk.
玉莖 or 莖物 or 陰莖 the penis.
莖舉 an erection.

鍧[1] 3922
R. 庚
See 訇
A. *hwaing*
Even Upper.

Sound; noise.

鏗鍧 the mingled sounds of bells and drums.

誙[4] 3923
R. 梗
See 幸
Rising Lower.

Angry words; reproof.

向他發誙 scolded him roundly.

荇 3924

Same as 4625.

勦 3925

See 5300.

獲 3926

See 5304.

穫 3927

See 5306.

鑊 3928

See 5308.

曷[2*] 3929
R. 曷 7.
C. *hot*
H. *hot*
F. *hak*
W. *yüe*
N. *ah*
P. *sho*
M. *ho*
Y. *hêoh*
Sz. *ho*
K. *hal*, *kal*

How? Why? Where? What? When? To check; to stop.

曷維其已 how can it cease?
曷故 for what reason?
曷可 how is it possible to.....?
曷嘗出乎衆哉 how will they manage to distinguish themselves?

HO.

曷[2*] 3929
J. *katsz*, *kachi*
A. *hat*
Entering Irregular.

曷若速化歸虛之爲愈也哉 how is it to be compared with quick dissolution and return to the Infinite?—of embalming.
曷勝感戴 how can I adequately express my gratitude?
曷勝欣躍 I am very much delighted.
曷其奈何弗敬 why this disrespect?
曷至哉 where is he now?
曷月 in what month?
曷其有佸 when will he come back to me?
曷極 what limit or end to.....?
曷之用 to decline to use.

喝[1*] 3930
R. 曷 卦
C. H. *hot*
F. *hak*
W. *hö*, *ha*
N. *hah*
P. *hê*, *ho*, *ho*[5]
M. *ho*, *ho*
Y. *hêoh*
Sz. *k'o*
K. *hal*, *kal*
J. *katsz*
A. *yet*
Entering Upper.

To shout out. To drink.

喝道 said in a loud voice, (as follows). Also, to shout to clear the road before a mandarin's procession, or as the gate-keeper of a *yamén* does before throwing open the gates.
聽得遠遠喝道的聲 heard the distant cry of lictors clearing the road.
喝大聲 to bawl loudly.
把他喝住了 shouted to him and made him stop.
聞喝 (*hé*[4]) 一聲 heard a shout.
喝開 to shout at and separate,—as people fighting.
喝令 to shout an order; to incite; to egg on. *See* 10,014.
呼喝 to shout at; to order about.
嘶喝 to sob; to wail.
喝采 to applaud; to encore.
蟬喝柳 the cicada chirps on the willow.
喝阻 to call upon one to stop; to check.
喝盧呼雉 to shout the black and call out the white,—to cry the throws at a game with certain dice shaped like apricot-seeds with five black calves on one side and five white pheasants on the other. The term is now applied to ordinary dice.
喝早茶時候 time of early tea-drinking.

喝[1*] 3930

喝茶了沒有 have you drunk tea?—an early morning salutation. *See* 3422.

喝痞巴酒 to sit mumchance drinking wine,—as when not playing "guess-fingers," etc.

喝得成了泥 so drunk that one can't stand.

喝酒 to drink wine. So tea, soup, water, etc.

喝醉 to get drunk.

喝墨水 to drink ink-water,—to study; from the habit of putting the brush into the mouth.

喫喝嫖賭 to eat and drink and whore and gamble.

喝西北風 to drink the north-west wind,—for wages; *sc.* to get none.

氆[2*] 3931

R. 曷

See 褐 Entering Irregular.

Serge. Used with 3932.

氈 *pang*[3] 氆 coarse woollen cloth.

褐[2*] 3932

R. 曷

C. *hot*$_6$
F. *hak*$_5$
W. *yüe*$_2$
N. *ah*$_5$
P. *ɕho*
M. *ho*
Y. *hêoh*
Sz. *ho*
K. *hal*, *kal*
J. *katsz*, *kachi*
A. *hat*, *kak*
Entering Irregular.

Coarse woollen stuff; serge; baize.

衣褐 to wear serge.

褐夫 a serge-wearer,—a poor man.

車褐子 a carter,—from the serge coats worn by this class.

被褐振裾 he put on his serge coat and shook out his skirts.

無衣無褐，何以卒歲 without warm clothes, how shall we get through the winter?

寓眠多擁褐 when sleeping at an inn, have plenty of woollen wrappers.

解褐 or 釋褐 to cast off serge,—to become an official.

鞨[1*] 3933

R. 曷

See 曷 Entering Irregular.

A stocking; a buskin.

紅鞨 red buskins.

鞨巾 a kind of turban.

靺鞨 name of a nomad tribe.

鶡[1*] 3934

R. 曷

See 曷 Entering Irregular.

A variety of Reeves' or long-tailed pheasant (*Syrmaticus Reevesii*). It is an emblem of courage, and its long tail-feathers are worn by actors.

鶡冠 a cap adorned with pheasant feathers.

鶡冠子 the actors who wear the above cap are so called. Also, name of a Taoist philosopher of the 楚 State who is said 以鶡羽爲冠 to have worn a cap of pheasants' feathers.

鶡鴣 a kind of nightingale which is said to sing for the dawn to come.

呵[1] 3935

R. 歌

C. *ho*, v. *so*
H. *ho*
F. *shoa*, v. *ɕoa*, *soa*
Y. *hou*
N. *hou*, v. *ho*
P. *ho*, v. *ha*

See 訶 K. *ha*, v. *ka* Even Upper.

To expel the breath; to yawn. To instruct; to order. *See* 哈 3754. Also read *k'o*[1].

打呵欠 (pronounced *ta*[3] *ha*[1] *shih*) or 打呵 or 打呵氣 to yawn; to gape; to hiccough.

只是呵欠 does nothing but yawn.

似一氣呵成 seems as though completed in a yawn,—in a single unbroken effort. Of composition.

呵開凍筆 to thaw a frozen brush with the breath.

呵凍作字 to breathe on the frozen (tip of a pencil to warm it) for writing.

呵之不化 couldn't thaw it by breathing on it.

不要呵奉他 do not flatter him.

呵斥 to scold; to reprimand.

呵索 to vex; to harass.

嘗呵某畫工曰 instructed a certain painter, saying....

出入呵引 preceded, in and out, by (a retinue) shouting to clear the way.

Read *ha*[1]. Sound of laughing. *See* 3754.

呵呵大笑 roared with laughter.

呵[1] 3935

是個呵呵兒事 it is a very amusing affair.

拏着人打呵呵兒 to make fun of a person; to "draw" a person. *See* 3574.

河[2] 3936

R. 歌

F. *oa*

See 何 Even Lower.

The river, *i.e.* the Yellow River; *see* 5124. A river. [This term is used mostly in the north; in the south, 江 1208.] The province of Honan. *See* 4819.

不敢馮河 they dare not cross the Yellow River without a boat.

河套 the great bend of the Yellow River in the Ortous country in Mongolia.

張騫窮河源 Chang Ch'ien traced the source of the Yellow River,—to the Milky Way.

北人得水皆謂之河 northerners call all water *ho*. *See* 3767.

河海 rivers and seas.

河渠 rivers and creeks.

河水 river water.

河岸 or 河沿 or 河邊 a river bank.

河沿兒上 on the river bank.

河口 the mouth of a river.

河身 the body or "volume" of a river.

河道 the channel of a river; waterways.

決河 to change the course of a river.

河面 the surface of a river.

河淺 the river is shallow.

河路 a navigable stream.

河下 in the river; on the river,—of shipping, etc.

河下人 the boating population on rivers.

河溝子 a small stream; a brook.

河工 river works.

運河 or 閘河 or 御河 the Grand Canal.

天河 or 銀河 or 明河 or 秋河 or 絳河 the Milky

河[2] 3936

Way. [The last is used because the Milky Way is seen *south* of the north pole, and the colour corresponding with south is red.] *See* 3836.

銀河高耿 the Silver River (Milky Way) shining brightly overhead.

天河掉角,要褲要襖 when the Milky Way flows across the sky, you will want wadded clothes,– for the cold.

天河劈义,要褲要褂 when the Milky Way divides, you will want thin clothes,—for warm weather.

河燈 river lamps,—the paper lotus-shaped lanterns sent floating on rivers on the 15th of the 7th moon.

隔河一錠金 across the river is an ingot of gold,—out of reach.

口如懸河 his mouth is like a cascade,—for flow of talk.

河潤之 fertilised him, as a river does,—aided him.

一統山河 union of the mountains and rivers,—of China; *sc.* a united China.

能走凍河一寸,不走開河一尺 you may walk on inch-thick ice in the river when freezing, but not on foot-thick ice when thawing.

土地神掉在河裏 like the local god falling into the river, *q.d.* **失神** abstracted, or not knowing what one is about, the sounds being the same as those of **濕神** a wet god.

河圖洛書 the plan of the Yellow River and the book of the River Lo,—mystic diagrams said to have been supernaturally revealed through the agency of the above two rivers, to **伏羲** Fu Hsi and **大禹** the Great Yü, but it has not yet been decided what are precisely the secrets therein contained.

河伯 the god of the Yellow River. Also, of any other river.

河伯婦 the bride of the River God. It is related that in the times of the Contending States a young woman was every year thrown into the Yellow River as the bride of the River God, to ensure prosperity to the neighbourhood.

河[2] 3936

河泊所 an inspectorate of river-police.

一別阻河關 when once we have parted, the River will be a barrier between us.

河內 the territory on the east of the Yellow River on its southern stretch along Shensi.

河南 the province of Honan; Honam, the transriverine suburb of Canton.

河中府 or **蒲州府** the capital of the Emperor Shun; modern Samarcand.

河東 the south-western portion of Shansi.

河鼓 the stars β γ Aquilae; another name for the Herdboy. *See* 1702.

梗河 the stars ρ ∂ in Boötes.

河間 and **河中** the stars γ and β in Hercules.

河漢 another name for **天津** = the star γ in Cygnus; *see* 2163. A name for the Milky Way.

其言猶河漢而無極也 his words seemed far off as the star γ in Cygnus.

河漢清且淺 the Milky Way is clear and shallow.

你不要河漢我 don't try to frighten me with big talk.

不以爲河漢 you won't think (what I say) wide of the mark.

苛[1] 3937
R. 歌
C. *ho*
H. *k'o*
F. *k'oa*
W. *k'o*
N. *hou*
P. M. Sz. *k'o*
Y. *k'êo*
K. *ha, ka*
J. *ka*
A. *≤ha*
Even Upper Irregular.

Small plants. Petty; troublesome; vexatious; harsh. Also read *k'o*[1].

苛癢相關 we each feel the other's petty itches,—we are in close sympathy.

苛求 to frame excuses. *See* 12,774.

君子不爲苛察 the superior man is not a fault-finder.

苛刻 very severe.

上責其苛刻 the Emperor blamed his severity.

苛待 to treat with severity or sternness.

苛派 harsh acts or measures of officials.

苛疾 a dangerous illness.

苛[1] 3937

苛政猛于虎 harsh government is worse than a tiger.

不得偏狗苛縱 there must be no partiality and favouritism.

蚵[2] 3938
R. 歌
See 何 Even Lower.

A kind of lizard, called **蚵蠪**, which frequents damp places.

蚵蚾 a kind of cockroach.

蚵蚾菜 a trailing-plant like honeysuckle.

鮰[1] 3939
R. 歌 哿
F. v. *k'oa*[3]
See 何可 Even and Rising Lower and Upper.

A sort of sea-blubber. Fishes of various kinds.

訶[1] 3940
R. 歌
C. H. *ho*
F. *oa*
W. *ho*
N. *hou*
P. *ho*
M. *ho, o, k'o*
Y. *hou*
Sz. *ho*
K. *ha*, v. *ka*
J. *ka*
A. *≤ha, ᶜk'a*
Even Upper.

To blame; to upbraid. Used with 3937.

譏訶 to traduce; to slander.

訶責 to blame.

詆訶古人 to disparage the ancients.

訶求責備 to go out of one's way to find fault.

訶遣役卒 to bully and order about one's servants.

訶子 or **訶黎草** the fruit of *Terminalia chebula*, an astringent nut used for the toothache; a stomacher.

金訶 a fancy name for **肚兜** a stomacher.

何[2] 3941
R. 歌
C. H. *ho*
F. *hoa*
W. *wu*
N. *ou*
P. M. *ho*
Y. *hou*
Sz. *ho*
K. *ha*
J. *ka, ga*
A. *ha*
Even Lower.

How? Whence? Why? What? Which? What; whatever; any. Used with 3940. [*See* **如** 5668 for all cases in which that character occurs.]

何故 or **何因** or **因何** or **爲何** for what reason? why?

何日 on what day?

何事 what business?

何處 at what place? wherever.

何物 what thing?

何[2] 3941

詰以何物 he asked what it was.
何告爲 why do you bring the charge?—since you say nothing can be done.
各詢年紀若何 each asked the other's age.
何人來 who comes?
賢士何來 what may be your business, sir?
問血何來 I asked where the blood came from.
何不早來 why did you not come earlier?
何不去也 why don't you go?
將若之何 what shall we do now? what is to be done?
何時 at what time?
何時起貨,卽何時照納 at what time the cargo is landed, then at that time the duty is payable.
何以 by what means? wherefore?
何以知其將見殺 how did you know that he would be killed?
何以穿我屋 how could it bore into my house?
何以告之 what will he tell them?
何罪之有 where does guilt come in?—it was done by accident.
何謝之有 what is there to thank me for?
何小子之有 where does "sonny" come in? why "sonny?"
何貴之速 what a rapid rise in life!
何妨 what harm or objection is there?
有何妨礙 what objection is there?
何必殺他 why is it necessary to kill him?
此非喜而何 if this is not joy, what is it?
吾與爾何有 what have I to do with thee?
何往 where are you going?
何堪 how am I equal to.....? how can I?

何[2] 3941

何乃 *see* 8113.
何然 *see* 5551.
何敢 how can I dare?
何在 where is?
何干 what has it to do with .....?
何至 what..... would there be?
吾何從作此 how did I come to do this?
何由至此 how did you get here?
何期 how can I hope.....?
何與 how is it you are pleased to.....?
何使 why let or make.....?
何致 how comes it that.....?
何者 what is there which is.....? whatever.
何者不有盡期 which of them but comes to an end at some time?
何據 what warrant or what authority?
何愁 why fear?
何得 how is it possible that.....? how can.....?
何得又更估價 how has the value got changed again?
無何 soon; shortly; when all of a sudden.
亡何 or 無幾何 in no long time; shortly; soon.
問子女幾何 asked how many sons and daughters she had.
何則謂之 how is this so?
何等 or 何等樣 to what degree? how? Used sarcastically (*see* 10,877).
何等推尊孔子 how then is this to be wanting in respect for Confucius?
何解 how do you explain this?
何哉 why? pray?
誠是何心哉 truly, what is your opinion?
汝意何居 what is your opinion?
何事同生壬子歲 what avails it that we were born together in the *jen tzŭ* year?—if.....

何[2] 3941

何苦 why so much trouble to....? *See* 6258.
何曾沒喫酒 what do you mean by saying you have not been drinking?—*sc.* you have. *See* 11,735.
無奈何 etc. *See* 8121.
莫可誰何 it matters not to any one; he cannot do anything to anybody.
何況 how much more.....? *a fortiori*. *See* 6412.
何有何無 there may be or there may not,—it is immaterial.
何處難忘酒 wherever you may be, it is difficult to forget wine.
何官 the cashier in a *fan-tan* hell.
何首烏 *Polygonum multiflorum*, Thbg.

Read *ho*[4]. To carry; to bear. Used for 3942.

何天之休 he received the blessing of God.
何戈 to carry arms.
百祿是何 he sustains all the dignities,—of his Imperial position.

荷[2] 3942
R. 歌 箇 哿
H. *ho, shó*
N. *ou, hou*
See 何賀 Even and Sinking Lower.

The lotus or water-lily (*Nelumbium*). *See* 芙蓉 3617, and 7115. [Stands pictorially for 和 3945, concord.]

荷蓮 the lotus.
荷池 a lotus pond.
隰有荷華 in the marshes is the lotus flower.
有蒲與荷 there are rushes and lotus plants.
荷衣 lotus leaves.
荷月 the lotus month,—the 6th moon.
荷露 the dew on a lotus leaf.
荷包 a purse or pouch,—so called from its likeness in shape to the lotus leaf.

荷²
3942

荷包手巾 the strip of cloth carried with the purse at the girdle. *See* 3376.
荷葉 a lotus leaf. Used for the hinges of a door; a skiff, etc.
荷葉酥 a kind of cake.
荷葉餷兒 rolled wafers.
金絲荷葉 the marsh flower.
荷芙蕖 marsh mallows.
荷蘭國 Holland.
荷蘭薯 the potato.
荷蘭水 soda-water.
荷風 a pleasant breeze.

Read *ho*⁴. To bear on the back; to sustain; to wear. To be grateful.

背荷 to bear on the back.
荷負 to carry; to sustain; to be adequate to; to be competent.
荷蒙天恩 I am a recipient of your great kindness.
荷笠 to wear a large conical hat.
荷枷 to wear the cangue.
荷戈 to carry arms.
即祈速還爲荷 which kindly return to me at an early date.
感荷隆情 I am grateful for your consideration.
望祈玉成是荷 I trust you will accomplish it for me, and I shall be grateful.

禾²
3943
R. 歌
See 和
Even Lower.

Growing grain. Radical 115, described as 禾木兒禾.

禾役穟穟 his rows of paddy shot up beautifully.
禾易長畝 the grain is well cultivated all the acres over.
禾稼 crops in general.
十月納禾稼 in the tenth moon they gather in the harvest.
胡取禾三百億兮 how do you get your thirty millions of sheaves?
禾苗 the young blade of corn; young paddy.

禾²
3943

禾穗 an ear of corn.
一禾九穗 nine ears of corn on one stalk.
割禾 to reap grain.
禾米 paddy.
禾黍 millet.
嘉禾 a fine crop.
禾稈 the straw of grain.
早禾 the early crop.
禾不實 grain not filled.
禾束 a sheaf of paddy, etc.
禾田 grain fields; arable land.
禾虫 a harvest-bug.

咊
3944

Same as 3945.

和²
3945
R. 歌 箇
C. *wo*
H. *fo*
F. *ho*, *hwo*, *hu*
W. *wu*
N. *ou*
P. *ho*, v. *hai*², *han*, *huo*
See 8402
M. *ho*
Y. *hou*
Sz. *ho*
K. *hwa*
J. *wa*, *kwa*
A. *hwa*
Even and Sinking Lower.

Harmony; to be harmonious; to be on friendly terms; at peace. *See* 7248. To mix. Bells attached to the crossbars of carriages; *see* 7457. Used with 12,681.

和美 harmony.
終和且平 he shall have harmony and peace.
樂 *yo*⁴* 既和奏 while the musical instruments sound in harmony.
和鳴 to sound in harmony,—of musical instruments.
老夫不能屬和 I cannot match your harmony,—sing a song like yours.
和而流 compliant; pliable.
和合 to agree; harmonious union.
和合二仙 the two gods or spirits of harmony,—represented pictorially by two laughing boys, or punningly, by 荷 *ho*² a lily and 盒 *ho*² a box.
和諧 in concert, of musical instruments; connubial harmony.
和好 to be friendly; to be reconciled.
和氣 friendly feeling; goodwill. *See* 7886.

和²
3945

一團和氣 general harmony or friendliness.
免傷和氣 do not disturb the *entente cordiale*.
失和氣 to cease to be on friendly terms.
心恬氣和 a pleasant peaceful frame of mind.
和平 or 平和 level and harmonious; peaceful; even, as a pulse; even-tempered; mild, as the weather.
和誼 or 和睦 at peace; on friendly terms.
求和 to sue for peace.
和樂 delight; friendly feeling.
太和 universal harmony.
他們不相和 they do not agree.
講和 to treat of peace.
和約 a treaty of peace.
給人說和 to arrange a peace; to make up a quarrel between people.
和事老人 a mediator.
和息 agreement; reconciliation.
和息狀 or 和息呈詞 a motion to stay proceedings,—filed in a case which has been amicably settled out of court.
和局 a drawn game; a good understanding; amicable relations.
私和人命 to privately arrange a case in which life has been taken,—contrary to law, like compounding a felony.
人命至重,汝不應私和 human life is of the utmost importance, and you had no business to settle the case privately.
和風 a gentle gale.
和順 complaisant; obliging.
和悅 delighted; happy; pleased.
和顏悅色 a pleasant smiling countenance.
和頭 expl. as 兩人相爭有人出來說和 two men quarrelling, and some one coming forward to make peace.
做和頭 to be a peace-maker.

和² 3945

沒有和頭 expl. as 和了沒有甚麼益處之意 = reconciliation without any particular advantage.

盤餐少而和頭多 not much to eat, but plenty of good fellowship.

調和 to mediate; to mix.

風雨調和 wind and rain each in due season.

昭君和番 Chao-chün (a concubine) making peace with the barbarians,—by being married to their chieftain, as was done under the Emperor 元帝 Yüan Ti of the Han dynasty.

和甲墮江 dropped into the river, armour and all.

和勻 to mix properly or equally; well blended.

四樣對和 mix in four equal parts.

和菜 mixed vegetables.

和味 well flavoured; properly seasoned.

酒既和旨 the wine was of the right strength and good.

和聲署署正 Director of the Imperial Board of Music.

和碩 (*shê*⁴) a Manchu term for land assigned to a prince on the frontier = appanage; used for a "Yellow Girdle;" *see* 5124.

和碩親王 a prince of the 1st order.

和碩公主 a princess Imperial of the second rank,—the daughter of an inferior consort.

和碩特 the Khoshoits, a southern branch of the Kalmuks.

和尚 or 和闍 a Buddhist priest,—the 親教師 self-taught teacher. Sanskrit: *upadhyáya*, from the Kashgarian vernacular of which, 鶻社 pronounced *hua hsieh*, the Chinese term is said to be taken. *See* 9617.

我是當一天和尚撞一天鐘 I am one who being a priest strikes a bell,—I only do my duty.

和尚爲賊禿 a priest is only a thief with a bald head.

和² 3945

無結梢做和尚 those who can't earn their living become priests.

禿子爲和尚 like bald-headed men becoming priests,—they are ready-made articles.

遠來和尚會念經 priests from a distance are the best preachers,—no man is a prophet in his own country.

和尚娶親，說過光陰 like a priest wanting to marry, much time will be wasted in talking,—without any result. Great cry and little wool.

和尚頭放青菓 like putting an olive on a priest's head,—a difficult matter to accomplish.

在京的和尚，出京的官 a priest in Peking or an official out of it,—Peking being a good or bad field accordingly.

海和尚 demons which bring bad weather to sailors.

老和尚搧燈 a box on the ears.

五葷和尚 or 酒肉和尚 phrases applied to priests and meaning that they do not stick, literally to a vegetable diet.

和尚肉 priests' meat,—a name for the mushroom.

老和尚賣廟 like an old priest selling his temple,—留神 he keeps his gods; which phrase also means "Take care!"

小和尚 the *membrum virile*.

和鈴央央 the bells on the chariot tinkled.

和掌 to join the palms,—as in prayer. *See* 421.

和南 or 和掌南無 or 和南拜 I fold my hands and give salutation,—a phrase used by Buddhist priests. *See* 421, 8128.

和伽那 *vyākarana*, — one of the 12 divisions of the Buddhist Scriptures. *See* 1558.

和漢 Japanese and Chinese.

Read *han*⁴ or *ho*⁴ or (in Peking) *hei*⁴.

我和你去 I will go with you.

和他 with him.

和² 3945

和別人 with another man.

和衣而睡 to sleep in one's clothes.

和誰 (vulg. *hei*⁴ *shei*²) with whom?

Read *ho*⁴. To respond to in singing; to accord with; to keep in tune with; to agree with. To make rhymes with.

倡予和女 give us the first note, and we will join in with you. [女 = 汝.]

一唱百和 one sings and all chime in.

寡和 few assented.

阿 *o*¹ 和 to agree with, — what some one else has just stated, in a sycophantic manner.

隨聲附和 to chime in with what anybody says.

和韻 to adapt rhymes,—to a given sound.

龢 3946

Same as 3945.

合² 3947

R. 合 15.

C. *hop*, *kop*。
H. *hap*, *kap*
F. *hak*, *kak*,
W. *ö*, *gö*₇
N. *ah*, *kah*
P. *≤ho*, *≤ko*
M. *ho*, *ko*
Y. *hêoh*, *kêoh*
Sz. *ho*, *ko*
K. *hap*, *kip*
J. *kō*, *gatsz*
A. *hiep*, *hap*
Entering Lower.

To shut; to close, as opposed to 開 5794, and 起 1070, and 舒 10,045 (*q.v.*); to join; to pair; to be correlated; to agree; to suit; in accordance with. To take together; to add. A bout; a round in a fight. Side by side; to unite; to come together; *see* 3506. Name of a musical note. Is used for 3836 and 3962.

合眼 or 合目 to close the eyes.

合口 to shut the mouth; unanimous; bringing together two "mouths" or openings.

上合下開其狀如門 closed at the top and open at the bottom, making a kind of gateway,—of a natural arch in rock.

合門 to shut the door.

合 2** 3947

合家 the whole family.
合族 the whole clan.
合府 or 合郡 the entire prefecture.
合圍 shut in on all sides.
合住 to close; shut up, as an umbrella.
合爪 *see* 484.
合掌 to clasp the hands. *See* 421.
合手 to clasp the hands; to be the equal of; obedient.
合本 to unite capital; to go into partnership.
合局 to enter into partnership; to end, as a game; syllogistic reasoning. *See* 2955.
合夥 or 合做生意 to enter into partnership.
合會 to assemble; to form a society.
合心 of one mind; agreeing.
相合 agreeing; fitting; corresponding.
配合 to pair; to mate.
合偶 to unite in pairs.
天作之合 God made for him (Wên Wang) a mate.
妻子好合 loving union with wife and children.
凡物必有合 everything must have its correlate.
合意 in accordance with one's views.
合式 suitable; fitting; like the pattern.
辦這件事你很合式 you didn't make a bad thing out of that business.
合理 or 理合 or 合就 or 合宜 in accordance with what is right.
合乎規矩 in accordance with prescribed rule; befitting.
合乎此 agreeing with this.
合法 in accordance with law.
不合道理 not in accordance with eternal principles.
合我用 suitable to my wants; just what I needed.
立合同 to make a contract; to execute an agreement.

合 2** 3947

合符 tallying with; agreeing. *See* 3687.
合一打算 to calculate; to estimate the amount.
共合 amounting in all to,—as of items in a bill.
合算 to add up; to reckon.
合就照知 in accordance (with my duty) I write this despatch to inform you.
合行備文 it is therefore necessary to prepare a despatch.
合再聲明 it is therefore incumbent on me to again state clearly.
合並聲明 it is incumbent on me to also state clearly that.
合亟照送 it is incumbent on me at once to forward.
合先 meanwhile, as in duty bound,.....
合當 (*tang*¹) it is my duty to.....
合當 (*tang*⁴) suitable; it so happened.
合無 the only course open; it is absolutely necessary that.
合成 to unite to make.
合中 to strike an average; medium; proper.
合訂 to agree,—to invite a guest. A phrase seen on invitations from two or more hosts.
合上 to fit on; to put something on to another.
合腰 to bow; to bend the body.
合演 to act with the entire strength of the company.
合浦還珠 the return of the pearls to Ho-p'u,—alluding to the re-appearance of the pearl-mussel at the Ho-p'u fishery under the virtuous rule of 孟嘗 Mêng Ch'ang of the Han dynasty. Used in the sense of recovery of former advantages.
合力 with united efforts.
合作 united effort or action.
合謀 to conspire.
合氣 angry feeling.
合勢 advantageous; profitable.
合而爲一 to bring into connection.

合 2** 3947

合計 equivalent to,—of sums in different money denominations.
合骨匠 a bone-setter.
吾合盡矣 it is right (in accordance with destiny) that I should die.
合衣臥楊 went to bed in his clothes. *See* 3945.
一合 a handful.
一合流北，一合流南 one branch of the river flows north, one branch south.
合抱 would take two men to encircle it with their arms.
合面 the back of the body. *See* 12,885.
合璧 side by side,—of things.
合龍起來 bring them together,—as when joining things; especially of repairs to a breach in the embankment of a river.
龍盾之合 side by side are placed the dragon-figured shields.
窻二合 two windows.
六合 the six points,—N., E., S., and W., the zenith, and the nadir. Hence, the universe; the empire.
朕親主六合二十餘年 WE have personally ruled the empire for more than 20 years.
開合 to have a round.
兩個戰了三百餘合，不分勝負 the two fought more than 300 rounds, without victory declaring itself for either.
戰不數合 they had not fought many rounds, when....
合歡 *Acacia Nemu*,—the interlacing tree in stone sculptures.
合歡芳樹連理枝 the fragrant *ho huan* tree with its interlacing branches,—used in reference to lovers.
合昏花 *Magnolia pumila*, Andr. *See* 12,970.

Read *ko*²**. The tenth of a 升 pint.

Read *ka*⁴** = 哈 3754.

合的 Mussulmans licensed under the Mongols to pray for happiness. *Kadi.*

匌 2* 3948
R. 合
See 峇 Entering Upper.

To environ.

蓊匌 a dull smoky atmosphere.
匐匌 stones piled up.

哈 3949

See 3754.

姶 2* 3950
R. 合
See 㚔
K. *ap*
J. *kō*
A. *hap*, Entering Upper.

A charming woman.

美姶 beautiful.
嫞姶 the concubine of Duke Hsiang of the Wei State, B.C. 540.

欱 2* 3951
R. 合 洽
See 哈 Entering Upper.

To sip; to drink.

口欱湯水 to sip broth.

郃 4* 3952
R. 合
See 合 Entering Lower.

Name of a District, 郃陽縣, in Shensi.

頷 4* 3953
R. 合
See 鴿 Entering Upper.

The jaw; the jowl.

盒 2* 3954
R. 合
C. *hop*
H. *hap*
F. *ak*
W. *ö*
N. *ah*, v. *eiñ*
P. *≤ho*
M. *ho*
Y. *hêoh*
Sz. *ho*
K. *hap*
J. *kō*, *an*
A. *hap* Entering Lower.

A small box with a cover. [Stands pictorially for 合 3947, united.]

盒子 or 盒兒 small boxes of various kinds.
盒蓋 the lid of a box.
揭開盒子 to open a box,—of this kind.
拜帖盒 a card-case.
鼻烟盒 a snuff-box.
全盒 a box divided into compartments,—for sweetmeats.

盒 2* 3954

菓盒 a fruit box,—of an ornamental kind, for presents.
一盒禮物 a box of presents,—meaning sweetmeats, fruit, etc.
盒錢 box-money,—given to the servants who bring presents.
痰盒 a spittoon.

鞳 3955

See 10,527.

豁 3956

See 5315.

壑 4* 3957
R. 藥
C. *k'ok*
H. *k'ok*
F. *k'auk*
W. *ho*
N. *hoh*
P. *ho*
M. *ho*
Y. *hak*
K. *kak*
J. *kaku*
A. *hak* Entering Upper.

A ravine; a gully. A puddle; a pool.

谿壑 a ravine; a gully.
崖巖絕壑 a precipice over a deep ravine.
布假山之邱壑 to arrange artificial hills and valleys,—garden rockwork.
胸中邱壑 he has hills and dales in his breast,—he is obstinate, or wedded to his own ideas.
寸巒尺壑 an inch of mountain and a foot of stream,—of a landscape.
溝壑 a ditch; a moat round a city. *See* 13,464.
壑底 the bed of a ditch.
大壑 the ocean.
壑一鼻 a flat nose.
以隣爲壑 to shunt a difficulty on to one's neighbour.

See 5324.

活 3958

盍 2* 3959
R. 合
C. *hop*
H. *hap*
F. *hak*
W. *ö*
N. *ah*, *êh*
P. *≤ho*
M. *ho*
Y. *hêoh*
Sz. *ho*
K. *hap*
J. *kō*
A. *hap* Entering Lower.

Why not? Would it not be better to.....? *See* 1644.

盍思天道好 *hao*[4] 還 why not reflect that the way of God is retributive?
盍反其本矣 why not go back to the root (the essential) of the matter?
子盍爲我言之 will you not tell him this for me?
盍歸乎來 why should I not go and follow him?—*sc.* Wên Wang.

盍 2* 3959

寇至, 盍去諸 the bandits are coming: why not leave?
盍各言爾志 why doesn't each of you speak his mind?
盍稚 a kind of secret name by which the various clans or families of the 氏人 Ti nation used to speak of themselves after their dispersion.
朋盍簪 surrounded by friends,—as men who are 至誠不疑 truly sincere and unsuspecting.

嗑 2* 3960
R. 合
C. *hop*
H. *hap*
F. *hak*
W. *ö*
N. *gah*
P. *≤ho*
M. *ho*
Y. *hêoh*
Sz. *ho*
K. *hap*
J. *kō*, *gō*
A. *hap*, *hat* Entering Lower.

Sounds of talking; loquacious. Used for 3930.

嗑嗑 the hum of many voices.
子路嗑嗑尙飮十榼 Tzŭ Lu, in spite of his talk, could get through ten goblets.
嗑然 the sound of laughter.
嗑一杯茶 to drink a cup of tea.
噬嗑 the 21st Diagram.

瞌 3961

See 6113.

闔 2* 3962
R. 合
C. *hop*
H. *hap*
F. *hak*
W. *ö*
N. *ah*
P. *≤ho*
M. *ho*
Y. *hêoh*
Sz. *ho*
K. *hap*
J. *kō*
A. *hap* Entering Lower.

A leaf of a door. To shut; to cover. All; the whole. Used with 3947.

門闔 a door; *see* 2566.
闔門 or 闔戶 to close a door; the whole family.
闔廬 to close one's cottage,—to retire from public life.
闔家大小 the whole family, great and small.
闔宅 the whole family.
闔城 the whole town.
闔省 the whole province.
闔屬 all who belong to.....
闔朝 the whole court,—military and civil alike.
闔郡公啓 the whole Prefecture unites in this public notice.

闔 2c
3962

闔潭均吉 I trust your whole family is well.
閶闔風 a westerly breeze,—supposed to blow from the gate of Paradise.

劾 2c
3963
R. 職泰隊
W. *yüe*$_5$, *k'ö*, *k'e*, *ᶜke*
See 覈
Y. *k'êk*
K. *hek*, *he*
J. *koku*, *kai*
A. *hak*
Entering and Sinking Lower and Upper.

To investigate. To impeach.

考劾其實 to examine into the real facts of a case.
劾究 or 劾問 or 糾劾 to investigate.
劾奏 to impeach in a memorial to the Throne.
彈劾 or 劾參 to impeach.
自投劾狀 to present one's own impeachment,—as an official who accuses himself of incapacity.

核 2c
3964
R. 月陌
C. *hêt*, *wêt*
H. *fut*, *het*
F. *houk*
W. *yüe*, v. *ɕu*
N. *ah*, *wah*
P. *ɕhê*, *ɕhu*
M. *hê*, *hu*
Y. *hêh*, v. *hwêh*
Sz. *he*, *hu*
K. *hïl*, *hek*
J. *kaku*, *kiaku*
A. *hak*
Entering Lower.

The stone of a fruit; the kernel. A hard lump; a nodule. To examine into; to weigh facts.

荔枝核 the stone of the lichee.
桃核 a peach stone.
鑽李核 to bore through the stones of plums,—as Wang Jung did, lest some purchaser might plant them and spoil his monopoly.
核桃 a walnut.
核桃仁 the flesh of a walnut.
核仁 a fruit kernel.
去皮求核 take off the husk and get at the kernel,—look at the intention or motive rather than at the thing.
生核 to have a hard lump or growth on the body.
核查 or 核明 or 察核 to investigate. *See* 11,980.
核奪 or 核定 or 核斷 to decide upon the merits of a case.
核議 to deliberate; to decide upon.
核准 to grant after consideration,—as permission to file a petition.
核對 to compare,—as original and copy.
核算 to calculate.
核算清單 a table for calculation; a ready reckoner.
核加 to add; to calculate the additional.....
核估 to assess.
核辦 to act accordingly.
核錯 to discover a mistake.
核示 to consider and give an answer or instructions how to proceed.
刻核太甚 to examine too strictly; inquisitorial.
核與上年 as compared with previous years.
核計 to examine an account; to find the sum amounts to.....
核閱 to read and examine.
核付 to duly pay.
核銷 to duly cancel.
核實 to verify.

覈 2c
3965
R. 陌月
C. *hêt*
H. *het*
F. *houk*
W. *yüe*
N. *ah*
P. *ɕhê*
M. *hê*
Y. *hêk*
K. *hek*
J. *kaku*, *giaku*
A. *hak*
Entering Lower.

To examine into. Used with 3964. To cut; to engrave.

覈查 or 考覈 to investigate; to scrutinize.
覈驗 to verify.
審覈 to investigate judicially.
核覈 to examine with "torture," *i.e.* to extort evidence by flogging with the bamboo.
糠覈 the husks of threshed wheat. *See* 3987.
簡而覈 terse and pithy.

火 3966

See 5326.

黍 3967

See 5328.

郝 4c
3968
R. 藥
C. *k'ok*$_ᵒ$
H. *het*
F. *k'auk*
W. *ha*
N. *hoh*
P. *ᶜhau*, *ho*^{3}
M. *ho*^{3}, *ho*$_5$
Y. *hak*
K. *kak*
J. *kaku*
A. *hak*, *t'ik*
Entering Upper.

Name of a village in Shensi. A Department in Ssŭch'uan under the Sung dynasty. Read *hao*^{3} in Peking. A surname. [Dist. from 赧 *nan*^{3} 8144, 赦 *shê*^{4} 9802, and 赭 *chê*^{3} 546.]

Read *shih*^{4*}. To plough.

赫 4c
3969
R. 陌
C. *hak*
H. *het*
F. *haik*
W. *ha*
N. *hah*
P. *hê*^{3}
M. *hê*
Y. *hêh*
Sz. *he*
K. *hiök*
J. *kaku*, *kiaku*
A. *hak*
Entering Upper.

Bright; luminous; scorching. To be red. To be awe-inspiring. To be enraged at. To frighten.

赫光 bright; glorious.
顯赫 brightly manifested.
赫明 to burn brightly.
赫赫炎炎 fierce and fiery.
至陽赫赫 perfect *Yang* (*see* 12,883) is powerfully active.
赫赫有名 having a great reputation.
赫甚 very powerful,—of a mandarin.
赫如渥赭 I am red as though rouged.
王赫斯怒 the king rose majestic in his wrath.
赫奕 grand; mighty; enduring.
天子臨下有赫 when the Emperor comes among the people, it is with majesty.
反予來赫 but you become the more incensed against me.
赫然 irate; angered.
赫 *hsi* 蹄 a kind of paper, manufactured under the Earlier Han dynasty.

嚇 4c
3970
R. 陌
C. H. *hak*$_ᵒ$
F. *haik*, v. *hiah*
W. *ha*
N. *hah*
P. *hsia*^{3}, *hê*^{3}
M. *hê*, *hsia*
Y. *hêk*
Sz. *he*, *hsia*
K. *hiök*
J. *kaku*, *kiaku*
A. *hak*
Entering Upper.

To frighten; to terrify. Also read *hsia*^{4}.

嚇他一下 gave him a fright.
嚇死人 to frighten people to death.
嚇掉了魂 frightened him out of his wits.
驚嚇 to frighten.
嚇詐 to impose on by threats.
嚇醒 to awake with a start.
嚇楞了 very frightened.
恐嚇 to arouse one's fears; to terrify.
嚇昏 afraid of the dark.
嚇禁 to deter.
嚇跑了 to have run away for fear.
嚇了一跳 made me jump with fright.

嚇 4* 3970

嚇勢 to make use of power or influence to threaten; to intimidate.

窮苦來嚇殺 miserably poor.

被財主嚇殺 intimidated by a rich man.

嚇煞妾矣 you frightened me (your handmaid) out of my life.

呼嚇 or **嚇呼** (or **唬**) to shout at threateningly; to threaten; to menace; to intimidate. (Read *hsia*4 *hu*1) to startle; to frighten.

垞 4* 3971
R. 陌
J. *kaku, giaku*
A. *k'ak*$_5$
Entering Lower.

Water drying off land.

格 4* 3972
R. 藥
See 涸
Entering Upper and Lower.

A small kind of millet, or panic grass.

貉 4* 3973
R. 藥陌
C. *hok*$_5$, *mêk*$_5$, *k'ok*$_0$
H. *hok*
F. *houk, louk, meik*
W. *mâ, lo*
N. *mah*
P. *ho*^{3}, *≤ho*
M. *ho*
Y. *hak, lak*
K. *hak*
J. *gaku, baku*
A. *hak, lak, mak*
Entering Lower Irregular.

A small animal found in Tibet, with a pointed nose and thick red fur; a badger. A name for the racoon dog (*Canis procyonoides*).

一之日于貉 during the first month they hunt the badger.

衣狐貉者 dressed in fox and badger fur.

貉裘 badger-skin robes.

狐貉之厚以居 when at home, he used thick furs of the fox or badger,—of Confucius.

如一邱之貉 like the badgers of one mound,—as like as two peas.

打貉睡 to become sleepy.

Read *mo*4*. A common name for the barbarous tribes on the north.

予之道貉道也 your way would be that of the Mo barbarians,—alluding to a proposed administrative change.

畫 3974

See 5013.

劃 3975

See 5014.

雀 4* 3976
R. 沃 藥
See 鶴
cf. 斛
A. *hsak*
Entering Lower.

A bird flying high.

Read *chio*4*. Ambitious.

夫乾雀然 the Diagram *ch'ien*2 denotes exaltation.

臒 4* 3977
R. 藥
See 霍
A. *hsak*
Entering Upper.

Soup; broth, made from meat only.

鶴 3978

See 3888.

霍 4* 3979
R. 藥
C. *fok*$_0$
H. *k'ok*
F. *hwok*
W. *ho*
N. *hoh*
P. *ho*^{3}
M. *ho*
Y. *hwak*
Sz. *ho*
K. *hwak*, v. *kwak*
J. *kwaku, waku*
A. *hwak, hwat*
Entering Upper.

Quickly; suddenly.

飛霍 to fly swiftly.

霍然 suddenly.

揮霍 to gambol; to frolic. *See* 5149.

霍亂 cholera.

霍山 originally another name for the **衡山** Hêng mountain in Hunan. *See* 3912. From the Han dynasty, the "central guardian mountain" of China, in Honan.

攫 3980

See 5330.

癨 3981

See 5331.

臒 3982

Same as 3977.

靃 3983

See 5332.

耋 4* 3984
R. 陌錫
C. *wak*
F. *heik*
N. *wah, wêh*
P. *hwo*^{3}
K. *hwek, hiök*
J. *keki, kiaku*
A. *hwak*
Entering Lower.

The sound of tearing the skin off an animal.

耋然 with a noise of ripping.

扢 3985

See 6255.

紇 4* 3986
R. 月
C. *hêt*$_5$
H. *nget*$_5$
F. *houk*$_5$
W. *ngö*
N. *ngwah*
P. *hê*^{3}, *≤ho, ≤kê*
M. *hê, kê*
Y. *hêh*
Sz. *hê*
K. *hïl*
J. *ketsz, kotsz*
A. *hout*$_5$
Entering Lower.

The ends of a fringe; tassels.

廻 (or **回**) **紇** or **袁紇** or **烏紇** or (under the **隋** Sui) **韋紇** or **紇國** the Ouigours or Wigours. *See* 5163, 574.

回紇其先匈奴也 the ancestors of the Ouigours were the Hsiung-nu.

Read *ko*1. A knot.

死紇縖 a fast knot.

活紇縖 a running knot.

麩 1* 3987
R. 月
See 紇
Entering Lower.

Wheat in the husk.

糠麩 the husks of threshed wheat. *See* 3965.

齕 4* 3988
R. 月屑
H. *ngiet*
F. *ngeik*
N. *ngwah*
P. *hê*^{3}
M. *hê*
K. *hïl*
J. *kotsz, gochi*
A. *hout*$_5$
Entering Upper.

To gnaw, as a rat. To peculate.

或 3989

See 5316.

惑 3990

See 5320.

黑 3991 — *See* 3899.

禍 3992 — *See* 5313.

貨 3993 — *See* 5329.

賀[4] 3994
R. 筒
H. *fo*
See 何 Sinking Lower.

To congratulate, the congratulations being often accompanied by presents.

四方來賀 from the four quarters congratulations come.
道賀 or 慶賀 or 賀喜 to congratulate.
恭賀 with respectful congratulations,—when presents are sent.
可賀可賀 allow me to congratulate you.
賀新年 to wish a happy new year.
賀壽 to wish many happy returns of a birthday.
奉賀 to offer congratulations,—generally including presents.
禮賀 congratulatory presents.
朝賀 a Court congratulation,—as on the birthdays of the Emperor and Empress, etc.
賀節喜 to wish one the compliments of the season.
賀戟 to carry a spear.
賀蘭山 the Ara-shan mountains, lying north of Kansuh.

涸 3995 — *See* 3893.

嚆 3996 — Same as 11,013.

盍 3997 — Same as 盍 3959.

貊[1*] 3998
R. 藥
See 貉 Entering Lower.

An animal resembling a fox. Is regarded by some as identical with 3973.

瀣 3999 — Same as 3893.

謞[4*] 4000
R. 藥 肴
See 嗃
A. *houk*
Entering and Even Upper.

To slander.

多將謞謞 he is always backbiting.

濊[1*] 4001
R. 陌
See 霢 Entering Lower.

Name of a small lake 合濊湖 in the east of Kiangsu.

翮[4*] 4002
R. 陌
C. *lik*,
F. *kaik*,
N. *ngah*,
P. *ɻhê*
M. *hê*
Y. *kêh*
K. *hik*
J. *kaku*, *giaku*
A. *kak*,, *hak*,
Entering Irregular.

The root of a feather; feathers; pinions.

羽翮 a feather; a quill.
整翮 to preen the feathers.
奮翮 rushing pinions,—of any one who carries out his intentions promptly and decisively.
振翮高翔 to shake out one's wings and fly aloft,—to obtain advancement.
高舉振六翮 to rise in the world,—as above.
六翮 the six chief wing feathers.

蠆[4*] 4003
R. 藥
See 郝 Entering Upper.

The poisonous sting of an insect.

HOU.

齁[1] 4004
R. 尤
C. *hau*
H. F. *heu*
W. *au*
N. *öü*
P. M. Sz. *hou*
Y. *hêo*
K. *hu*
J. *kō*, *gu*
A. *hêu*
Even Lower.

To breathe noisily; to snore. Very; extremely.

發齁 to wheeze.
齁病 asthma.
齁鼾 or 齁鼻 to snore.
齁臭的 stinking horribly.
齁髒的 filthy; dirty.
齁鹹的 salt to excess.
齁苦 very bitter. Also used with *sour*, *salt*, etc.
齁包草 the asthma plant (*Epimedium macranthum*, M. & D.).

吼[3] 4005
R. 有
See 吼 Rising Upper.

The lowing of an ox. A calf.

牛吼 the ox is lowing.

侯[2] 4006
R. 尤
C. *hau*
H. F. *heu*
W. *au*
N. *öü*
P. M. Sz. *hou*
Y. *hêo*
K. *hu*
J. *kō*, *gu*
A. *hêu*
Even Lower.

The second title of nobility; a marquis; *see* 公 6568. A target. Admirable; beautiful. A particle.

侯位 or 侯爵 the rank of marquis or count.
侯爺 a marquis.
貴侯爵 my lord marquis.
諸侯 or 侯氏 the feudal princes generally.
諸侯力政 the struggle of the Feudal States,—at the close of the Chou dynasty.
謹爾侯度 be careful of your duties as a prince of the empire.
公侯好仇 a good companion for his prince.
封侯 to create a marquis.
侯服 the territory ruled over by a marquis.
侯門似海 a nobleman's house is like the sea,—one feels lost in its grandeur.
侯門千金而且又小 the daughter of an aristocratic house is always ignorant of some trifles,—which ordinary people know.
終日射侯 shooting all day at the target.
大侯既抗 the great target is set up.
洵直且侯 truly smooth and beautiful,—of fur.
侯于周服 they became subject to the House of Chou.
侯作侯祝 thence come oaths and curses.
侯誰在矣 and who are there?

侯[2] 4006

肆師侯禳 the master of the sacrificial ceremonies responded to good omens and exorcised evil ones.

侯生伏劍 Hou falling upon his sword,—referring to a friend of 信陵君 Hsin-ling Chün (Prince 無忌 Wu-chi of 魏 Wei) of the 3rd century B.C., who committed suicide rather than incur the suspicion of his patron.

喉[2] 4007
R. 尤
F. v. *hoa*, *hö*
N. v. *u*, *wu*, *ho*
See 侯 Even Lower.

The throat; properly the œsophagus or gullet, as opposed to 嗓 the larynx or windpipe. *See* 7481.

喉嚨 or 喉嚨眼子 the gullet. Also, the windpipe. *See* 息 4034.

好喉嚨 a fine strong voice.

軟喉 the soft throat,—the gullet.

硬喉 the hard throat,—the windpipe.

咽喉 the windpipe; a channel; a passage.

咽喉之地 windpipe places,—important strategical points.

結喉 or 喉欖 Adam's apple.

生鵝喉 to have goose-throat,—diphtheria.

封喉 to have the throat stopped up.

自刺其喉而死 committed suicide by cutting his throat.

潤喉 to moisten one's throat,—to "wet one's whistle" or "wash one's neck."

喉嗓 the throat; the voice.

王之喉舌 the king's throat and tongue,—mouthpiece.

願代某君喉舌之司 willing to act as Mr. So-and-So's interpreter.

令人喉舌 to make people talk about you; to set tongues wagging.

婉囀歌喉 exquisite modulations of the voice in singing.

見人扃尿，喉嚨癢 itching to do whatever one sees others doing.

堠[4] 4008
R. 宥
See 侯 Sinking Lower.

Mounds for fire-signals. A double one was placed every ten *li*, a single one every five *li*. *See* 墩 12,205.

嚴斥堠 let strict attention be paid to the fire-beacons.

嫉[2] 4009
R. 尤
C. H. } v. *háu*
F. v. *heu*
See 侯 Even Lower.

Wanton; lewd.

瞉[2] 4010
R. 尤
See 侯 Even Lower.

A constellation, known as 羅瞉, and regarded by fortune-tellers as unlucky.

猴[2] 4011
R. 尤
F. v. *kau*
See 侯 Even Lower.

A monkey; a short-tailed macaque. *See* 1060.

猴兒 or 猴子 a monkey.

好個猴頭 my dear monkey!

你這猴頭 you monkey fellow!

猴精 shrewd; clever.

猴快 quick; agile; smart.

猴子戲 monkey tricks.

耍猴子 to exhibit a performing monkey.

跳猴 to jump like a monkey,—to be untrustworthy.

沐猴而冠 a female monkey with a hat on. Said of the famous 霸王 Pa Wang, Hsiang Yü, by Han Shêng, who meant that he was a jackanapes. [沐猴＝獼猴 7814.]

殺鷄嚇猴 to kill the fowl as a warning to the monkey.

少是觀音，老是猴 a goddess when young, a monkey when old,—of a beauty.

猴子撿到一塊薑 like a monkey which has picked up ginger,—dog in the manger.

猴抱琵琶 like a monkey with a guitar,—亂彈 making discord, two words which sound precisely like 亂談 you talk nonsense! rubbish!

孫猴兒 the famous monkey character in the 西遊記 *Hsi-yu-chi*. *See* 10,431.

猴三 *sa*[1] 兒 or simply 三兒 or 阿三 a monkey.

墨猴 or 研猴 a small species of marmoset, found in Yünnan. It is said to be able to rub ink on a palette; hence the name.

猴熊 a bear.

黃猴 the yellow monkey (*Macacus thibetanus*, A. M.-Edw.).

金青猴 the golden brown monkey (*Rhinopithecus roxellanae*, A. M.-Edw.).

猴抓子 *Crataegus cuneata*, S. & Z., and *C. pinnatifida*, Bunge.

猴兒皂 *Sapindus Mukorossi*, Gaert., the fruit of which is used as soap.

瘊[2] 4012
R. 尤
See 侯 Even Lower.

Warts; pimples.

瞉[2] 4013
R. 尤
See 侯 Even Lower.

Dim of sight.

羅瞉 a king of Asuras.

羅瞉羅 Râhula,—the eldest son of Shâkyamuni Buddha. He is to be reborn as the eldest son of every future Buddha.

羅瞉羅多 Râhulata,—a native of Kapila, and 16th patriarch. He entered Nirvâna B.C. 113.

禱[2] 4014
R. 尤
See 侯 Even Lower.

To pray for blessings; to offer sacrifices.

篌[2] 4015
R. 尤
See 侯 Even Lower.

A musical instrument with twenty-five strings, called 箜篌, like a large lute.

糇[2] 4016
R. 尤
See 侯 Even Lower.

Dry provisions. *See* 6156.

糇糧 food taken on a journey.

鄈[2] 4017
R. 宥尤
See 侯 Sinking and Even Lower.

Name of a place, called 鄈田, belonging to the 晉 Chin State.

鍭[2] 4018
R. 尤
See 侯 Even Lower.

The metal head of an arrow.

四鍭既鈞 the four arrows are all balanced,—have their centre of gravity in the proper place.

餱 4019

Same as 4016.

鱟[1] 4020
R. 尤
See 侯 Even Lower.

A large fish, called 鱟鮭 or 鱟鮐, and said to be poisonous.

鱟鱘 a river porpoise.

侯[4] 4021
R. 宥
C. *hau*
H. *heu*
F. *haiu, heu*
W. *au*
N. *öü*
P. M. Sz. *hou*
Y. *hêo*
K. *hu*
J. *kō*
A. *hêu*
Sinking Upper.

To await; to expect the arrival of. A period of 5 days.

等侯 or 守侯 to wait.

侯許久 to wait a long time.

侯至半夜 he waited till midnight.

過午不侯 I shall not wait after noon.

在此侯着 waiting here.

至家侯余 when you get home, wait for me.

侯示 to await a reply or instructions.

善侯風 good at waiting for wind,–knowing what the weather will be.

侯駕 I await your chariot,—a conventional phrase used in invitations.

侯叙 I await your conversation, —same as last entry.

侯[4] 4021

拱侯 or 恭侯 to respectfully wait,—upon a person, as a visit of ceremony.

遣童往侯之 sent a servant to ask after him,—in illness.

問侯 to enquire after a person's health; to visit.

致侯 to send salutations.

我侯你們喫 I will pay for you all,—as a dinner at a restaurant.

我侯罷 I will pay; I will stand treat.

伺侯 to wait upon; to attend upon, as a servant.

轎子伺侯 let the chair be in waiting for me.

侯人 a person in waiting; an usher.

彼侯人兮 those officers of escort.

侯訊 or 侯質 to await examination,—as a witness.

侯驗 to await examination,—as goods at the Customs.

侯結 to await the termination, —as of a trial.

侯補 or 侯缺 waiting to fill a vacancy; expectant,—of officials who have the rank but not an actual appointment. Used of provincial officials. *See* 9463.

侯補老爺 a jocular term for an expectant official.

侯選 to await selection,—for official employment. Used of officials in the Peking Boards.

氣侯 or 節侯 season; weather.

氣侯猶寒 the weather was rather chilly. *See* 1064.

疾侯 disease. *See* 7884.

平日曾有此症侯否 has he previously suffered from this disease?

火侯須知 (a cook) should know about the strength of a fire, —either 文 or 武 as required. *See* 12,633, 12,744.

留他在此看看火侯 keep him here to look after the strength of the fire.

時侯 time. *See* 9921.

侯晤 to await an interview.

侯[4] 4021

侯候 to wait for; to enquire after.

你在這邊候候 you wait here.

替我候候他 present my compliments to him.

侯乘 (*shéng*[1]) as soon as you have mounted,—said by the host when asked by a departing visitor to return to his house.

侯朝命 to await his Majesty's commands.

七十二候 the 72 periods of 5 days which make up the year of 360 days. Thus divided by Ching Fang, 1st cent. B.C.

吼[3] 4022
R. 有
C. *ʻhau*
H. *ʻshau, ˏhau*
F. *ʻhau*
W. *ʻhau, hau*[2]
N. *höü*, v. *öü*
P. M. Sz. *hou*
Y. *hêo*
K. *hu*
J. *kō, ku*
A. *hêu*
Rising Irregular.

The roar or bellow of animals; a voice of anger.

河東獅吼 the lioness of Hotung roars,—said by Su Tung-pʻo of the shrewish wife of 陳季常 Chʻên Chi-chʻang; hence the term has come to mean a virago or shrew.

咆吼如雷 he roars like thunder.

吼病 asthma.

吼喘 to pant.

蒲牢吼 the bell rings.

犼[3] 4023
R. 有
See 吼 Rising Upper.

A fierce wolf, found in Mongolia. An astrological term for the 16th constellation in Aries. The dragon's head on roofs.

叫天犼 to call upon the heavenly wolf or dragon's head upon a roof,—said of workmen engaged in dangerous work upon high scaffoldings, etc.

厚[4] 4024
R. 有
C. *ʻhau, hau*[2]
H. *ʻheu, heu*[2]
F. *haiu*[2], *kau*[2]
W. *ʻau, ʻgau*
N. *öü*
P. M. *hou*[2]
Y. *hêo*[2]
Sz. *hou*[2]
K. *hu*
J. *kō, gu*
A. *hêu*[2]
Rising Lower Irregular.

Thick, as opposed to 薄 9381. Substantial; rich. Generous; kind. Sincere. Secure. Virtuous.

厚薄 thin and thick; thickness (as a relative term); liberal and stingy; much and little.

躬自厚而薄責於人 require much from yourself and little from others.

聊厚不爲薄 not to think thick thin,—as a pessimist.

厚此薄彼 to show partiality.

厚 4 4024

謂地蓋厚 we say of earth that it is thick,—yet one should tread carefully on it.

及其廣厚 when you come to the breadth and thickness,—of the earth.

面皮厚 face-skin thick,—brazen-faced; thick-skinned.

巧言如簧,顏之厚矣 their artful words, like organ tongues, show how unblushing are their faces.

厚顏 brazen-faced. Also, good-looking.

厚酒 generous wine.

厚味 savoury; tasty.

厚聘 liberal betrothal presents.

厚禮 liberal presents.

厚祿 a liberal salary.

厚資 a large fortune.

厚澤 unbounded favour.

厚底 thick soles.

厚贈 or 厚賜 to bestow generously.

厚利 large profit.

厚幸 great good fortune.

是所厚望 what he earnestly hopes.

厚集 to collect a strong force of.....

厚實 well-to-do; substantial.

厚情 or 厚意 friendly feelings; kindness.

厚着 to be kind or generous to.

厚待 to treat kindly or cordially.

厚道 kindly; considerate; generous.

厚恩 great kindness.

厚惠 great benevolence,—alluding to money given.

厚交 close friendship.

厚密 very intimate.

誠厚 sincere; honest.

忠厚 loyal; trustworthy.

非能厚勝之 you will not be able to conquer him.

厚往而薄來 to send away (their envoys) with liberal presents when they only brought small presents,—is the way to treat vassal princes.

敦厚 earnest and sincere.

孔之厚矣 perfectly secure,—of territory.

俾爾單厚 making thee entirely virtuous.

厚魚 a kind of bleak (*Leuciscus idellus*).

厚樸 (*p'o*[1]) *Magnolia sp. nova*, the bark of which is highly valued as a drug. *See* 9509.

厚 4 4024

後 4 4025

R. 有宥

C. *hau*
H. [2]*heu*, *heu*[2]
F. *haiu*, *heu*, *hau*, *a*
W. [4]*au*
N. [4]*öü*
P. M. Sz. *hou*
Y. *hêo*
K. *hu*
J. *kō*, *go*
A. *hêu*

Sinking (W. and N. Rising) Lower.

Behind, of time and place, as opposed to 前 1737. *Verso*, the second page of a leaf in a Chinese book; *see* 12,978. After, as opposed to 先 4440. Descendants; posterity. To follow; *see* 5185. To put in the rear; to postpone. North, as applied to hills, houses, streets, etc.; *see* 1737. *See* 天 11,208.

後來 or 後手 or 後首 or 後經 or 以後 afterwards.

然後 after that; accordingly; subsequently.

後天 or 後日 or 後兒 the day after to-morrow. [For the first, see also 11,208.]

大後天 the fourth day from to-day, inclusive.

後半天 the afternoon.

後半夜 after midnight.

自此之後 henceforth; ever afterwards.

其後亦皆病斃 all died of illness subsequently,—to the events narrated.

自後而前 from back to front; backwards, like the Mongol script.

慎無後期 take care that you are not behind time.

後生 after-born; descendants; a youth, as opposed to 先生; used respectfully for "I" or "me." Also, young; *see* 繼 966.

以保我後生 and so he preserves us, his descendants.

後 4 4025

後生家 a youth; a young man.

授後生 he took pupils.

後學 I, your pupil.

後世 or 後代 or 後輩 after ages; posterity.

我生之後 the after part of my life.

後漢 the After (or Later) Han dynasty.

只要久後記得我 I only want you to think of me in days to come.

久後都是你這個孩兒的 by and by, all will be your child's.

不自我後 they were not after me.

後裔 or 後繼 descendants.

後嗣 an heir; posterity.

有後無後 has he any descendants?—in the male line.

無後爲大 not to have male offspring is the chief,—of the three unfilial acts. *See* 孝 4334.

你是縉紳之後 you are a gentleman by birth.

以襄子爲後 named Hsiang as his successor.

吩咐後事 to give dying injunctions.

置(or 治)後事 to settle one's affairs,—before death.

以觀其後 in order to watch the development of events.

先後 or 後先 first and last. *See* 4440.

後祿 a further blessing,—food as well as drink, alluding to the ancient sacrifices at which wine only was drunk at first, but when the sacrifices were performed a full banquet was served.

後母 or 後娘 or 後媽 a stepmother.

後媽臉 a stepmother (*i.e.* a lowering) face,—of spring weather.

後婚 a widow re-marrying.

後怕 to shudder at a danger past.

後悔 to repent.

後續 to supplement.

後[4] 4025

後圖 to make plans for the future.
後會有期 we shall doubtless meet again.
而後馳隨其後 and afterwards walked behind her.
命彼後車 order one of the attending carriages,–to carry me.
隨後就到 I will come on by and by.
隨在後 following behind.
後頭 or 後面 or 後邊 behind; at the rear; astern.
後心 the back.
背後 on the back; behind the back.
末後尾 the very last; the hindmost.
列於後 or 後開 enumerated as follows:—
後據 an extended protest.
後塲 or 後臺 behind the scenes; the green-room.
後庭 a back hall; the anus.
後陰 the anus.
未有義而後其君者也 no man with a sense of duty ever put his sovereign second,—to himself.
自後者人先之 men put him in front who puts himself behind.
後其身而身先 keep behind, and you shall be put in front.
後路 the rear of an army.
後應 a force in reserve.
後門 a back-door; the breech of a gun.
後堂 the rear part of a house; the breech of a gun.
後堂鎗 breech-loading rifles.
後堂開花炮 heavy breech-loading guns.
後簷牆 the rear wall of a house.
後押 the back hair,—of a woman's *coiffure*.
山後 north of the hill.
後山 the northern hill.
後街 the north street.

鱟[4] 4026
R. 宥
C. *hau²*
H. *heu*
F. W. *hau²*
N. *höü*
P. M. *hou*
Y. *hak*
Sz. *hou*
K. *hu*
J. *kō, ku*
A. *hêu²*
Sinking Irregular.

后[4] 4027
R. 有 宥
See 後
Rising and Sinking Lower.

The king-crab (*Limulus Polyphemus*), known as 鱟魚. [In Shanghai this word is used for "rainbow."]

鱟籐 *Ipomœa biloba*, Forsk.

A sovereign; a ruler; a feudal prince. *See* 羿 5501. Used for 4025.

王后烝哉 a sovereign true was our royal prince.
二后 the two sovereigns 文王 Wên Wang and 武王 Wu Wang.
三后 the three chief rulers under the Emperor Shun, viz.: 伯夷 Po I, 大禹 the Great Yü, and 后稷 Hou Chi. Also, 大王 King T'ai (or 亶父 T'an Fu), 季王 King Chi (or 季歷 Chi Li), and 文王 Wên Wang.
三后在天 the Three Rulers are in heaven,—alluding to the second set given above.
皇皇后帝 Almighty God.
元后 or 君后 the sovereign.
皇后 or 國后 the Empress.
皇太后 or 太后 the Empress Dowager.
母后 Our Imperial mother,—said by the Emperor.
后妃 maids-of-honour.
我先神后之勞 the toils of my sainted predecessors on the throne.
皇天后土 Heaven and Earth personified as powers.
天后 the Taoist Queen of Heaven,—the sailor's goddess, to whom he prays or sacrifices for fine weather and safe conduct. The Buddhist goddess 摩利支 Maritchi, represented with eight arms, two of which are holding aloft emblems of the sun and moon.

后[4] 4027
天后鐘 an aneroid barometer.
方命厥后 in those quarters he appointed the princes.
撫我則后, 虐我則讐 he who soothes us is our sovereign: he who oppresses us is our enemy.

呴[3] 4028
R. 有
See 侯
A. *hêu²*
Rising Lower.

To scold; to abuse.

逅[4] 4029
R. 宥
C. *hau*
H. *heu*
F. *haiu², kaiu²*
W. *²au*
P. M. Sz. *hou*
Y. *hou*
K. *hu*
J. *kō, gū*
A. *hêu*
Sinking Lower.

To meet unexpectedly.

邂逅相逢 to meet unexpectedly,—as a friend.

郈[4] 4030
R. 有
See 後
Rising Lower.

Name of an ancient place in the State of 魯 Lu.

西[1] 4031
R. 齊
C. *sai*
H. *si*
F. *sae*
W. *si*
N. *si*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hsi*
K. *sê*
J. *sai*
A. *te, têi*
Even Upper.

HSI.

The west, as opposed to 東 12,248; western; foreign. Shansi. Used for Radical 146; *see* 4244.

西邊 the west side.
西南 south-west.
西北 north-west.
西南之西 west south-west.
西下 in the west,—of the Eighteen Provinces.
西上 to go to the capital.
東西 east and west; colloquially, a thing. *See* 12,248.
西方美人 the fine men of the west,—alluding to the early seat of the House of Chou.

西[1] 4031

西方極樂世界 or 西天 the paradise of the west,—the Buddhist heaven which is said to be only a foretaste of the bliss of Nirvâna. Sanskrit: *sukhavatí*.

魂升西天 his soul has gone to hcaven.

老僧歸西 the old priest has gone to the west,—is dead.

西國 or 泰西國 western nations. *See* 穌 10,315.

西人 western men; foreigners.

西洋 Portugal; foreign countries.

西藏 Tibet. *See* 3383 *po*[1].

西域 western regions; Mahommedan States.

西川 a name for 熱河 Jehol.

西陵 the western mausoleum,—of the Imperial family.

西清 a fancy name for the palace in which the Emperor pursues his studies.

日平西 the sun is level with the west,—that is just before it appears to go down straight to the horizon.

東一嘴西一句 east a mouth and west a sentence,—everybody talking at once.

西賓 or 西席 the western guest,—a tutor, from his position as opposed to that of 東主 the master of the house.

西家 servants; employés, as opposed to 東家 masters.

西湖 or 西子湖 western lake,—of which there are two famous ones, viz.: at Hang-chow in Chehkiang and at Hui-chow in Kuangtung. Both were visited by the poet Su Tung-p'o.

西湖色 "lake water" colour, a pale clear green; more commonly 湖色.

西湖景 peep-shows.

西葫蘆 a kind of pumpkin or gourd.

西紅杭子 the tomato.

西瓜 a water-melon. *See* 6281.

西瓜皮 rind of a water-melon; a cap.

西[1] 4031

老西兒 a popular term for a Shansi man. Also, the Japanese hawfinch (*Coccothraustes vulgaris*, var. *Japonicus*).

山西找子要財不要命 Shansi grabbers love money more than life,—alluding to banking and financial operations generally, which are all in the hands of Shansi men, the Jews of China.

西廂縧子 a border of figures from the *Hsi-hsiang-chi*, a famous novel.

西口馬 a horse from beyond the western passes.

西皮氈兒 sheepskins from Kansuh.

恓[1] 4032
R. 齊
C. *ts'ai*
M. *ch'i, hsi*
See 西
A. *te*
Even Upper.

Grieved; miserable.

恓惶 grieved; vexed.

何爲恓恓若是歟 why so miserable?

孤孤恓恓的住在遂州 lived lonely and miserable at Sui-chou,—of a widow and orphan.

栖 4033

Same as 985.

息[2*] 4034
R. 職
C. *sik*
H. *sit*
F. *scik*
W. *si*
N. *sih*
P. *shsi*
M. *hsi*
Y. *sik*
Sz. *hsi*
K. *sik*
J. *seki*
A. *tik*
Entering Upper.

Breath; to breathe (*see* 4297); to blow (*see* 2579). That which is produced; posterity; interest on money; *see* 利 6885. To stop; to put a stop to; to rest; to appease. *See* 5665.

氣息 vapour; breath. *See* 8919 *and below*.

脈息全無 neither pulse nor breathing,—no signs of life; dead.

長太息 to draw a deep sigh.

喘息不停 not to stop panting.

抽息 to sob; to exact interest.

止息 to stop the breath,—*samádhi*; *see* 7733, 9552. Also, to put a stop to.

斂容屏息 to compose the features and check the breath, as in the presence of a superior. *See* 9319.

息[2*] 4034

其息深深 to breathe deeply.

眞人之息以踵，衆人之息以喉 the perfect man breathes from his heels, mankind in general from their throats.

以息相吹 to blow with the breath.

火息再燒則 if the fire has been let out and re-lighted, then.....

並無子息 he had no children.

女息 my little daughter.

賊息 my son.

息銀 interest on money.

生息 or 出息 the blessings of peace; prosperity; to produce interest; to be profitable.

外出息 perquisites; tips; vails.

沒出息兒 good for nothing,—as a bad son.

起息 to exact interest.

利息照典起息 interest to be at pawnbroker's rate,—2 per cent per month.

行息 to bear interest.

息摺 a dividend warrant.

出作入息 beginning work at dawn and stopping at dusk.

歇息 to rest; to cease from.

不覺的氣息了 imperceptibly his breath stopped.

去以六月息者也 for a flight of six months' duration.

父息于外 his father was abroad.

息肩 to rest the shoulders, as a burden-carrier.

一息間 in the time of a rest; in a short space of time.

息業 to stop one's trade or business.

睡息 to sleep.

息念頭 to give up the idea.

息駕 to stop one's chariot; to come to a stop.

處息 to come to a friendly settlement.

息兵 to suspend military operations.

息 2* 4034

息戰端 or 息兵端 to prevent war.
息事 to bring a matter to a conclusion.
莫敢遑息 not daring to take a little rest.
無恒安息 do not reckon on your repose being permanent. *See* 安 44.
息心 to set one's heart at rest; to cease to be anxious.
息怒 to appease anger.
姑息 to spoil, as a child; to pet.
好茶好飯去將息他 solaced her with some good tea and good food.
不可休息 cannot rest under them,—of trees without shade.
[息＝思 final particle.]
養息 to breed,–as bird-fanciers.

媳 2* 4035
R. 職
C. *sik*, v. *sêm*
H. *sit*, v. *sim*
F. *seik*, v. *sing*
W. *si*, v. *ʿsang*
N. *sih*, v. *sing*
P. *ʦhsi*
M. *hsi*
Y. *hsik*
Sz. *hsi*
K. *sik*
J. *seki*
A. *tik*
Entering Upper.

The wife of a son, grandson, or nephew.

兒媳婦 a daughter-in-law.
媳婦 or 子媳 or 兒媳 a daughter-in-law; (in the north) a wife.
婆媳 mother-in-law and daughter-in-law.
新媳婦 a bride.
娶媳婦 to marry a wife.
說媳婦 to arrange a marriage.
養媳婦 (Nanking) or 童養媳婦 or 探養媳婦 (Shantung) a name for girls who are living in the families of their betrothed husbands.

熄 2* 4036
R. 職
See 息 Entering Upper.

To extinguish, as a fire; to obliterate.

熄燈 to put out a lamp.
滅熄 or 折熄 to extinguish; to quench.
烽烟未熄 the beacon-fires are not yet extinguished,—the rebellion is still going on.
救熄不曾 has the fire been put out yet?
王者之跡熄 the traces of the ancient kings are obliterated.

瘜 2* 4037
R. 職
See 息 Entering Upper.

A polypus.

鼻瘜 or 肉瘜 a polypus in the nose.

鄎 2* 4038
R. 職
See 息 Entering Upper.

Name of a place in the State of 齊 Ch'i.

師於鄎 they encamped at Hsi.

饎 2* 4039
R. 職
See 息 Entering Upper.

To draw breath. To eat.

析 4* 4040
R. 錫
C. *sik*, *ts'ik*
H. *sit*
F. *seik*
W. *si*, v. *sie*
N. *sih*
P. *ʿhsi*, *ʦhsi*, *hsi*ˀ
M. *hsi*
Y. *hsik*
Sz. *hsi*
K. *sök*
J. *seki*, *shaku*
A. *tik*
Entering Upper.

To split, as wood; to divide. To explain. [To be distinguished from 析 11,398.]

析薪 to split firewood.
分析 to divide,—as money.
析而二之 divided it into two parts.
立析產書 to execute a deed for the division of family property.
同居析爨 to live together but mess apart.
析義 to explain the meaning of.
出言輒析理中 when he spoke, he always hit the nail on the head.
析翳 a name for the rainbow.
析津 old name of 大興 in Chihli.
析木津 ＝constellation 天津.
析言之 to draw distinctions; to differentiate; to go into details.

惜 1* 4041
R. 錫
See 析 Entering Upper.

Sorrowful. To venerate.

晳 4042

Same as 4043.

晰 1* 4043
R. 錫
See 析 Entering Upper.

Clear; bright; perspicuous; white.

明晰 clear; perspicuous.
詳晰 minutely; in detail.
問難晰疑 to enquire upon difficult points and dispel one's doubts.
晰眸晰齒 a clear eye and white teeth.
楊且之晰也 and her high forehead, so white.
白晰晰 dazzling white.

淅 4* 4044
R. 錫
See 析 Entering Upper.

An affluent of the river 漢 Han in Honan. To wash rice.

淅米 to wash rice.
接淅而行 he took up the washed rice and went off.
淅瀝 sound of pattering rain. [So K'ang Hsi. But also ＝ soughing of wind; see 渡楊子江 by 丁仙芝.]

皙 4045

Same as 4043.

蔎 1* 4046
R. 錫
See 析 Entering Upper.

Shepherd's-purse, called 蔎莫, eaten as greens.

蔵蔎 a kind of panic grass.

蜥 1* 4047
R. 錫
See 析 Entering Upper.

A species of lizard or chameleon, called 蜥蜴, found in central China. Also known as 石龍子 stone dragon, and by many other names.

希 1 4048
R. 微
C. *hei*
H. F. *hi*

Few; rare; seldom; *see* 稀 4058, and 2511. To hope.

希少 few.
希不失矣 few (of the valua-

希[1] 4048
W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. *hsi*
K. *hĭi*
J. *ki*, *ke*
A. *hi*
Even Upper.

bles) were not lost,—in the civil wars.

希奇 rare; curious.

希罕 rare; curious; to value. Also, the nails or knobs carried away from the doors of **學宮** Confucian temples by graduates.

我本不希罕你銀子 I really do not value (*i.e.* want) your money.

何足希罕 'tis of no value.

希希罕兒 a wonderful thing; a great curiosity.

知希爲貴 I honour those who are known to few.

知希之貴 to know the value of that rarity,—a friend.

視之不見名曰希 that which eludes the sense of sight is called *hsi*[1]. [Also applied, *mutatis mutandis*, to the sense of hearing.]

希夷 that which can neither be heard nor seen,—the subtile; the infinitesimal.

希世之珍 a rare jewel,—of a man.

希革 to shed hair.

鼓瑟希 a rest in music.

伏希 I humbly trust that.

希望 to hope that.

希爲 (or **卽希**) **見復** I shall hope to get a reply.

希卽轉移 which kindly communicate to....

希圖 to scheme for; to aim at; to hope.

希圖重利 in the hope of great profit.

希圖偷漏 intending to evade payment of duty.

希冀 to desire; to wish for.

希候光臨 I hope you will come to see me.

希請 to beg to request.

希壽 or **古希** seventy years of age. *See* 4058.

希乎 almost; nearly.

俙[1] 4049
R. **微**
See **希** Even Upper.

To pretend; to counterfeit.

依俙 appearing as if.

儳俙 obscurely; dimly. *See* 18, 19, 21.

唏[1] 4050
R. **微尾**
See **希** Even Upper.

To grieve; to whimper. To chuckle.

唏哈 dear me! alas!

悕[1] 4051
R. **微**
See **希** Even Upper.

To consider; to reflect. To compassionate. To wish.

晞[1] 4052
R. **微**
See **希** Even Upper.

To dry in the sun. To dawn.

白露未晞 the dew has not dried up.

東方未晞 it is not yet light in the east.

欷[1] 4053
R. **微未**
See **希** Even Upper.

To sob; to whimper.

欷歔流涕 to blubber and snivel,—which last is the Chinese test of real grief.

浠[1] 4054
R. **微**
See **希** Even Upper.

Name of a small tributary of the Yang-tsze in Hupeh.

豨[1] 4055
R. **微**
See **希** Even Upper.

The noise used in calling pigs. Used for 4057.

豨韋氏 one of the fabulous monarchs of old, said to have set the universe in order.

睎[1] 4056
R. **微**
See **希** Even Upper.

To long for; to gaze at.

豨[1] 4057
R. **微尾**
See **希** Even Upper.

Swine. *See* 4055.

豨豨 pigs grunting; noise of scampering pigs.

豬突豨勇 a name given to the criminals employed for State purposes under the administration of **王莽** Wang Mang, the Usurper.

稀[1] 4058
R. **微**
See **希** Even Upper.

Thin (of liquids), as opposed to **濃** 8411; scattered; separated, as opposed to **稠** 2502 and **密** 7835. Close, as the mesh of a net; *see* 487. Few; rare; seldom; used with **希** 4048. *See* **依** 5387.

稀薄 or **稀稀的** watery; thin.

稀稠 consistency of,—a fluid.

拉稀 to have diarrhoea.

稀飯 rice boiled to a thin gruel; congee; porridge.

煮得稀爛 cooked very soft; done to rags.

我打你個稀糊腦子爛 I will pound you to the consistency of brains.

剁得稀泥爛 you have minced it to a pulp.

稀賤 very poor.

稀破 in tatters.

月朗星稀 when the moon is bright and the stars are few.

稀疏 scattered; sparse; with wide intervals.

稀遠世路 he separated himself from the world.

稀少 few.

稀罕 or **稀奇** rare; curious.

稀鬆平常 insignificant; immaterial; commonplace.

古稀 seventy years of age. *See* 4048. From the following line by **杜甫** Tu Fu:—

人生七十古來稀 from of old until now, men of 70 have been rare.

已近古稀年 already near 70.

稀[1] 4058

稀稀拉拉的 few and far between.
稀翅 the mandarin duck.
稀袈裟布 muslins.

郗[1] 4059
R. 微
See 希
Even Upper.

The articulations of the bones.

Read *ch'ih*[1]. Name of a city under the Chou dynasty. A surname often wrongly used for 郄 1130.

鼷[3] 4060
R. 支 紙
See 喜
Even and Rising Upper.

To snore; to blow through the nose.

系[4] 4061
R. 雥
See 係
Sinking Lower.

A connecting link; succession; family connection. A duct.

相系 connected; joined.
系累無窮 connected without end; an interminable series.
系繼 to be connected.
系繫 to tie together.
世系 genealogy; a man's male line traced backwards from himself, as opposed to **世襲** (*see* 4142) where the direction is the other way.
世系未詳 genealogy not traceable.
世系圖 or **譜系** a genealogical tree.
非他支系 not his blood relatives.
系出理氏 a branch of the Li clan.
系出皖南 my ancestors came from the south of Anhui.
亡其系出 there is no record of his ancestry.
不勝懸系之至 to be deeply anxious or concerned,—as for another's safety.
胃系 the œsophagus or gullet.
肝系 a duct which, according to Chinese physicians, connects the heart and the liver.

係[4] 4062
R. 雥
C. *hai*
H. *he*
F. *hie*
W. N. *yi*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hsi*
K. *hie*
J. *kei*
A. *he*
Sinking Lower.

To connect with; to belong to; attached to; consequent upon; used for 4061, 4104. To be; is; are.

係屬 connected with; belonging to.
係親 related to.
係累 to bind; bound up with.
係戀 very much attached to.
係友 friendly relationship.
關係人命 involving human life. *See* 關 6368, and 干 5814.
沒有甚麼關係 there are no particular consequences involved.
關係重大 the consequences will be very serious.
他係惡人 he is a bad man.
本係小孩子所爲 this is the act of a child.
實係他人所辦 it was really done by another.
委係一人 there was only one man,—concerned in it.
果係如此 it actually turns out to be thus.
係爲因讐陷害 the injury was done to him out of spite.
係都有的 I have them all.

奚[1] 4063
R. 爪
C. *shai*
H. *hi*
F. *shie*
W. *si*
N. *syi*
P. M. *chhsi*
Y. *shsi, shch'i, chh'i*
Sz. *hsi*
K. *hye*, v. *he*
J. *kei, gei*
A. *she*
Even Irregular.

Why? how? what? A servant.

奚不爲政 why do you not take office?
奚爲後我 why do you put us last?
予以爲奚 what do you think of it, sir?
欣慰奚如 what could be more agreeable?
奚可以與我友 how can he become my friend?
奚堪 how is it to be endured?
奚似 what like? to what degree?
奚落 to make fun of.
吾今爲狐奚落矣 and now foxes thus play the fool with me.

奚[1] 4063
R. 爪
See 奚
Even Lower.

晨門曰奚自 the gatekeeper said, "From whom (do you come)?"
小奚奴 a servant; a page.
奚霫 a tribe which was found, during the T'ang dynasty, towards the north-east of Manchuria.
沒入奚官 were made government slaves.

傒[2] 4064
R. 齊
See 奚
Even Lower.

A man from the right bank of the Yang-tsze; a barbarian. To bind, as a prisoner; used with 4104. A servant; a waiter; used for 4063.

奴傒 a page; a servant-boy.

嫢[2] 4065
R. 齊
See 奚
Even Lower.

A waiting-maid.

徯[1] 4066
R. 齊 蹊
See 奚
A. *che*
Even Upper.

To wait for; to expect; to hope. Used for 4070.

徯我后 to wait for my sovereign.
徯待 to await.
今雖遭此,徯後毋咎 though now in this difficulty, I trust there will be no trouble in future.

溪 4067

See 1009.

蠵[2] 4068
R. 齊
See 奚
Even Lower.

A kind of grasshopper. *See* 蚚 1014.

谿 4069

See 1008.

蹊[1] 4070
R. 齊
C. *k'ai, hai, hi*
H. *k'ai*
F. *shie, k'ae*
W. *c'i*
N. *syi*
P. *hsi, ch'i*
M. *ch'i*
K. *hie*
J. *kei, gei*
A. *she*
Even Irregular.

A foot-path; a narrow path over a hill.

蹊徑 a short cut.

雖工實有蹊徑 although his work (as a painter) really has the short cut,—*i.e.* the art of expressing much by little.

山蹊 a mountain path.

曲逕蹊橋 winding paths leading across bridges.

蹊蹺古怪 very extraordinary. *See* 1401.

桃李無言,下自成蹊 the peach and the plum tree say nothing, yet a path is worn beneath them,—by their admirers. Applied metaphorically to persons, esp. to 李文進 and 李廣.

鞵[2] 4071
R. 齊
See 奚
Even Lower.

Shoes.

女鞵 or 坤鞵 a woman's shoe.

紅繡鞵 a red embroidered shoe; a fancy name for the red bean.

鼷[2] 4072
R. 齊
See 奚
Even Lower.

A kind of mouse, the bite of which is said not to give pain but to be venomous.

社鼷不灌 don't flood mice out of a shrine,—for fear of injuring the decorations, etc. *See* 鼠 10,072.

執鼷鼠之尾猶能反噬于人 catch hold of a mouse's tail and it will still be able to turn and bite. (A worm will turn.)

千鈞之弩不爲鼷鼠發機 a 1000 *lb.* crossbow is not the weapon for killing a mouse.

喜[3] 4073
R. 紙
C. *hei*
H. *hi*
F. *hi*
W. N. *hsi*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hsi*

Joy; gladness, as opposed to 哀 11 or 憂 13,381; compared with 樂, *see* 7331. One of the seven passions; *see* 情 2187.

喜色 or 喜氣 or 喜容 a joyful countenance. [The last also = 行樂圖; *see* 12,128.]

喜[3] 4073
K. *hii*
J. *ki*
A. *hi*
Rising Upper.

喜悅 or 喜歡 or 喜愛 to rejoice; to delight in.

他歡喜得狠 he is overjoyed.

我不喜歡他 I do not like him.

甚喜 overjoyed.

喜不自禁 beside oneself with joy. *See* 2033, *chin*[1].

喜出望外 joy beyond all expectation.

喜笑 to smile with joy.

化悲爲喜 turned grief into joy.

喜得手舞足蹈 clapped his hands and danced for joy.

不勝之喜 exceeding great joy.

喜溢門庭 joy fills the house.

把盞稱喜 drank their (health and) happiness.

喜從天降 or 喜自天來 rejoiced over it as a godsend.

助喜色 to add to the fun.

雙喜 double joy, — happiness and longevity. The emblem 囍 "double joy" is frequently used for decorative purposes, sometimes being represented pictorially by two spiders; *see* 4082.

喜事 or 喜慶 joyful affairs; merry-making; a marriage.

辦喜事 to manage a wedding.

喜轎 a bridal chair.

夫人有喜了 your wife has joy,—is in the family way.

喜病 pregnancy.

不是病是喜 it is not illness, it is joy,—the lady is *enceinte*.

天喜 the small-pox.

恭喜 respectful joy; a phrase of congratulation, as upon promotion. *See* 6574.

喜敬 respectful congratulations, —written on the 分子 *fèn*[4] *tzŭ* money-present given on the occasion of a marriage.

喜麵 (N.) or 喜蛋 (S.) a feast given upon some auspicious occasion.

大喜 my best congratulations.

喜[3] 4073

新喜 new joy,—a happy New Year to you!

道喜 to congratulate, — upon any success, etc.

喜酒 or 喜筵 wine drunk in congratulation.

喜花 a bubble,—as on wine.

報喜 to announce joy,—as an omen. *See* 8731.

無喜可述 I have no good news to tell you.

中心喜之 I like it with all my heart.

喜雀 the bird of joy,—the magpie. *See* 1388.

似喜 the robin magpie (*Copsychus sanlaris*).

喜詔 the edict announcing accession of a new Emperor.

喜夢 a pleasant dream.

喜子 a kind of spider,—of good omen. Used for 4082.

妹喜 the favourite of the tyrant 桀 Chieh; *see* 1498.

喜樂 joy and pleasure, — the fourth Dêvalôka where all Bôdhisattvas are reborn before finally appearing on earth as Buddhas. Life lasts there 4,000 years, twenty-four hours of which are equal to 400 years on earth. Sanskrit: *Tuchita*.

喜疢毒而畏藥石 to prefer the disease to the cure,—perverse liking for bad things.

僖[1] 4074
R. 支
See 希
J. *ki*
Even Upper.

Cautious; careful. Used for 4073.

嘻[1] 4075
R. 支
See 希
Even Upper.

An interjection of surprise, anger, or grief.

噫嘻 oh!

嘻嘻呵呵 (or 哈哈) to titter; to laugh.

嘻笑 to smile.

嬉[1] 4076
R. 支
See 希 Even Upper.

Pleasure; amusement; an excursion; a picnic. Elegant; handsome.

嬉玩 or 嬉耍 or 嬉戲 to play at games; to amuse oneself; to sport.
業荒于嬉 to neglect business for play.
婦子嬉嬉終日 wife and children playing all day long.
遊嬉 an excursion; a pleasure trip.
水嬉 a regatta.
盤天嬉 to soar exultingly in the sky.
嬉皮笑臉的 grinning; grimacing.

憙[4] 4077
R. 竇
See 陘戲 Sinking Upper.

To be delighted; to delight in.

欣憙 delighted.
憙改造 to delight in changing.

歖[1] 4078
R. 支紙
See 喜 Even and Rising Upper.

Joyful.

Read *i*[3].

歖歖 to bray as an ass,—in imitation of the sound, as "hee-haw."

熹[1] 4079
R. 支
See 希 Even Upper.

Lucky stars shining; to worship a star. To roast.

熹[1] 4080
R. 支
See 希 Even Upper.

To heat; to roast; to toast; hot; bright. Abundant; diversified. Illustrious.

晨光之熹微 the faint warmth of morning.

禧[1] 4081
R. 支
See 希 Even Upper.

Blessings; good luck. To pray to the gods.

禧慶 joyful; auspicious.
禧事 an auspicious event.
鴻禧 may you have great joy!
迎禧 may you meet with joy!
賀禧 to congratulate.
恭賀新禧 to respectfully wish a happy New Year,—a phrase written on visiting cards.

蟢[3] 4082
R. 紙
See 喜 Rising Upper.

A red spider, called *hsi* because it is the colour of joy, of good omen when seen in the morning. [Stands pictorially for 喜 4073, joy.]

壁蟢 a small wall-spider.
今朝蟢子飛 this morning the spider (her lover) has fled.
蟢到簷前每是雙 spiders (joys) always come to the house in pairs.

譆[1] 4083
R. 支
See 希 Even Upper.

A cry of grief or pain.

譆譆咄咄 the wail of disembodied spirits, calling for sacrifices to be made to them.

兮[1] 4084
R. 齊
C. *ʦhai*
H. *ʿhi*
F. *ʦye, ʦhie*
W. N. *ʦi, ʦyi*
P. *ʿhsi*
M. *ʿhsi*
Y. *ʿhsi*
K. *hye*
J. *kei*
A. *ʦhe*
Even Irregular.

An emphatic particle peculiar to poetry, occurring at the end of lines and of parts of lines, generally indicating admiration. [To be distinguished from 分 3506.]

乃如之人兮 just like that man.
鳳兮鳳兮何德之衰 O phœnix! O phœnix! how has thy virtue fallen!
有美人兮天一方 I have a dear one beneath another sky!
燕笑語兮 how we did laugh and talk at the feast!
若有人兮山之阿 methinks there is a genius of the hills!
被薜荔兮帶女蘿 clad in ivy, girdled with wistaria.
子兮子兮 oh dear! oh dear!

盼[4] 4085
R. 靣
See 係 Sinking Lower.

To look at in anger. Perplexed. [To be distinguished from 盼 8644.]

盼視 to glare at.
盼恨 to look at in anger.
瞋目盼之 looked at him sternly.
盼盼然 perplexed; anxious; wearied.

牉[4*] 4086
R. 質物
C. *yêt*$_5$
F. *heik*$_5$
W. *hsiai*$_5$
N. *hsih*$_5$
P. *hsi*^{5}
M. *hsi*
Y. *yik*
K. *hil, hïl*
J. *kitsz, kochi*
A. *bêt*$_5$
Entering Irregular.

Sounds of bells, of gnats buzzing, of wind soughing, etc. A name; *see* 佛 (read *pi*^{4*}) 3589.

習[2*] 4087
R. 緝
C. *tsap*
H. *sip*
F. *sik*
W. *zai*
N. *jêh*
P. *ʦhsi*
M. *hsi*
Y. *sik*
Sz. *hsi*
K. *sïp*
J. *shū*
A. *têp*
Entering Lower.

To practise; a custom; a usage.

學而時習之 to learn, and from time to time to put in practice what one has learnt.
習慣成自然 by practice it becomes natural,—to do anything which was before difficult. Practice makes perfect.
相習成風 by practice (*i.e.* by usages) customs are formed.
鍊習 to practise the use of anything; to drill.
重 (*ch'ung*^{2}) 習 to repeat; to reiterate.
熟習 versed in; conversant with; expert.
文字習胡 the style of their writing is that of the Tartars.
已成習熟 have already become hackneyed.
溫習 to rehearse; to furbish up one's knowledge of; to review, as troops.
習口音 to practise one's accent,—by speaking.
習氣 habit; custom; mental attitude.

習[2m] 4087

大有文士習氣 he exhibits to a great degree the characteristics of a cultured scholar,—of 曹植 as a poet.

習染 inducted into an evil habit; corrupted.

漢口有一惡習 there is a bad custom at Hankow, viz....

習耶蘇教 to practise the teaching of Jesus,—to be a Protestant Christian.

習俗使然 usage makes it so.

習尙 to esteem.

習而不察 to be accustomed to and (consequently) not to verify; to accept without questioning;—used of the carelessness begotten of over-confidence.

庶習逸德之人 men who count idleness a virtue.

卜不習吉 divination, when fortunate, may not be repeated.

一習吉 all (the omens) were favourable.

習習谷風 gently blows the east wind.

習習 intermittent fluttering or throbbing.

嚮[2m] 4088
R. 緝
See 習
Entering Upper.

The noise of shivering with cold.

嶍[2m] 4089
A. *têp*
Entering Doubtful.

A mountain in the south of Yünnan. Also written 嚮.

嶍峩 a District in 臨安府 in Yünnan.

櫛[2m] 4090
R. 緝
See 習
Entering Lower.

A kind of hard wood.

霫[2m] 4091
R. 緝
See 習
Entering Lower.

Heavy rain. *See* 4063.

雲霫 rain in torrents.

白霫 a name for the Ouigours.

羲[1] 4092
R. 支
See 希
Even Upper.

Breath; vapour. Name of one of the families in charge of the astronomical department in the time of the Emperor Yao.

伏羲 or 羲氏 or 庖羲氏 Fu Hsi,—the legendary monarch who is said to have discovered the Diagrams (*see* 卦 6311) on the back of a tortoise. *See* 3886.

羲和 Hsi Ho,—the charioteer of the sun.

羲和將欲傾 the sun is about to set.

願攬羲和轡 I would grasp the reins of the (chariot of the) sun.

曦[1] 4093
R. 支
See 希
Even Upper.

The light of day.

赫曦 the effulgence of the sun.

曦馭 the bright chariot; the orb of day.

犧[1] 4094
R. 支
See 希
Even Upper.

Victims for sacrifice: these had to be uniform in colour. *See* 3179.

以我犧羊 I take my all-of-one-colour victim-rams,—and sacrifice.

享以騂犧 he offers perfectly red bulls.

虧[1] 4095
R. 支
See 希
Even Upper.

An earthenware sacrificial vase.

嶬[1] 4096
R. 支 賓
See 希
Even Upper.

A whistling sound; a shrill cry; noise; uproar.

嗚嶬 alas! alas!

嶬[1] 4097
R. 支
See 希
Even Upper.

A mountain gorge; a ravine. A crack. An occasion, as offered by a crack.

戲[4] 4098
R. 賓 支
C. *hei*
H. *hi*
F. *hie*
W. N. P. M. V. Sz. *hsi*
K. *hii*
J. *ki*
A. *hi*
Sinking Upper.

To play,—especially of theatrical performances; to jest; to sport. Used for 5161.

聽戲 or 看戲 to listen to a theatrical performance; to go to the theatre.

演戲 to perform plays.

唱戲 to act,—strictly applied to vocalisation only.

做戲 to act,–with gesticulation.

串戲 to act; to play in amateur theatricals. *See* 清 2188.

戲館子 or 戲園 or 戲樓 or 戲棚 or 戲場 or 戲房 or 戲莊子 a theatre.

戲班 a theatrical troupe. *See* 8595.

戲子 an actor.

戲婆子 an actress.

戲臺 the stage. *See* 後 4025.

戲衣 theatrical clothes.

戲本 a book of the play; libretto.

戲單子 a play-bill.

戲報 a theatrical announcement; a poster.

一齣戲 a short play.

是那一齣戲 what play is it?—now going on.

渾戲 licentious plays.

素戲 pure plays.

文戲 literary plays,—written in a polished style.

武戲 military plays,—in which the style is less polished.

戲曲 a name given to the musical plays composed A.D. 960—1119.

戲酒 theatricals and wine,—an entertainment.

提戲 or 木人戲 Punch and Judy; *see* 6495.

戲[4] 4098

戲士 a conjuror.
變戲法 or 弄戲法 or 頑把戲 to do conjuring tricks.
戲舞 to play, as actors; to sport, as children.
戲言 jokes; pleasantry.
前言戲之耳 what I just said was in joke.
視爲兒戲 to regard as mere child's-play.
戲笑 or 嘲戲 or 戲謂 to laugh at; to ridicule.
戲弄 or 戲謔 or 調戲 to play practical jokes upon; to make fun of.
戲他一戲 to play a trick on him.
戲耍 to play; to amuse oneself.
戲談 to jest; to joke.
戲賭 to play games of chance.
雙龍戲珠 two dragons playing with a pearl.
戲彩娛親 acting in coloured clothes to amuse his parents,—as the filial 老萊子 Lao Lai Tzŭ did at the age of seventy-three.
鴨戲水 ducks playing in the water.
魚戲落花 fishes playing with fallen petals,—nibbling at them to see what they are.
看戲的流眼淚 like one who weeps at a play,—grieving over by-gones.
戲不彀，神仙湊 what the play cannot do (by ordinary agencies), let gods and fairies accomplish.
逢場作戲，不可專意 act in accordance with circumstances, without being committed to any definite course.
養船如共戲 keeping up a junk is as expensive as keeping a theatre.
洋蠻看戲 like the southerner (*see* 7644) at a theatre,—what he sees is 異樣 of a *different kind* from what he sees at home. But the phrase implies of *the same kind*, the homophonous words 一樣 being understood.

戲[4] 4098

戲殺 accidental homicide,—caused in rough play or gymnastics.
戲狗 to behave indecently.
戲月 to spend a night of amusement.

See 4712.

噓 4099

嘶[1] 4100
R. 齊
C. H. sz
F. *sai*
W. N. sz
P. *hsi*
Y. *sz*
K. *sü̈i*
J. *sei, sai*
A. *te*
Even Upper.

The neighing of a horse. Din; noise.

馬嘶芳草地 the horse neighs over his pasture.
人喊馬嘶 the shouts of men and the neighing of steeds.
殺嘶 loud noise.

慸[1] 4101
R. 齊
See 嘶
Even Upper.

Afraid.

惶慸 alarmed; terrified.

See 10,267.

撕 4102

繫[4] 4103
R. 雧
See 計
A. *he*
SinkingUpper.

The pivot in a well-sweep. Name of a fruit like a plum.

繫[4] 4104
R. 雧
W. *yi, ci*
See 係計
Sinking Upper and Lower.

To tie; to bind; to fasten. To be attached to; to remember. [Dist. from 擊 869.]

繫船 to moor a boat.
繫馬 to tie up a horse.
繫上去 fasten it on.
提繫兒 a strap or cord fastened on to hold anything by.
繫續 to tie on and make longer; to join; to connect.
繫聯 connected; consequences.

繫[4] 4104

繫累 implicated; involved.
我的帶子繫不上 my girdle won't tie,—it is too short.
繫紇繨 to tie a knot.
繫兒 the hooped handle,—*e.g.* of a basket.
繫獄 to imprison.
繫戀 or 繫懷 to think of with longing or affection.
無庸繫念 do not be anxious,—as about any one's safety.
不繫于名 having no desire for fame.
繫春情 engrossed with "thoughts of love."
繫辭 name of a section of the 易經 Canon of Changes; explanation of the prognostics; to append the written text.

昔[1] 4105
R. 陌
C. *sik*
H. *sit*
F. *seik*
W. *si*
N. *sih*
P. *shsi*
M. *hsi*
Y. *hsik*
Sz. *hsi*
K. *sŏk*
J. *seki, shaku*
A. *tik*
Entering Upper.

Formerly; once upon a time; at first.

昔日 or 昔時 formerly; on a previous occasion.
昔年 in past years.
古昔 of old. *See* 曩 8148.
今昔不同 present and past are not the same.
人言不如昔 people say (the present) is not equal to the past.
昔有 formerly, or once upon a time, there was.....
昔者 of old; formerly,—with an idea of restriction to a particular period or date.
昔者辭以病 yesterday, you declined on the ground of sickness.
不念昔者 you do not think of old days.
自古在昔 from of old before our time.
宮殿如舊而人非昔也 the halls and palaces are those of old, but the men are not those of old.
大醉一昔卒 got very drunk and died the same night.
爲一昔之期 the space of one night.
通昔 all night.

惜[1*] 4106
R. 陌
C. *sik*$_3$, *sek*^{5}
H. *sit*, *siak*
F. *seik*
W. *si*
N. *sih*
P. *ɕhsi*
M. *hsi*
Y. *hsik*
Sz. *hsi*
K. *sök*
J. *seki*, *shaku*
A. *tik*
Entering Upper.

To pity; to regard. To spare; to be sparing of. *See* 花 5002, 福 3707.

可惜 what a pity! how sad!
可惜了兒的 poor fellow!
實爲惋惜 it is truly to be regretted.
惜乎 unfortunately.
惜念 to compassionate.
痛惜 to feel for.
不惜工本 to spare neither labour nor money.
惜錢 to be sparing of money; to save money.
吝惜 stingy.
愛惜 to grudge. *See* 15.
惜光陰 to be sparing of time.
禹惜寸陰，吾人當惜分陰 if the Great Yü took care of every inch of time, we should take care of every tenth of an inch,—referring to the flight of time on a sun-dial.
不惜勞苦 not to be sparing of pains.
不惜力 indefatigable.
不惜小費 not to grudge a small outlay.
惜物 to be careful of things,—not wasteful.
惜身 or 惜福 to take care of one's health.
惜字紙 to spare written paper. *See* 1889.
玉惜 take care of her as if she were jade!
義者惜之 good men regretted him.

磋 4107

See 2237.

腊[4*] 4108
R. 陌
See 昔
Entering Upper.

Dried meat. Preserved. Old. Used for 臘 6667.

腊肉 dried meat.
腊人 an official who dried the meat for sacrifices.
腊酒 old wine.

兕 4109

See 10,298.

夕[2*] 4110
R. 陌
C. *tsik*
H. *sip*
F. *sik*
W. *zi*
N. *zih*
P. *ɕhsi*
M. *hsi*
Y. *hsik*
Sz. *hsi*
K. *sök*
J. *seki*
A. *tik*
Entering Lower.

Evening; dusk. Not oriented. Radical 36.

旦夕 or 朝夕 morning and evening.
在旦夕 between morning and evening,—in the space of a day.
朝不保夕 in the morning one cannot guarantee the evening,—used specially of any one lying dangerously ill.
今夕何夕 what evening is this evening?—what an evening this is (for happiness)!
七夕 the seventh night of the seventh moon,—when magpies bridge over the Milky Way. *See* 1388.
除夕 the last night of the year; New Year's eve.
夕陽 that part of a mountain which receives the afternoon sun, *sc.* the west side; hence, the afternoon.
必歷多少夕陽 how many afternoons must be passed,—before.....
夕月 to turn towards or bow to the moon,—part of the old Shaman ceremony. Also, the evening moon.
不爭夕 not to quarrel for turns,—of wife and concubine.
當夕 to take turns, as above.
夕室 a house which is not duly oriented; a dark room.
夕郎 a name given to the 給事, because it was their duty to see that the palace gates were shut at night.

汐[4*] 4111
R. 陌
F. v. *p'wong*^{2}
P. *hsi*^{2}
See 夕
Entering Lower.

Night tides, as opposed to 潮 519.

潮汐逐波浪 morning and night the tides roll up in waves.

穸[4*] 4112
R. 陌
P. *ɕhsi*, *hsi*^{3}
See 夕
Entering Lower.

The gloom of the grave; death.

窀穸之事 funeral rites.

醯[1] 4113
R. 齊支
C. *hei*
H. *hi*^{3}
F. *kie*
W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. *hsi*
K. *hie*
J. *ki*
A. *k'e*
Even Upper.

Sour; vinegar for pickling; a relish.

醯醬 *sauce piquante.*
醯鷄 the animalcules in vinegar.

畦 4114

See 1082.

熙[1] 4115
R. 支
H. *hi*, *k'i*
See 希
Even Upper.

Bright; splendid; prosperous. *See* 康 5908.

熙光 glory; splendour.
熙朝人瑞 a glorious dynasty and a prosperous people.
熙朝 our glorious dynasty,—the present dynasty.
熙和之世 an age of prosperity and peace.
咸熙 general prosperity.
時純熙矣 when the times were bright,—*i.e.* favourable.
衆人熙熙 the people are full of merriment.
木熙 walking on the tight-rope is so called by 淮南子 Huai-nan Tzŭ.
熙熙 crowds; *see* 6885.
熙來穰往 to come and go in crowds.

熙 4116

Same as 4115.

嵇[1] 4117
R. 齊
See 稽
Even Upper.

Name of a mountain in Anhui, so called after 嵇康 Hsi K'ang, a noted man of letters of the 晉 Chin dynasty.

携[2] 4118
R. 齊
C. *ts'wai*
H. F. *tshie*
W. *yü*
N. *yi*
P. *tshieh, tshi*
M. *hsi*
Y. *tshi*
Sz. *tshi*
K. *hiu*
J. *kui, ye*
A. *hwe*
Even Lower.

To lead by the hand; to take with one; to carry in the hand.

携手 to lead by the hand.
携手同行 (*hang*[2]) let us join hands and go.
不念携手日 he thinks no more of the days when we went hand in hand.
扶老携幼 to support the aged and lead the young.
提携往來而不絶者 children carried in arms, children dragged by the hand, coming and going in unbroken succession.
携眷 to bring one's family.
携妻 to bring one's wife.
携帶 to bring along with one.
携同 to be accompanied by.
携起 to lift up and carry away.
携去 to carry off.
可携者携之去 what there was to carry off, was carried off.
携失 carried off and lost.
携筐 to carry a basket on the arm.
如取如携 as you take a thing and bring it away in your hand,—so simple is the enlightenment of the people.
左右携僕 personal attendants.

徙[3] 4119
R. 紙
C. *sái*
H. *sai*
F. *sae*
W. *sz*
N. *si*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hsi*
K. *sǎ*
J. *shi*
A. *ti*
Rising Upper.

To move one's place of abode; to flit. [To be distinguished from 從 12,028, and 徒 12,126.]

孟母三徙 the mother of Mencius thrice changed her abode,—before finding a place suitable for the education of her son.
遷徙 or 移徙 or 徙居 to change house.
作者數搖徙則亡其功 if a worker is constantly changing houses, it will ruin his chances of success.
徙任 to be moved to another post.

徙[3] 4119
徙善 to reform; to follow virtue.
徙月 to encroach upon another month.
徙陽 old name for 雅州府 in Ssŭch'uan.
尋徙員外 he was then transferred to be Secretary in a Board.

屣[2] 4120
R. 紙
See 徙
Rising Upper.

Straw sandals or slippers without heel-backs. *See* 4186.

脫屣 to take off a slipper.
猶棄敝屣 like casting away an old sandal,—so Shun would have renounced the empire.
倒屣迎賓 to go out to meet a guest with one's shoes on the wrong way,—*i.e.* hurriedly, as 蔡邕 Ts'ai Yung went out to meet 王粲 Wang Ts'an.

縰[3] 4121
R. 紙
See 徙
K. *sa, swae*
Rising Upper.

A band or fillet to confine the hair. Same as 6916.

縰縰莘莘 the appearance of a crowd.
縰韜髮者 wearing the hair under a gauze kerchief.

蓰[3] 4122
R. 紙支
C. *ts'sz*
F. *ts'sü, ts'sae*
W. *ts'sz*
N. P. M. Y. Sz. *ts'hsi*
K. *sǎ*
J. *shi*
A. *t'ti*
Even and Rising Upper.

Name of a plant. To increase fivefold.

或相倍蓰 some twice, some five times as many.
或什伯倍蓰也 ten times or five times as many.

蹝 4123

Same as 4120.

吸[1*] 4124
R. 緝
C. *k'êp*
H. *kip*, *k'ip*
F. *ngeik*
W. *ciai, hsiai*
N. *hsih*
P. *hsi*

To draw in the breath; to inhale. To suck up. To attract. Used of non-aspirated characters; *see* 4912.

吸一口氣 to draw in a breath; to make an inspiration.

吸[1*] 4124
M. *hsi*
Y. *chik*
Sz. *hsi*
K. *hïp*
J. *kiū, kō*
A. *hêp, ngêp*
Entering Upper.

一口吸在肚裏 swallowed it at a gulp.
一吸卽盡 emptied it at a draught.
吸吸哈哈的 to draw in and emit the breath with a noise.
吸烟 to smoke,—tobacco or opium.
吸飲 to sip.
魚吸水 fishes suck up water,—through their gills, so as to absorb air for breathing.
吸露水 to sip dew,—to be very poor; to live on air.
吸鐵石 a loadstone.
吸去魂靈 to suck the soul out of one,—as devils are believed to do.
呼吸相通 expirations and inspirations in harmony,—their views accord.

翕[4*] 4125
R. 緝
See 吸
Entering Upper.

Stertorous breathing.

隰[1*] 4126
R. 緝
P. *hsi, shï*
See 習濕
Entering Upper and Lower.

Low, marshy ground.

隰有苓 the liquorice grows in the marshes.
隰田 marsh land.
度其隰原 he measured the marshes and the plains.
隰桑有阿 in the low wet grounds the mulberry-trees are beautiful.
隰州 a Department in the west of Shansi.

棲 4127

See 985.

犀[1] 4128
R. 齊
H. *si, ch'i*
See 西
A. *têi, te*
Even Upper.

The tapir. A rhinoceros (*see* 10,298). Hard; tempered, as good steel; sharp. The section of a melon.

犀牛 or 犀兕 a rhinoceros.
犀角 rhinoceros horn.
犀皮 rhinoceros skin.

犀[1] 4128

一大犀盃 a goblet of rhinoceros horn.

如牛渚燃犀 like lighting the rhinoceros horn at Niu-tu, —as was done by 溫嶠 Wên Chiao of old, to enable him to examine a river.

毛犀 the hairy rhinoceros,—the yak.

器不犀利 the weapons were not tempered and sharp.

犀部 the Board of War.

心有靈犀一點通 his mind is very quick to apprehend every point.

齒如瓠犀 her teeth were like the seeds in a melon.

樨[1] 4129

R. 齊

See 犀

A. *te*

Even Upper.

A diminutive variety of the *Olea fragrans*, with reddish flowers, called 木樨.

席[2*] 4130

R. 陌

See 蓆

A. *tiet*, *tik*

Entering Lower.

A mat, as used for sitting or sleeping on; hence, an entertainment. To rely on. To fit comfortably. A sail.

我心匪席 my mind is not a mat,—which can be rolled up, and so lose its evenness.

席卷天下 he rolled up the empire like a mat,—conquered it.

席地而坐 to take the ground for one's mat, and sit down,—to sit on the bare ground.

酒席 a banquet.

設席 to spread a second mat over another one; to prepare a banquet.

就席 or 赴席 to go to a banquet.

席單 a bill of fare.

坐席 to take one's place at table; to sit down to a banquet.

下席 to get up from the table.

席尊 the guest who sits in the place of honour; the "guest of the evening."

越席就之 left his place at table and went and sat by him.

席[2*] 4130

大家出席 the party left the table.

同席 at the same banquet; a fellow-guest.

還席 to give a return banquet. Also, to vomit a meal.

席面 the style of banquet given.

席面上 on the mat,—at table.

屢易席 often changed the mat, —went from room to room to a fresh table, as the Chinese do at grand dinners.

換席 to change the mat,—as done for a dying person.

移席 to change one's seat, *e.g.* at an exam.

席上爆 fire-crackers let off at a feast.

一席話 one-mat talk,—the amount of talk which can be got through in a meal; a conversation bout; a long yarn; a tirade.

聽了劉四媽一席話 having heard all that Mother Liu had to say,—implying a somewhat lengthy yarn.

可當半席 he is entitled to half the mat of,—may be regarded as the peer of.

當分一席矣 we must make room for him on the mat,—of a man who is distinguishing himself.

割席 to cut the mat,—to cease to be friends with.

席捲 a roll of bedding.

兵有數百萬席捲 the soldiers numbered several millions.

席捲而逃 to abscond, bag and baggage.

席捲囊括之計 bag and baggage policy.

西席 a western mat,—a tutor. *See* 4031.

刑席 the legal secretary in a Yamên.

前席而請 invited him to be Prime Minister.

儒爲席上之珍，待聘 scholars are like jewels on a mat: they wait to be fetched.

席寵惟舊 had long relied on the favour which they had enjoyed.

席[2*] 4130

緇衣之席兮 how easy sit the black robes on you!

挂席 to hoist a sail.

四席 *see* 9099.

主席 the chairman of a meeting.

蓆[2*] 4131

R. 陌

C. *tsik*, *tsek*

H. *ts'it*, *ts'iak*

F. *sik*, *ch'ioh*

W. *zi*

N. *jêh*

P. *shsi*

M. *hsi*

Y. *hsyk*

Sz. *hsi*

K. *sŏk*

J. *seki*

A. *tik*, *tiet*

Entering Lower.

A mat; used for 4130.

草蓆 grass matting.

一包蓆 a roll of matting.

蓆包 mat packing.

籐蓆 a rattan mat.

蘆蓆 a rush mat.

織蓆 to weave mats.

蓆箔 mats in general.

翕[2*] 4132

R. 緝

C. *yêp*

H. *hip*

F. *heik*, *ngeik*

W. *hiai*, *hsiai*

N. *hsih*

P. *shsi*

M. *hsi*

Y. *hsik*

Sz. *hsi*

K. *hïp*

J. *kiū*, *kō*

A. *hêp*

Entering Upper.

To be in harmony. All; altogether. To close; to contract. *See* 1530, 4134.

翕翕訾訾 now on good terms, now abusing one another.

兄弟既翕 when brothers are in harmony.

翕河 a river in harmony,—with its channel, *i.e.* not overflowing.

和翕 at peace.

載翕其舌 idly showing its mouth,—instead of helping those in trouble. Said of the constellation 箕 Sieve, 855.

翕然 closely; tightly; greatly.

翕然稱之 greatly respected him.

翕然推伏 every one declined,—his proposal.

翕然而合爲一體 became closely united so as to form one body,—instead of two.

翕合 united.

翕受 to receive all.

噏 4133

Same as 4124.

歙 4134
R. 緝 葉
C. *ship*。
H. *hiap*
F. *hek*, *hiek*
W. *hsiai*
N. *hsih*
P. *≤shê*, *hsi*°
M. *sê*
Y. *hsieh*
Sz. *se*, *hsi*
K. *hīp*, *söp*
J. *kiū*, *kō*
A. *hêp*, *ngêp*₅
Entering Upper.

To shut; to contract. Used with 4132.

歙張 to shut and to open.

將欲歙之必固張之 if you would contract, you must first expand.

歙 noise of wind among the trees.

歙赩 a deep red glow.

Read *shê*²*. Head District of the 徽州 Hui-chou Prefecture in Anhui.

潝 4135
R. 緝
C. *yêp*
F. *heik*
See 翕 Entering Upper.

Noise of flowing water. Used with 4132.

燠 4136
R. 緝
H. *hip*, *ngip*
See 翕 Entering Upper.

To burn; to roast.

燠熟之肉 thoroughly roasted meat.

燠死 to die from asphyxia.

闟 4137
R. 緝
See 吸
K. *hïp*
J. *kiō*, *kō*
A. *hap*₅
Entering Upper.

A kind of halberd. Steadily. Peacefully.

持矛而操闟戟者 those who carried spears and halberds.

闟然止 to stand suddenly still.

闟然更始 peacefully inaugurated a new *régime*.

闟茸之中 belonging to a menial class.

閭閭闟茸 a mere country lout.

Read *ta*⁴*. Name of a valley, and of a place.

土闟 a valley in Shensi.

悉 4138
R. 質
C. *ts'ik*, *sik*
H. *sit*
F. *seik*
W. *si*
N. *sih*
P. *≤hsi*
M. *hsi*
Y. *hsyk*
Sz. *hsi*
K. *sil*
J. *shitsz*
A. *têt*
Entering Upper.

To know; to comprehend. All; altogether; fully; minutely.

未悉是否願服 I do not know whether you are willing to submit or not.

知悉 to be fully acquainted with; "take notice!"

熟悉 well versed in; conversant with.

諗悉 to fully understand.

悉皆 all; altogether.

悉數 the whole lot.

悉聽朕言 listen all to Our words!

王命衆悉至于庭 the king ordered them all to come into the hall.

乃悉命汝 he fully charged you.

乃汝其悉自教工 you must yourselves train the officers in everything.

悉心 with one's entire mind.

悉力 with all one's force.

悉索 rustling.

蟋 4139
R. 質
C. *tsik*, v. *tsuk*
H. *sit*
F. *seik*
N. *sih*
W. *si*, v. *süe*
P. *hsi*°, *≤hsi*
M. *hsi*
Y. *hsik*, v. *ch'wik*
Sz. *hsi*
K. *sil*
J. *shitsz*
A. *têt*
Entering Upper.

A cricket.

鬬蟋蟀 or 打蟋蟀 to fight crickets,—as is often done for heavy wagers.

蟋蟀居壁 the cricket lives in the wall.

膝 4140
R. 質
C. *sêt*
H. *ts'it*
F. *ch'eik*
W. *sai*, *söe*
N. *sih*
P. *≤hsi*
M. *hsi*
Y. *hsik*
Sz. *hsi*
K. *sïl*

The knee; the lap. To kneel. Children. *See* 5754, 8761.

膝頭 or 磕膝 the knee.

膝蓋 or 膝蓋骨 or 膝頭骨 or 膝饅骨 the knee-pan; knee-cap.

提抱膝頭 took him on his knee.

膝 4140
J. *shitsz*, *shichi*
A. *têt*
Entering Upper.

膝眼 the dimple at the knee.

屈膝 to bend the knees.

打半膝 to bend one knee.

雙膝跪下 knelt on both knees.

罰膝之 made him kneel as punishment.

膝行 to creep; to crawl on hands and knees.

抱膝長吟 to nurse one's knee and hum over,—as a student learning by heart.

促膝而談 to draw close together (knee to knee) and chat,—as friends.

按膝雄談 placed his hands on his knees and held forth on the subject.

跪膝 knee-pads.

膝褲 Chinese trousers, reaching to the knee.

膝下 below the knee,—*i.e.* at one's knee, *sc.* children. A term of address to parents.

鶴膝水 crane's-leg water,—a long narrow stream of water is so called in the language of geomancy.

鶴膝瘋 a stiff knee-joint.

牛膝 cow's-knees,—the dried stalks of *Pupalia geniculata* and *Achyranthes aspera*, used as a cooling medicine. *See* 4141.

藤 4141
R. 質
See 膝 Entering Upper.

A kind of amaranth, known as 牛藤; *see* 4140.

襲 4142
R. 緝
C. *tsap*
H. *sip*
F. *sik*
W. *zai*
N. *jêh*
P. *≤hsi*
M. *hsi*
Y. *hsik*
Sz. *hsi*
K. *sïp*
J. *shū*
A. *têp*
Entering Lower.

The lining of garments. Double; repeated. To follow; to accord. To make a surprise attack or raid. To plagiarise. To inherit; hereditary.

服襲 the lining of clothes.

一襲衣 a suit of clothes.

袈裟一襲 one *káchya*, or cassock of Buddhist priest.

襲事 the wrapping business,—of a corpse for burial.

襲[2*] 4142

襲于休祥 the auspicious omen is two-fold.

下襲水土 on earth he (Confucius) conformed to the water and land,—was in harmony with his environment.

非義襲而取之 it (perfection of man's moral nature) is not to be attained by incidental acts of righteousness.

侵襲 to make a surprise attack, —as opposed to 征 689.

晉獻公將欲襲虞 when Hsien Kung of Chin wanted to make a raid upon Yü.

襲國 to make a raid on a country.

冷襲骨 chilled to the bone.

風襲袂 the wind stole up his sleeve,—and made him cold.

風寒相襲 the cold wind was nipping him.

不相襲 not opposed,—though possibly different.

襲以爲利 to appropriate for one's own benefit.

襲彼後路 to take an enemy in the rear.

拔白刃襲之 stole upon her with a drawn sword.

乘隙襲取 to avail oneself of an occasion to steal in and carry off.

酒氣襲人 he smelt of wine enough to knock one down.

抄襲成文 to compose by the aid of plagiarism.

追襲前人 to imitate or plagiarise from one's predecessors.

勦襲 to crib,—at an exam.

襲爵 hereditary rank.

世襲 hereditary,–for a specified number of lives, ranging from twenty-six (for a 公 duke) to one.

世襲子爵 an hereditary viscount,—whose eldest son would in the ordinary course of things take the lower title of baron.

世襲罔替 hereditary rank for ever,—the eldest son taking the father's title, and not a lower one, as usual. This distinction is conferred only as a reward for military services.

襲[2*] 4142

襲蔭 to inherit a title bestowed upon a father or other relative who has lost his life in the service of the State.

襲職 or 襲官 hereditary office.

襲恩 to receive favour.

承襲 to come into a title.

庶繼承襲 the title taken (in default of direct issue) by a concubine's son or by an adopted son.

不襲吉也 when you get a favourable answer, the divination must not be repeated.

嗜鴉片者氣襲于人 smoking opium imparts a special character to those who do so.

璽[3] 4143

R. 紙
W. *si*
See 徙
Rising Upper.

The great seal of the Emperor of China. It is made of the finest jade, and that of 始皇帝 the First Emperor bore the following legend:—受命於天,既壽永昌 *Dei gratiâ:* may the reign be long and prosperous!

玉璽 or 國璽 the State seal.

符璽 a seal in two parts, one of which would be used to stamp an important State missive, and the other, by the person to whom it had been confided, to verify the genuineness of the document in question.

璽書 an Imperial letter.

僞璽一穿 a string of false seals.

璽 4144

Same as 4143.

葸[3] 4145

R. 紙
C. *sái*
H. *ᶜsai, ᶜsz*
F. *sae*
W. *ᶜsz, ᶜsz*
N. *si*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hsi*
K. *sǎ*
J. *shi*
A. *tï, têi*
Rising Upper.

Afraid; nervous; bashful.

畏葸 to be afraid.

色葸 nervous-looking; bashful.

愼而無禮則葸 caution, without propriety, becomes timidity.

洗[3] 4146

R. 薺銑
C. *sai, syn*
H. *se, sen*
F. *sae, sieng*
W. *si*
N. *hsi, hsieñ*
P. M. Sz. *hsi, hsien*
Y. *hsi, hsiei*
K. *sön, se*
J. *sen, sei*
A. *tien, têi*
Rising Upper.

To wash; to bathe; to clean with water.

洗却 or 洗掉 to wash away; to cleanse.

洗臉 or 洗面 to wash the face.

洗澡 or 洗浴 or 洗身 to take a bath. *See* 澡 11,621.

飽洗澡 to bathe on a full stomach. *See* 剃 10,988.

他是洗過澡來的 he had bathed before he came.

洗澡,洗倒眉塘 bathe at an establishment where business is not brisk,—and you will get clean water. *See* 眉 7714.

洗澡花 *Mirabilis jalapa*, L., —so called because the flowers open in the evening, when the Chinese usually bathe.

洗心 to wash the heart,—to reform.

刷洗 to wash and scrub; to cleanse.

洗耳恭聽 to listen reverently with washed ears.

自此洗手 henceforth I will wash my hands,—of the matter.

洗城 to wash a city,—to clear it of inhabitants, as by an invading army.

洗冤 to wash away a wrong; to avenge a wrong.

洗冤錄 Record of the Redressing of Wrongs, — the Chinese "Instructions to Coroners."

洗三 the washing on the third day of a new-born child.

洗禮 the ceremony of baptism, —used by R. Catholics and most Protestants. *See* 浸 2090 and 蘸 317.

領(or 收)洗禮 to receive baptism.

筆洗子 a small earthenware vessel to hold water for writing purposes.

Read *hsien*[3]. To wash the feet. To clarify spirits.

太子洗馬 an equerry to the Heir Apparent.

司經局洗馬 Groom of the Library in the Supervisorate of Instruction.

洗[3] 4146

自洗腆致用酒 you may then (when your parents are happy) clarify and make strong your wine and proceed to use it.
姑洗 name of one of the twelve 律 7548; a fancy name for the 3rd moon.

汔[4*] 4147
R. 物
C. *ngêt*
F. *ngeik, ngöük*
W. *ngö*
K. *hïl*
J. *kitsz, kochi*
A. *hêt, ngêt*
Entering Irregular.

Water dried up. To shed tears. Almost; perhaps.
汔可小康 perhaps a little ease may be got for them.

肹[4*] 4148
R. 職
See 億
Entering Upper.

The sternum or breast-bone. Used for 胳 6031.

迄[3*] 4149
R. 物
C. *ngêt*$_5$
H. *ngiet*$_5$
F. *ngeik*$_5$
W. *hiai, ch'iai*
N. *ts'ih*
P. *ch'i*^{5}
M. *ch'i*
Y. *ch'ik*
Sz. *ch'i*
K. *hïl*
J. *kochi, kitsz*
A. *hêt*$_5$, *ngêt*$_5$
Entering Upper.

To reach to; until; finally. Also read *ch'i*[3.4].
迄今 or 迄於今 even until now; up to the present date.
迄無成功 he has not yet accomplished it.
迄未見效 so far to feel no better,—after taking medicine.
迄竟 after all; finally.

愾[4] 4150
R. 隊
C. *k'oi*^{5}
H. *k'ai*^{5}
F. *k'ai, k'ai*^{5}
W. } *k'e*^{5}
N. }
P. *k'ai, hsi*^{5}
M. *k'ai*^{5}
Y. *k'ae*
K. *kae*
J. *kai*
A. *k'ai, hi*
Sinking Upper.

To sigh; to groan.
愾然太息 to heave a deep sigh.
愾我寤嘆 ah me! I awake and sigh.

Read *k'ai*[4]. *See* 10,921.
愾聞僾見之思 a longing to hear the sighs and see the souls of one's ancestors.

餼[4] 4151
R. 實
See 餼
Sinking Upper.

餼[4] 4152
R. 未
C. *hei*
H. *hi*
F. *k'ei*
W. } *hsi*
N. }
P. }
Y. *ch'i*
K. *hïi*
J. *ki, ke*
A. *k'ai, hi*
Sinking Upper.

Cattle starving for want of food. Fodder.

An animal offered in sacrifice. [It is disputed whether the term means "living" or "uncooked."] To give a banquet. Provisions; fodder.
告 *ku*[4*] 朔之餼羊 the offering of a sheep on the first day of a month.
廩餼 the stipend of 廩生 salaried graduates of the first degree. *See* 7189.
馬餼 fodder for horses. *See* 6767.

氣[4] 4153
R. 實尾
See 餼
A. *hi*
Sinking Upper.

Cloudy.
霧氣 indistinct; obscured.

翄[4] 4154

See 2643.

緆[1*] 4155
R. 錫
See 錫
A. *tik*
Entering Upper.

Fine cloth; a shirt.

裼[4*] 4156
R. 錫
C. *t'ik*
H. *t'it*
F. *t'eik*
W. *si*
N. *sih*
P. *shsi, hsi*^{5}
M. *hsi*
Y. *t'ik, hsik*
K. *sök*
J. *seki, shaku*
A. *tik*
Entering Upper.

Thin clothes; a wrapper.
裼衣 a thin garment.
裼裘 a light wrapper worn over fur to preserve it.
馬裼 a horse-cloth.
袒裼 to "pull off one's coat;" to "turn up one's sleeves," as if about to fight; to play the bully; to brag.
袒裼暴虎 with bared arms he seizes a tiger.

裼[4*] 4156

Read *t'i*[4]. A piece of cloth; a sheet.
載衣之裼 (a girl) will be wrapped up in a common sheet,—as opposed to the robes in which a boy will be dressed.

錫[2*] 4157
R. 錫 12.
C. *sek*$_6$
H. *siak*
F. *seik*
W. *si*
N. *sih*
P. *shsi*
M. *hsi*
Y. *hsik*
Sz. *hsi*
K. *sök*
J. *seki, shaku*
A. *tik*
Entering Upper.

To give; gifts; used with 12,416, *q.v.* for further entries. Tin. [To be distinguished from 錫 12,882.]
九錫 the nine marks of Imperial favour, *viz.*: horses, clothes, bodyguard, musical instruments, audience, red doors, bows and arrows, battle-axes, and wine.
公言錫爵 the duke gives me a cup of wine.
錫我百朋 he gives us a hundred sets of cowries.
錫爾純嘏 we confer on you great blessings.
王三錫命 the king thrice commanded him.
永錫無疆 bestow endless and unlimited,—happiness.
如金如錫 pure as gold or tin,—is our prince.
錫磚條 tin, in slabs.
錫器 tin-ware.
錫箔 tin-foil.
錫匠 a tin-smith.
掛錫 (*see below*) or 盪錫 or 包錫 to tin.
連錫 tin ore.
粉錫 white lead.
斗錫 tin from the Straits.
花錫 tin from Banca.
錫鑞 pewter; solder.
錫鑞頂子 the pewter knob on a sedan-chair.
錫杖 a Buddhist abbot's staff. *See* 426, 2620.
虎錫 another name for an abbot's staff, because a monk once drove away tigers with it.
掛錫 a Buddhist priest who is permanently attached to a monastery. Also, to lodge at a temple.
錫羨 balance of good deeds for posterity.

錫[2*] 4157

飛錫 a wandering or mendicant priest.

卓錫 to lodge at a temple,—as a travelling Buddhist priest.

錫泉 pewter (staff) spring,—a spring near Canton said to have been produced by a priest striking the ground with his staff.

無錫 a District in Kiangsu,—so called by the First Emperor in reference to the peaceful character of its inhabitants after the exhaustion of the tin-mines which had formerly been a source of trouble.

錫縣 or 錫穴 an old name of 鄖陽府 in Hupeh.

㘝 4158

See 4705.

咥[4] 4159

R. 支肩質寘

C. *hei*^{3}
H. *chi*
F. *tiek*$_{5}$, *hei*^{3}, *hie*^{3}
W. *dzai*$_{5}$, *hsi*^{3}, *tsz*
N. *hsi*^{3}
P. *tie*$_{5}$, *chi*^{3}, *hsi*^{3}
M. Y. Sz. *tieh*, *hsi*
K. *chöl*, *ch'il*, *hïi*
J. *tetsz*, *chitsz*, *ki*
A. *hi*
Entering and Sinking Lower and Upper.

To laugh at.

兄弟不知，咥其笑矣 my brothers will not know all this, and will only laugh at me.

咥咥然 loud laughing.

Read *tieh*^{2*} and *chih*^{4*}. To bite.

履虎尾不咥，人亨 he who treads on a tiger's tail and is not bitten, is a lucky man.

鬩[4*] 4160

R. 錫

C. *nik*
H. *ngiet*
F. *ngeik*, *heik*
W. *hiai*
N. *hsih*
P. *hsi*^{3}
M. *ni*, *hsi*
Y. *hsik*, *hsing*
Sz. *hsi*
K. *hyök*
J. *geki*, *kaku*
A. *hik*, *hwik*
Entering Upper.

To quarrel; resentment.

鬩釁 causes of strife.

鬩恨 to hate and detest; resentment.

脊鬩 to nurse wrath.

鬩訟 angry litigation.

兄弟鬩于墻 brothers quarrelling in the house.

禊[4] 4161

R. 雧

W. *ch'i*^{3}

See 係 Sinking Lower.

A religious ceremony of purification, called 祓禊, performed in spring and autumn, with a view to secure divine protection for agricultural interests. [To be distinguished from 禊 1494.]

蘭亭修禊 to keep the festival of purification in the Epidendrum pavilion,—as was done by the celebrated calligraphist 王羲之 Wang Hsi-chih and his forty friends on the 3rd of the 3rd moon, A.D. 354. Now used in the sense of a literary gathering.

修禊 to remove evil or disease,—in a popular sense.

檄[4*] 4162

R. 錫

C. *hêt*
F. *k'it*$_{2}$
W. *yai*
N. *yih*
P. *hsi*^{3}, *chi*^{3}
M. *hsi*, *chi*
Y. *hsih*, *chik*
K. *hyök*
J. *kuki*, *giaku*
A. *hik*
Entering Lower.

A summons to war written on a tablet of wood of one foot two inches in length. A proclamation. A despatch; an official communication.

討檄 to call on the feudal princes to punish a recalcitrant prince,—as under the Chou dynasty.

羽檄 or 飛檄 an urgent despatch,—to be forwarded at 600 to 700 *li* a day. So called from a cock's feather which was attached to it.

檄文 a despatch; an official communication.

傳檄而定 to issue a manifesto and settle the country.

布檄宣揚 or 各處檄傳 to proclaim far and wide.

長檄 a large-sized sealed official cover,—as used by the Boards.

檄各屬嚴緝 ordered (by letter) his subordinates to make a strict search for them.

檄催 to give urgent orders.

檄委 to order on service.

檄行 to direct.

檄飭 to peremptorily order.

檄批 to give stringent orders in reply to a representation,—from a subordinate officer.

檄調 an order for immediate transfer to another post.

細[4] 4163

R. 雧

C. *sai*
H. *se*
F. *sae*
W. *si*, *sai*
N. *si*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hsi*
K. *se*
J. *sei*, *sai*
A. *te*
Sinking Upper.

Fine, as opposed to 粗 11,863; thin; small; delicate; trifling. *See* 辛 4564. [To be distinguished from 紬 2485.]

細微 small; minute.

細密 tiny; delicate; perfect.

細雨 fine rain.

細地 finely-sifted earth.

無細不覩 able to see the smallest trifles,—of an eagle's eye.

細軟 fine and soft.

細柳 slender (as the twigs of) a willow.

細腰 a slender waist.

細狗 a greyhound.

細步 small or short steps.

細樂 (*yo*^{4*}) refined music,—as that of the flute.

細小 petty; trifling; my family.

遂載細小來 so I brought my small belongings with me.

細君 my wife,—a term first used by 東方朔 Tung-fang So of the Han dynasty.

割肉遺細君 to "pocket" meat to take home to one's wife.

適此我傳自細君者 the (tune) I have just (played), I learnt from my wife.

細絲 fine silk,—*sycee* or pure silver; from the thin threads into which pure silver can be drawn out under the application of heat. "Sycee" is the Cantonese pronunciation of the two words.

細切 to cut up fine; to mince.

細心 careful; attentive.

細細的 minutely; carefully.

細數 amounts in detail,—not a round sum.

細述 to set forth in detail.

細講 to go into detail; to explain.

細思 or 細想 think carefully over.

細認 to look closely at.

細說 to enumerate.

細問 to ask carefully.

細[4] 4163

細驗 to examine in detail,—as goods by Customs authorities.
細談 to speak minutely about.
細審 or 細察 or 細究 to investigate minutely.
細故 or 細事 a trifling affair.
仔細 or 子細 carefully; minutely.
不矜 (or 謹) 細行, 終累大德 if you do not attend jealously to your small actions, the result will be to affect your virtue in great matters.
不守細行 to be careless of small matters in conduct.
細作 a spy.
細磁器 fine chinaware.
細斜紋布 jeans.
細葵扇 trimmed palm-leaf fans.
細蔴布 linen goods.
細崽 a foreigner's "boy" or *sheedzai*.
細胸 a sparrow-hawk (*Accipiter nisus*).

堅 4164

See 950.

娾[1] 4165
R. 支
See 毒
Even Upper.

A depreciatory term for a woman. To play.
戲娾 to play; children's games.
Read *ai*[1.3]. A female slave.
娾婢 a slave-girl.

誒[1] 4166
R. 支
See 希
Even Upper.

An interjection.
誒誒 fie! fie!
誒笑 to giggle.

忕[1] 4167
R. 齊
See 醓
Even Upper.

Contemptuous.
愧忕 insulting; reproachful.

鶅[3] 4168
R. 紙 齊
cf. 髓
Sz. ᶜ*hsi*
Rising Upper.

Name of a bird. A revolution of a wheel.
予鶅 (*kuei*[1]) the goatsucker or nightjar.

攜 4169

Read *sui*[1]. An old name of 麗江府 Li-chiang Fu in Yünnan.

Same as 4118.

蠵[2] 4170
R. 齊 支
See 攜
Even Lower.

A kind of land tortoise. Name of a star.

觿[2] 4171
R. 支 齊
H. ᶜ*hi*, ᵴ*k'wei*
See 攜
Even Lower.

An ivory spike, worn at the girdle and used for loosening knots. A constellation; *see* 12,332.
童子佩觿 there is that lad, with the spike at his girdle.

鄨[2] 4172
R. 齊
See 攜
Even Lower.

Name of a town in the 紀 Chi State.

鑆[2] 4173
R. 齊
See 攜
Even Lower.

A tripod; a caldron. A large bell. The sun's rays darting through clouds.

鼜[1] 4174
R. 齊
See 緊
A. *he*
Even Upper.

A kind of jet, described as a mineral amber of a clear black colour.

匸[3] 4175
R. 薺
See 奚
Rising Lower.

A box; a radical 23. [To be distinguished from 匚 3458.]

屓 4176

Same as 4177.

贔[4] 4177
R. 貝
C. *ai*
F. *hie*
W. *hi*, *hsie*,
N. P. M. Y. Sz. *hsi*
K. *hüi*
J. *ki*
A. *hi*
Sinking Upper.

Herculean in strength; titanic.
贔屓 a river god, endowed with supernatural strength and depicted as a tortoise, under which shape it is sculptured in stone to support huge tablets bearing inscriptions, etc.

咝[4] 4178
R. 貝
See 屓
Sinking Upper.

To breathe; to snort.

虩[4*] 4179
R. 陌
cf. 隙
K. *hiök*
J. *saku*
A. *k'ik*
Entering Upper.

A frightened tiger; alarmed; frightened. A kind of spider.

欯[2*] 4180
R. 質
K. *hil*
J. *kitsz*
A. *hiet*
Entering Upper.

To rejoice; to smile.
欯欯 pleased.
欯嘎一堂 every one burst out laughing.

赦[2*] 4181
R. 錫
See 鬩
Entering Upper.

Sound of merriment.

瀎 4182

Same as 4135.

鬩 4183

See 3124.

纚 4184

See 6916.

蠇[1] 4185
R. 支 雥
See 釃麗 Even and Sinking Upper and Lower.

A wingless creature allied to the centipede, and known as 蜌蠇.

躠 4186

Same as 4120.

分途躠緝 to take different roads and go in pursuit.

枲[3] 4187
R. 紙
C. H. *sái*
F. *sae*
W. *sz*
N. P. M. Y. Sz. *hsi*
K. *si*
J. *shi*
A. *têi*
Rising Upper.

The male nettle-hemp plant, the fibres of which are called 麻 and are used for making cloth.

枲耳 the burr-weed (*Xanthium strumarium*) of the northern provinces.

枲布 linen.

舄[1*] 4188
R. 陌
C. *sik*
H. *sit*
F. *seik*
W. *ʿsi*
N. *sih*
P. *hsi*[2]
M. *ʿhsi, hsi*$_2$
Y. *hsik*
Sz. *hsi*
K. *sŏk*
J. *seki, shaku*
A. *tik*
Entering Upper.

A shoe or slipper; the sole of a shoe. Large-looking; glorious. [Correctly written 舃.]

赤舄几几 self-composed in his red slippers,—was the Duke.

金舄 gold embroidered slippers.

松桷有舄 the projecting beams of the pine were large.

舄奕乎千載 gloriously to endure for a thousand years,—as a man's good reputation.

潟[1*] 4189
R. 陌
W. *si*[2]
See 舄 Entering Upper.

Land which has been overflowed by the tide and thus become salt.

鹹潟 salt,—as land which has been covered by the sea.

磍[1*] 4190
R. 陌
See 舄 Entering Upper.

The stone on which a pillar rests.

礎磍 the base of a wooden pillar or stone column.

玉磍 a marble base to a column.

蔦[1*] 4191
R. 陌
See 舄 Entering Upper.

Name of a plant.

馬蔦 *Plantago major*, L.

潟[1*] 4192
R. 職
See 前 Entering Lower.

Waves rolling one after another.

潟瀉 the fish-scale appearance of waves,—rippling.

賦[2*] 4193
R. 貭
See 恤 Entering Upper.

To give alms.

賑賦 to give in charity.

賦孤 to help the orphan.

HSIA.

叚[2] 4194
R. 麻
See 瑕 Even Lower.

Occurs as a surname, but is not included in the 百家姓 Family Names. [To be distinguished from 段 12,140.]

Read *chia*[3]. Used for 假 1160.

暇[2] 4195
R. 麻
See 鰕瑕 Even Lower and Upper.

The throat; the gullet.

暇[4] 4196
R. 禡
See 下 Sinking Lower.

Leisure.

暇時 or 暇晷 leisure.

稍暇 a little at leisure.

未暇 have no leisure to.

偷暇 to steal leisure; to take a rest.

餘暇 spare time after work; leisure.

暇逸 luxurious ease.

不遑暇食 did not allow himself time to eat.

迨我暇矣 whenever we have leisure,—let us drink.

憚我不暇 I am worked without leisure.

朝夕不暇 morning and night we have no leisure.

我則不暇 I have not leisure,—to be making comparisons.

今且無暇與辯也 but I have now no leisure to argue the point.

以暇日修其孝弟 to occupy one's leisure days in cultivating filial piety and fraternal love.

國家閒暇 the country at peace,—*i.e.* no wars.

須暇 *see* 4716.

不敢自暇自逸 dared not give way to idleness and pleasure,—such were the rulers of old.

瑕[3] 4197
R. 麻
C. H. F. *ha*
W. *o*
N. *yüo, o*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hsia*
K. *ha*
J. *ka, ge*
A. *ha*
Even Lower.

A flaw; a blemish, as in a gem. How?

白玉無瑕 white jade without a blemish. *See* 玷 11,166.

德音不瑕 no flaw in his virtuous reputation.

烈假不瑕 his brightness and magnanimity were without stain.

瑕病 a flaw; a blemish,—in things.

瑕疵 a weak point; a blemish,—in people.

吾不汝疵瑕 I will not make it a cause of quarrel.

瑕裂 a split; a rent.

乘瑕則神 to take advantage of (an enemy's) weak point is the triumph of strategy.

不瑕有害 but would not this be wrong?

瑕邱 an old name for 滋陽縣 Tzŭ-yang Hsien in Shantung.

不汝瑕殄 so that I shall not have to blame you or cast you off.

瞎[4] 4198 R. 麻碼 See 瑕 Even and SinkingLower.

蝦[1] 4199 R. 麻 C. *sha*, *cha* H. F. *sha* W. *o*, *cho* N. *hüo*, *cho*, v. *höñ* P. *chsia*, *shsia*, *chsia* M. *chsia*, *hsia*[3], *ha*[3] K. *ha* J. *ka*, *ge* A. *sha* Even Lower Irregular.

To gaze at; to watch.

A shrimp; a prawn. Used with 4203.

蝦米 dried shrimps or prawns,—without shells.
蝦皮子 or **蝦糠** the shell of the shrimp.
蝦鬚 the feelers of a shrimp.
蝦醬 shrimp sauce.
蝦油 shrimp oil.
蝦蛤 a strange beast found in the Ho-lin mountains.
蝦夷 Ainos,—a tribe of aborigines found in the island of Yezo.
蝦子草 *Aneilema nudiflorum*, Br.

Read *ha*[3]. A frog.

蝦蟆 the common toad.
蝦蟆酒 Adam's ale; water.
蝦蟆菇蔀 frog-buds,—tadpoles. Also, muscles; the biceps. *See* 6218.
三脚蝦蟆 the 3-legged toad,—found only in the moon; hence used to denote the unattainable.
蝦蟆教書 like frogs giving lectures,—absurd.

躂[1] 4200 R. 麻 See 鰕 Even Upper.

Hunchbacked; to stoop.

躂腰 to bend the body.
躂不下腰 did not bend his body.

霞[2] 4201 R. 麻 N. v. *ngo* See 瑕 Even Lower.

Clouds tinged red. Vapour; obscurity.

晚霞 or **暮霞** the glow of sunset.
晚霞晴千里 a red sky in the evening means fine weather for a thousand *li*.
早霞別出門 if there is a red sky in the morning, do not leave home.
雲霞出海曙 red clouds from the sea proclaim dawn.
霞光萬道 glowing rays shine in all directions.
開作臉邊霞 opening as though in emulation of a rosy cheek,—of a red flower.
霞映 sunlight; radiance.
餐霞 to make a meal off red,—off a water-melon.
莫霞霧 don't be so confused.
醉流霞 flushed with wine.
霞珮 or **霞帔** a cloak; a sleeveless mantle.

霞[2] 4201

騢[2] 4202 R. 麻 See 瑕 Even Lower.

A horse with red and white hairs intermixed.

有騮有騢 some are cream-coloured, some red and white.

鰕[1] 4203 R. 麻 C. *cha* H. F. *sha* W. *cho* N. *ho*, v. *höñ* P. M. *chsia* K. *ha* J. *ka*, *ke* A. *sha* Even Upper Irregular.

A shrimp; a prawn. Used with 4199.

鰕子 or **子母鰕** a shrimp.
明鰕 large yellow prawns.
龍鰕 the great crayfish or *Palinurus*.
銀鰕 small shrimps.
笋鰕 dried and salted prawns.
鰕仁兒 shelled shrimps.

遐[2] 4204 R. 麻 See 瑕 Even Lower.

Long-enduring; far-reaching; distant; far off, as opposed to 邇 3355. Advanced in years. To abandon. What? How?

降爾遐福 (God) sends thee long-enduring happiness.
宜其遐福 to enjoy the lasting happiness which is his due.
遐邇皆知 it is known to all, far and near.
遐邇一體 those near and those from afar are (treated) alike.
遐荒 far-off wilds.
遐齡 to grow old; old age.
松鶴遐齡 the fir and the crane live each to a great age. They are emblems of longevity.
登遐 to ascend to the far-off,—a Taoist phrase = to die.
遐終 for ever.
不我遐棄 he has not cast me away.
毋有遐心 do not purpose to abandon me.
遐不謂矣 why not say so?
遐不作人 did he not exert an influence upon men?

遐[2] 4204

葭[2] 4205 R. 麻 See 瑕 葭 Even Lower and Upper.

The leaves of the water-lily.

Read *chia*[3]. Water-rushes not yet in flower.

呀 4206

See 12,799.

谺[1] 4207 R. 麻 See 鰕 K. *ha* J. *ka*, *ke* A. *ñia* Even Upper.

The mouth of a valley.

谺谷牙 the mouth of a cave; a cavity; the entrance to a ravine; a gorge.

閘[1] 4208 R. 麻 See 鰕 Even Upper.

To set a door ajar.

閘着門，不要關上 set the door ajar, do not shut it tight.

瞎[1] 4209 R. 麻 See 鰕 Even Upper.

To take a breath; to pant.

瞎[1*] 4210 R. 黠 C. *hêt*$_5$ H. *hat*$_5$ F. *hak*$_5$ W. *ha*$_2$ N. *hah* P. *chsia* M. *hsia* Y. *haah* Sz. *hsia*

Blind; *see* 瞽 6244, and 盲 7651. Ignorant. Heedless; reckless; random.

瞎眼 blind. Also, sore eyes.
到春天瞎眼的人多了 in spring, many people suffer from sore eyes.
瞎子 a blind man. Used as a term of abuse.

瞎 1st 4210
K. *hal*
J. *kechi*, *katsz*
A. *hat*$_5$
Entering Irregular.

睜眼瞎子 a blind man whose eyes seem to see but do not.
瞎一眼 or 瞎虎 blind of one eye.
瞎姑兒 blind singing-women.
瞎走 to go blindly on.
瞎闖 to blindly run against.
瞎抓 to blindly clutch; to do anything for a living.
被某人射瞎左眼 was shot in the left eye by him and blinded.
瞎子摸魚 a blind man feeling for a fish,—blindman's buff.
瞎充 to muddle; blundering.
瞎充掌櫃 like a blind man keeping a shop,—not the right man in the right place.
兩個瞎作揖 like two blind people bowing,—all in the dark.
盲人騎瞎馬 a blind man riding a blind horse,—the blind leading the blind.
瞎子心思像一把刀 the thoughts of the blind are sharp as a knife. *See* 禿 12,116.
瞎子背着瘸子去逛燈 like the blind man carrying the lame man to see the illuminations,—a one-sided bargain.
瞎漢 an ignorant fellow.
瞎說 or 說瞎話 to make wild statements; to talk in too unrestrained a manner; to lie.
瞎答瞎講 to talk at random.
瞎弄 to throw into confusion,—as by meddling.
瞎鬧 to make a disturbance.
瞎七瞎八 all in confusion.
摸着瞎兒走 to feel one's way in the dark.
黑燈瞎火的 dark; obscure.
瞎老鼠 the mole-rat (*Siphneus psilurus*).
瞎賴 to accuse; to lay the blame on.
瞎咧咧 whining; maudlin; nonsensical.
瞎攪 to blunder over; to make a mess of.
瞎謬 gossip.

轄 2nd 4211
R. 黠
C. *hêt*$_5$
H. *hat*$_5$, *wat*$_5$
F. *hak*
W. *hwa*$_5$, *a*$_5$
N. *ah*
P. *shsia*
M. *hsia*
Y. *haah*
Sz. *hsia*
K. *hal*
J. *katsz*, *gechi*
A. *hat*
Entering Lower.

The linch-pin of a cart-wheel. To govern; to control.

投轄留客 to throw his linch-pin (into the well) and thus prevent a guest from going away,—as was often done by 陳遵 Ch'ên Tsun of the Han dynasty.
萬世之桎轄 the linch-pin of all generations,—is filial piety.
統轄 to direct generally; to oversee.
管轄 to manage; to control.
受轄 to be under the orders of.
左轄 and 右轄 names of stars.
文怕翰林，武怕轄 civil officials dread the Han-lin College (because of the time and expense necessary to success there), military men dread duties connected with the Court (where it is not easy to supplement their incomes). [轄 is the Chinese transliteration of the Manchu *hiya* "bodyguard."]
轄境 limits of jurisdiction.
轄罕木 *chevaux-de-frise* at *yamén* gates. Manchu *hiyahan*.

鍜 4212

Same as 4211.

匣 2nd 4213
R. 洽
H. *hap*
F. *ak*
N. v. *ah*
See 狹
K. *hap*, v. *kap*
J. *kō*
A. *hap*
Entering Lower.

A small box.

箱匣 a case; a box.
拜帖匣 a card-case.
花線匣 a lady's thread-case.
珠寶匣 a jewel-case.

柙 2nd 4214
R. 洽
See 狎
Entering Lower.

Pleased; delighted; joyful.

柙 2nd 4215
R. 洽
C. H. *hap*
F. *ak*
W. *a*
N. *yah*
P. *shsia*, *ch'ia*^{2}
M. *hsia*
Y. *hsiak*
Sz. *hsia*
K. *hap*
J. *kō*, *ō*
A. *hap*
Entering Lower.

狎 2nd 4216
R. 洽
H. *ap*$_5$
See 匣
K. *ap*, *hap*
J. *kō*, *gō*
Entering Irregular.

A pen for wild animals; a cage for prisoners. A scabbard.

虎兕出於柙 when a tiger or rhinoceros escapes from its cage,—whose fault is it? Obviously, the keeper's.
有干越之劍者，柙而藏之 those who possess blades from Kan and Yüeh, keep them in their scabbards.
楓柙 name of a fragrant tree.

On familiar terms; to be near to. To be disrespectful to.

雖狎必變 although an intimate acquaintance, he (Confucius) would change countenance,—if he met his friend in a mourning dress.
予不狎于不順 I cannot be near to one so disobedient.
狎愛 to be fond of.
人望而慕之然不可狎也 everybody admired him very much but found it impossible to become intimate with him.
狎好 to be very intimate,—*i.e.* improperly so.
狎暱 intimacy (in a bad sense),—of the sexes.
狎邪 profligate.
作狎邪遊 to go on the loose.
狎褻 indecent.
褻狎 to desecrate; to profane.
玩狎 to sport with; to take liberties, as with a woman.
狎習 intimate with; expert at.
未狎君政 I am not used to government.
狎優 to be on intimate terms with.
少相狎，長相優 they were great companions when young, and when grown up they made sport together.
小人狎大人 the mean man is disrespectful to great men.
輕狎 to treat lightly; to slight.
侮狎 to annoy; to treat with disrespect.

鞊[2*] 4217
R. 治
See 狎
Entering Lower.

A saddle-cloth.

紅 葩 鞊 鞢 red flowers arranged in a row.

峽[4] 4218
R. 治
C. *hap₅*
H. *hiap₅*
F. *hiek₅*, *k'iek₅*
W. *a₅*
N. *kiah₅*
P. *ʂhsia*
M. Y., Sz. *hsiah*
K. *hiöp*
J. *kō*, *gō*
A. *hap*, *hiep*
Entering Lower.

Hills on each side of a chasm; a gorge; a mountain pass.

峽 口 a mountain pass; a defile.

水 峽 water running between cliffs; a gully.

巫 峽 and 三 峽 noted gorges in Ssŭch'uan.

峽 州 an old name for 宜 昌 Ichang in Hupeh. *See* 4220.

狹[2*] 4219
R. 治
C. *hap*
H. *k'iap*
F. *hiek*
W. *a*
N. *yah*, v. *ah*
P. *ʂhsia*
M. *hsia*
Y. *hsiak*
Sz. *hsia*
K. *hiöp*
J. *kō*
A. *hiep*
Entering Lower.

Narrow; strait, as opposed to 廣 6397. Narrow-minded; petty. Used with 4221.

狹 窄 or 狹 小 narrow; contracted; want of room.

狹 路 相 逢 they met in a narrow path,—where an issue was forced upon them.

狹 道 a narrow road.

肚 皮 狹 窄 belly-skin of narrow limits,—mean; stingy.

卑 狹 or 狹 志 low; mean; sordid.

度 量 狹 illiberal; narrow-minded.

無 自 廣 以 狹 人 do not make things comfortable for yourself in such a way as to make them uncomfortable for others.

硤[4*] 4220
R. 治
See 狹
A. *hap₅*, *giap₅*
Entering Lower.

Name of an ancient town, called 硤 石, near the modern 宜 昌 Ichang in Hupeh.

硤 州 the modern Ichang. *See* 4218.

陝[2*] 4221
H. *hiap*, *k'iap*
W. *a*, v. *ᶜka*
See 狹 峽
Entering Lower.

A mountain pass; a defile. Used with 4219. [To be distinguished from 陝 9709.]

陝 隘 a defile; a narrow pass; a gorge.

匧 4222

Same as 1569.

箧 4223

See 1569.

劼[4*] 4224
R. 黠
H. *ket*
P. *chia²*, *hsia²*
K. *hal*
J. *katsz*, *kechi*
A. *kêt₅*
Entering Upper.

Careful; cautious. Energetic.

劼 毖 energetic and earnest.

Read *chia*[4*] and *chi*[1*]. Diligent.

劼 棉 花 to gin cotton.

黠[4*] 4225
R. 黠 8.
N. *ah₅*
P. *hsia²*, *ʂchie*
Y. *chieh*
K. *hal*
J. *katsz*, *kechi*
A. *kiet*
Entering Upper.

Artful; wily. Clever; sharp. *See* 桀 1498.

奸 黠 treacherous; guileful.

狡 黠 slippery; untrustworthy.

孰 痴 孰 黠 which is the stupid and which the smart one?

黠 戛 斯 the Kirghiz,—*lit.* red-yellow face; a name given by the Ouigours, in allusion to the red hair, white complexions, and green eyes of the Kirghiz.

斜 4226

See 4372.

夏[4] 4227
R. 禹 馬
See 下
Sinking and Rising Lower.

Summer. Great; spacious.

夏 之 日, 冬 之 夜 through summer day and winter night,—I shall be alone.

無 冬 無 夏 be it winter or be it summer,.....

四 月 維 夏 in the fourth moon comes summer.

夏 天 or 夏 季 or 夏 令 summer; the summer season.

夏 至 the summer solstice.

立 夏 the beginning of summer,—about the 5th May.

夏 間 during the summer.

夏 日 可 畏 summer days are to be feared.

夏 熱 summer heat.

炎 夏 hot summer weather; the dog-days.

夏 苗 the summer hunt.

夏 坐 to go into retreat for the summer,—strictly for the rainy season, as enjoined upon Buddhist disciples, for which Chinese Buddhists have substituted the hot months, viz. from the 16th of the 5th moon to the 15th of the 9th moon.

夏 布 grass-cloth.

綠 樹 陰 濃 夏 日 長 when the trees are green and the shade is thick, the long day summer time.

夏 *chia³* 楚 a ferule; a rod. [夏 for 榎, 楚 for 荊.]

夏 草 冬 虫 *Cordyceps chinensis*.

夏 枯 草 *Brunella vulgaris*, L. It is green in winter, but dies in summer; hence the name. An infusion of this plant is used as a cooling drink.

夏 朝 the Hsia dynasty,—which began with 大 禹 the Great Yü, B.C. 2205, and ended with the tyrant 桀 Chieh, B.C. 1818.

夏 后 a name for the Great Yü.

華 夏 or 諸 夏 the kingdom of Chou; China,—from the name of the dynasty above.

功 揚 華 夏 his merit is known throughout the empire.

於 我 乎 夏 屋 he assigned us a spacious house.

不 長 夏 以 革 without extravagance or changeableness.

夏 兒 敏 carmine,—from the Spanish *carmin*.

夏 鷄 a kind of shrike (*Dicrurus cathœcus*).

大 夏 國 Bactria. [夏 *Hia* may be the first syllable of *Yavana* — Ἰάονες; Pers. *Yauna* —the Indian and West Asiatic name for Bactrian and other Greeks (*Minns*).]

西 夏 Tangut.

廈[4] 4228
R. 馬
F. *ha, a*
N. *o*
See 下
Always read Sinking. Rising Lower Irregular.

A great house; a mansion; a room. Amoy.

一木難支大廈 you can't make a palace out of one stick,—one swallow doesn't make a summer.
大廈須異材 a great building requires a variety of material.
廈廳 the chief room or hall.
抱廈 a kind of verandah at the front of a house, as opposed to 後廈 at the back.
便廈 side-rooms in a court-yard.
廈門 Amoy.
廈防分府 the maritime sub-Prefect of Amoy.
望廈村 the village of Mongha near Macao, where the first American treaty was signed.

廈 4229

Same as 4228.

下[4] 4230
R. 馬禡
C. *ha*
H. *ha*
F. *ha, a*, v. *kia*
W. *o*
N. *yüo, o*
P. *hsia*
M. Y. Sz. *hsia, ha*
K. *ha*
J. *ka, ge*
A. *ha*
Rising and Sinking Lower.

Lower; down; beneath, as opposed to 上 9729; under; in. Inferior in quality. To come down; to send or put down; to make to go down (*see* 3422); to take down; to take off. To lay, as eggs; to produce, as the young of animals (*see* 6141). [Read, strictly speaking, in the 去聲 when a 活字; in the 上聲, when a 死字.]

底下 underneath.
下民 the lower people; the masses.
下土 or 下塵 this lower world, as opposed to heaven.
下界 to descend into the world of mortals; this world.
手下 under the hand,—subordinates. *See below.*
底下人 or 下人 or 下役人 servants; menials.
下邊 below; in the servants' quarters. *See* 上 9729.

下[4] 4230

在下 your humble servant; I. *See* 足 11,840.
下屬 subordinates.
治下 we who are under your rule,—as when addressing an official.
下身 the lower part of the body; the genital organs.
下賤 low; mean; sordid.
下午 or 下半天 or 下晝 the afternoon.
下晚 evening.
下半夜 after midnight.
下旬 the last decade of a moon, from the 20th to the 30th.
下月 next month; to go off duty at a *yamén*.
下次 or 下回 or 下輪 next time.
下家 the drawer of a cheque.
將前項銀票退還下家 with regard to the aforesaid draft, refer to drawer.
天下 beneath the sky,—China; the empire.
都下無比 no equal in the capital.
不恥下問 do not be ashamed to ask of those below you.
覺得天在下地在上 he thought the sky was below him and the earth above,—of a drunkard.
不分上下 not to distinguish top from bottom, as when turning a box the wrong way up. Also, not to show deference to superiors.
不知上下 not to know top from bottom,—to be a fool.
你下來我上去 come down and let me get up!
不下數千 not less than several thousands.
下找多少 how much have you over? how much is still due? how much have I to pay afterwards?
自願下之 was willing to be under her,—as concubine *vis-à-vis* a wife.
尚出其下 nevertheless comes out below him,—is inferior to him.

下[4] 4230

不下於唐宋先賢 not ranking below the former worthies of the T'ang and Sung dynasties.
下段 the lower section; the lower limit, as of a harbour.
下流 or 下游 the lower part of a stream; down the river.
下流人 or 下作人 people of the lowest class.
慮以下人 anxious to humble himself to others.
下聲 a low tone.
下平聲 the lower even tone.
四下 or 四下裏 on all sides.
兩下裏 both parties; on both sides.
長下裏 in point of breadth.
下部 the lower part of the body; the latter section of a book.
下巴 or 下巴頦兒 the chin.
下等 or 下品 of a lower kind or order; inferior.
下等絨 inferior Spanish stripes.
下等參 crude ginseng.
下冰片 refuse Baroos camphor.
下雹子 to hail.
下雪 to snow.
下霧 a mist is falling.
下露 dew is falling.
下起雨來了 it has begun to rain.
下雨 to rain.
下淚 to weep.
下落 or 下處 a place of residence; an abiding-place; a halting-place; lodgings.
必先下之 you must approach him first.
下天津 to go down to Tientsin,—from Peking.
下朝鮮 to make a descent on Korea.
下樓 to come down stairs.
下轎子 to get out of a chair.
下馬 to get off a horse.
下騎 a servant's or groom's horse.

下[4] 4230

下寨 to go into camp.
收下 received.
換下 exchanged.
臥下 to rest; to recline.
坐下 to sit down.
下坐 or 下席 to rise from table; to get up.
下牀 to get off a bed.
下地獄 to go down to purgatory.
下地方 to become a prostitute.
下船 *see* 2742.
下岸 to embark.
下車 to get out of a cart; to take up one's post for the first time.
下海 to transport by sea.
下載 or 下入 to ship,—as goods.
下齊貨物 to have finished loading,—a ship.
下貨單 a shipping order.
下錨 to drop anchor.
下戰書 to issue orders for war; to declare war.
下筆 to put pen down,—on to paper, *sc.* to write.
下棋 to play at chess.
下聘 to send betrothal presents; to betroth.
鋸方下 he had just begun to saw, (when.....)
聞言之下 on hearing these words.
下蛋 to lay an egg.
廚下去取熱水來 to go and bring hot water from the cookhouse.
一下子 one blow; one time, etc. *See* 打 10,494.
君能下下 a (true) prince treats inferiors as though equals.
不下來 will not come down.
下不來 or 下不去 it will not do; "it won't go down."
上不來，下不去 neither way will do; there is no way of doing it.

下[4] 4230

講不下去 cannot explain it,—as a difficult passage.
如此還講得下來 in this way you can make sense of it.
臉上下不來 he is quite put to shame; he cannot show his face.
滾下去 be off! get out with you!
說不下去 not to be able to gain one's point,—by persuasion.
下臨 to come to; to visit.
下個輭腰 to bend back until one falls on the palms of the hands.
下水 to go into the water; to launch a ship; to be a sailor; to have an intrigue with a woman. Also, the guts of animals; *see* 2569. *See* 10,128.
下酒之物 things to be eaten with the wine at a feast.
下襬 the lower border,—of a robe.
下場 the "exit" side of a Chinese theatre, *i.e.* the left facing the stage; to enter as a candidate at an examination.
下檻子 the sill of a door, as opposed to 上檻子 the jamb.
下聯 the second in order of a pair of scrolls.
下個斷章 to make a prophecy; to predict.
下葬 to bury.
下得下來 it can be taken down.
下肩兒的 porters who load and unload heavy packages from carts, etc. (Peking).
下個半跪 to bend one knee in salutation.
下拜 to make an obeisance.
下死 very severely.
下死我了 gave me a bad fright.
害怕下死了 died of fright.
下注 to put down a stake,—in gambling.
下藥 to give medicine.
下世 to descend into the world; also, to die.

下[4] 4230

下首 a place other than that of honour.
下餘 the remainder.
下委 to delegate a man on special service.
我還有下情 I have further details to state.
下府 the lower Prefectures,—the four southern ones in the province of Fuhkien.
下古 the latter period of antiquity,—from Wên Wang, B.C. 1150, to Confucius, B.C. 557.
下保 to deposit a guarantee; to secure.
下學 to come out from school; to have done studying.
下弦 a name for the 22nd and 23rd of each moon.
下氣 lowly; submissive.

庑[4] 4231
R. 禸
See 沙 Sinking Upper.

Used with 4228.

前廊後庑 the front verandah and the back apartments.
半庑的廂房 side rooms built against a wall, with a single slope of roof.

疒[4] 4232
R. 禸
See 下 Sinking Lower.

Diarrhœa.

洽[4] 4233
R. 洽 17.
C. *hap*$_7$
H. *kiap*$_7$
F. *hak*$_7$
W. *a*
N. *yah*
P. *ch'ia*^{7}, *hsia*^{7}
M. *ch'ia*
Y. *hsieh*, *hsiak*
Sz. *hsia*
K. *hïp*
J. *kō*, *gō*
A. *hiep*$_7$
Entering Irregular.

To penetrate; to permeate; to blend with; to be in harmony with. Also read *ch'ia*[4].

道洽政洽 principles that penetrate and an administration that results in good order.
猶未洽於天下 still (his influence) had not penetrated through the empire.
溥洽 large-minded; magnanimous.
教化浹洽 to exercise a harmonising influence,—as over the empire.
洽于民心 in accordance with the wishes of the people.

洽 4th 4233

傾洽 thorough sympathy with.

相洽 or 和洽 on friendly terms.

洽當 suitable; proper.

洽然 harmoniously; equally.

洽可 in accordance with the possible; it will do.

洽情合理 in accordance with principles and the general circumstances involved.

以洽百禮 in full accordance with ceremonial propriety.

恩洽 grace descending,—as that of the Emperor upon his people.

在洽之陽 on the south bank of the Hsia,—the old name of the 金河 river Chin in Shensi.

水洽 juicy; fresh-looking, of young people.

這個菓子狠水洽 this fruit is very juicy.

炝 4th 4234
R. 洽
See 洽
Entering Lower.

Fiery; blazing. To boil. To rail at.

炝湯 to boil soup.

炝氣 to irritate.

祫 4th 4235
R. 洽
P. *hsia*^{2}
M. *ch'ia*
Y. *chiak*
See 洽
Entering Lower.

A great triennial worship of ancestors.

嚇 4236

See 3970.

閜 3 4237
R. 馬 哿
See 鰕
A. *k'a*
Rising Upper.

To throw wide open, as a door. Empty; vast.

閜砢 to overthrow,—as an enemy. Also, to grasp one another firmly.

嗄 3 4238
R. 禡馬
See 鰕
Sinking Upper.

Noisy talk or laughter. *See* 呵 3935.

詬嗄 to bluster; to bully.

唬 4239

See 4351.

磕 4 4240
R. 禡
See 鎒
A. *gia*
Sinking Upper Irregular.

A cleft in a rock.

磕石爲魚穿 the fishes pass through the clefts in the rock.

鎒 4 4241
R. 禡
C. H. v. *la*
F. *ha*^{2}, *chia*
W. *chu*
N. *hüo*
Y. *sa*
K. *ha*
J. *ka*, *ke*
A. *cha*, *hou*^{2}
Sinking Upper Irregular.

A rent; a crack; a rift; a split, as between friends; a grudge.

裂鎒 a rent; a crack.

孔鎒 a hole.

漏鎒 a leak.

牆鎒 a hole in a wall.

巷鎒 a narrow lane; an alley.

鎒隙 a crack; a split; a grudge.

彼此毫無鎒隙 there is not the least ill feeling between them.

莫教窗鎒紙條鳴 do not let the paper (pasted) over the window-cracks make a noise.

隡 4242

Same as 4241.

譮 4 4243
R. 禡
See 下
Sinking Lower.

Wild, random talk.

說譮話 to talk wildly or recklessly. *See* 瞎 4210.

西 4 4244
R. 禡
See 鎒
SinkingUpper.

A cover. Radical 146. Also read *ya*^{4}. [To be distinguished from 西 4031.]

孷 4245

Same as 4211.

圔 3rd 4246
R. 黠
J. *atsz*, *yechi*
A. *kiet*$_{5}$
Entering Lower.

The cry of the camel.

載實駝鳴圔 when loaded too heavily the camel cries out.

傝 4th 4247
R. 黠
cf. 瞎
Entering Upper.

Stout; vigorous; brave.

傝不知懼 brave and knowing not fear.

圾 4th 4248
R. 黠
See 戛
Entering Upper.

Rubbish; refuse.

埃圾 a dust-heap.

HSIANG.

相 1 4249
R. 陽 漾
F. *siong*, v. *csoung*
See 想
Even and Sinking Upper.

Mutual; reciprocal; correlate. A particle implying direction towards anything or anybody.

相同 each the same as the other; identical.

相等 similar; corresponding.

相對 to agree with; to tally; mutually.

相得 pleased; agreeable; suited.

相待 to treat one another; to behave towards.

相見 to meet; to have an interview. *See* 9155.

相交 to exchange; to have dealings with; to associate with; friendship.

相商 to consult with; to deliberate.

相符 to agree with; to correspond with,—as one half of a tally with the other.

相能 to agree together; not to quarrel.

相左 to disagree; to be at variance,—of people.

相[1] 4249

相好 to be on friendly terms; a friend; a lover. *See below.*
相合 or 相並 to join with; to correspond to.
相連 joined together.
相談 to talk with; to chat.
相似 or 相若 alike; resembling one another.
相打 to fight.
互相呈控 they accuse each other.
不相干 it is no matter.
與他不相干 it is no business of his; it does not affect him.
相與 to be associated with; an acquaintance.
乃相與赴稟縣尉 so they went together to lay the case before the Magistrate.
門生相與謀曰 the disciples put their heads together and said.
相與頭兒 a feeling of friendship.
相離 separated from; apart.
相距 distant from.
相近 near; in the neighbourhood.
性相近 men's natures are much the same,—at birth.
習相遠 by their habits, they come to diverge,—from this natural uniformity.
相煩你 may I trouble you?
相隔天淵 or 天地相隔 as far apart as heaven and earth.
相隔一日 a difference of one day in time.
相邀 to invite.
相幫 to assist.
相遇 to meet with,—as a friend or an accident.
相會 to meet together.
相間 (*chien*[1]) in stripes or bands.
相繼 consecutively; in succession.
相求 to beg; to entreat.
相傳 to hand down; to transmit (orally); to be currently reported.

相[2] 4249

相反 contrary; exactly the opposite.
相向 fronting each other; *vis-à-vis.*
相信 to believe; to trust.
相承相受 each carrying out the requests of the other; on good terms.
相參 to consult together.
相應 or 相當 it becomes my duty; as in duty bound; corresponding; suitable.
相應照會 I have therefore the honour to address to you this communication.
相候 to await; to be prepared to receive.
相安 the *entente cordiale.*
相尋 as the result; followed by.....
相遂 agreeable to.....
相歷 consecutively,—of times.
相託 to entrust to.
相愜 agreement.
相犯 incongruous.
相下 congruous.
不相下 not getting on well together.
相錯 mixed up; *see* 11,770.
相因 having reason for being so; the result of a cause.
相知 an acquaintance; a girl's unmarried female friends.
相忘 forgetfulness,—of others.
相愛 or 相思 to love; to be in love with. *See* 10,271.
相思病 mutual love-sickness. *See* 4251.
夢裏相思不相見 I loved her in my dreams but we never met there.
相思鳥 a small brown bird like a titmouse; a "love-bird."
相思樹 true-lovers' tree,—from the two trees which grew at the graves of Han P'êng and his wife and finally twined (à la Lord Lovel) into one.
相投 to hit it off; good friends.
相關 mutually affected by. *See* 12,859.

相[1] 4249

相告 to tell; to inform.
相勸 to warn.
相得 to interfere with.
相贈 to give to.
相襯 to match; to suit, as one part of a dress with another.
相聚 collected together.
相率 to follow one another.
相伴 a companion.
相欵 to entertain guests.
相加 to treat; to behave to.
相囑 to order; to instruct to.
相陪 attending on; in company with.
相援 mutual assistance.
相摩 action and reaction,—of forces.
相盪 mutually acting upon one another.
相抵 to counterbalance.
相依 interdependent; mutually dependent.
相維 mutually supporting.
相着 in company with.

Read *hsiang*[4]. To look at; to see; to judge of by the looks; to practise physiognomy; the "marks" of a Buddha; name; symbol. Form or appearance, as opp. to 實 9947. To help; an assistant; a minister of State. Used for 象 elephant, the "bishop" of Chinese chess, in order to distinguish one side from the other.

相鼠有皮 look at that rat: it has a skin!
相彼鳥矣 look at that bird!
相了又向 looked at him again and again. *See* 向 4283.
相時而動 watch the time for action.
相女配夫 choose a husband suitable to the wife.

相[1] 4249

別家相媳婦,他偏要相女婿 others are particular about their daughters-in-law, he about his son-in-law.

相度 (*to*[4]) to calculate; to consider; to take steps to.

相聲 to mimic.

相貌 the face.

人不可貌相 men must not be judged of by their faces. *See* 7675.

面相不如心相 what you learn of a man from his face is not equal to what you learn of him from his heart.

相面的 a physiognomist.

只有皮相沒有骨相 physiognomy deals only with a man's skin, not with his bones, —with his exterior, not with his interior.

君子小人骨相或 the anatomy of good and bad men is no doubt the same,—but.....

骨相不具 bodily imperfections.

另具一骨相者 they form another school,—of painters.

無失吾眞相也 paint me as I am.

相法 the art or rules of physiognomy.

看相 to practise physiognomy.

法相 a shape or form assumed by virtue of magical powers.

收法相 to resume one's natural shape.

本相 one's real or natural shape, as opposed to assumed shape or form.

教宗無相 God is without form,—inscription in synagogue, K'ai-fêng Fu.

有異相 of no ordinary appearance.

照相 to take a likeness.

相好 the thirty-two greater and eighty lesser marks on a Buddha, respectively.

希有之相 rare appearances, —prodigies.

內相 inward qualities.

色相 objective existences.

實相 realities.

相[1] 4249

無我相無人相 no objectivity either of self or of others.

落相 to be a slave to objective distinctions, — the thrall from which the Buddhist strives to be free.

有相之道 to act on the principle of aiding, — as the growth of a plant.

考愼其相 searching carefully for helpers.

相維辟公 the princes assisting.

管仲相桓公 Kuan Chung acted as Prime Minister to Duke Huan.

聘爲上相 engaged him as Prime Minister.

欲相之 wished to appoint him Minister.

相臣 or 相爺 or 首相 (the more modern term) a Prime Minister.

宰相 or 相國 the epistolary designation of a 大學士 Grand Secretary.

相火 secondary source of warmth, situated in lower part of body; *see* 3269.

相公 a young gentleman; a catamite. *See* 6568.

相月 the seventh moon.

廂[1] 4250
R. 陽
See 想 Even Upper.

Side rooms. Used for 鑲 4272. Suburbs.

廂房 or 廂屋 or 廂廡 rooms on the east and west of the courtyard of a Chinese house. *See* 4228.

關廂子 the house over a city gate; the suburbs near the gates.

城廂 city and suburbs.

城內廂外 inside and outside the city.

廂黃旗 the bordered Yellow Banner. *See* 1045.

向那 *na*[3] 廂去 where has he gone?

想[3] 4251
R. 養
C. *söng*
H. *siong*
F. *siong*, v. *ssiong*

To think about; to reflect; to recall. To hope; to expect.

思想 to reflect; to think; to consider. *See below.*

想[3] 4251
W. *siae*
N. *hsiañg*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hsiang*
K. *sang*
J. *sō, shō*
A. *töng*
Rising Upper.

你想一想 or 你心裏想一想 think about it; just consider.

想念 to let the mind dwell on; to call to mind.

想許 I think there may be; probably; possibly.

想得慌 to be always (or intensely) thinking of.

我想 or 想來 I think.....; my opinion is.....

我想不來 I can't think of it.

他的姓名我想不起來 I can't think of his name.

這件事我想不開 I can't get this matter out of my thoughts.

當初是怎麼想出來的 how did he ever come to think of it?—or "think it out," as of inventions, etc.

這是想不到的 this is unexpected.

誰又想得到他來呢 who would have thought he would have come?

想回來 to recall to mind.

渴想 to think of longingly.

不堪設想 I can't bear to think of it.

倘撲救稍遲,將有不堪設想者矣 if there had been any delay in putting out (the fire), there's no saying what might have happened.

想家 to think of home; to be homesick.

想思病 love-sickness. *See* 4249.

把林姑娘想死了 died for love of Miss Lin,—the famous heroine of the 紅樓夢 Dream of the Red Chamber.

雲想衣裳花想容 the clouds remind us of her robes, the flowers of her face,—she is always with us.

想像 a thought's image,—an idea.

想頭 a thought; an expectation.

你想頭太大 your notions are too grand; you aim at too much.

想[3] 4251

沒有想頭 no hope,—of accomplishing or getting something.
想望 to hope; to expect; to wish.
妄想 to indulge in extravagant expectations. *See* 12,503.
不想喫 to have no appetite.
莫想莫想 don't expect to!

湘[1] 4252 R. 陽 See 想 Even Upper.

A large tributary of the Yang-tsze, which flows through Hunan and gives its name to several towns. *See* 帆 3400. A lake in Chehkiang. To boil; to cook.

清湘 the clear water of the Hsiang.
湘竹 or 湘妃竹 the speckled bamboo,—which grew over the grave of the legendary Emperor Shun, buried near the river Hsiang. It became speckled by the tears of his two wives, the daughters of the Emperor Yao.
于以湘之,維錡及釜 she boils it in her tripods and pans.

箱[1] 4253 R. 陽 See 想 Even Upper.

A box; a trunk; a chest.

一個箱子 or 一隻箱 a box.
箱隻 or 箱篋 or 箱籠 boxes; cases.
箱包 boxes and packages.
箱蓋 the lid of a box.
裝箱 to pack a box.
皮包箱 a leather trunk.
衣箱 a clothes box.
火食箱 a box to hold eatables, divided into compartments.
條箱 a kind of basket, arranged in layers, with covers, for carrying presents.
棺箱 or 紙杠箱 paper trunks,—with paper clothes in them, for burning at funerals.
下箱方 below, it was shaped like a square box.
頂箱 the upper part of a wardrobe.

箱[1] 4253

車箱 the body of a cart.
箱房 a granary.
千倉萬箱 many storehouses and granaries.
箱廚 a sideboard with drawers and cupboard.

緗[1] 4254 R. 陽 See 想 Even Upper.

A light yellow colour.

緗色 the colour of budding mulberry leaves.
縹緗 a bluish yellow,—the colour worn by the literati under the T'ang dynasty; hence, literary men.

葙[1] 4255 R. 陽 See 想 A. *tŏng, nyŏng* Even Upper.

A medicinal plant (*Celosia argentea*).

青葙子 the black smooth seeds of the above, from which an oil is extracted.

香[1] 4256 R. 陽 C. *höng* H. F. *hiong* W. *hsiae* N. P. M. Y. Sz. *hsiang* K. *hiang* J. *kiō, kō* A. *höng* Even Upper.

Fragrant; sweet-smelling, as opposed to 臭 2521. Radical 186.

不知香臭 not to know scents from stinks,—senseless.
香味 or 香氣 a fragrant smell.
香味大極咯 what a sweet smell!
香噴噴 (*p'én*[4] *p'én*[4]) deliciously fragrant.
香氣亦同 their smell was the same,—as of flowers.
香甜 sweet or pleasant to the taste; affable; agreeable. Also, closely allied.
香濃 highly flavoured; spicy.
酒香 the aroma or "bouquet" of wine.
香料 perfumery.
香油 scented oil.
香水 scent; perfumes.
香綿丸 scented balls to stuff into the nostrils.
燒香 or 拈香 or 行香 to burn incense; to worship at a temple. *See* 佛 3589.
燒香擺供 (*kung*[4]) to burn incense and set forth sacrifices.

香[1] 4256

遠處燒香不如近地作福 to go a long way to burn incense is not equal to doing good deeds at home.
燒悶香 to burn stupifying drugs.
進香 to offer incense.
行香之日 a burn-incense day,—saint's-day or festival.
每日清晨一炷香 light a stick of incense every day at dawn.
香爐 an incense stove,—a censer.
早晚一爐香 morning and evening a censer of incense.
香案 or 香几 an altar for burning incense.
香燈 the lamp kept burning opposite the tablet of a deceased person.
香桶 incense holders; censers.
香荷包 scented purses.
香袋 scent-bags.
香盒 a box for incense.
香錢 presents to priests.
香紹 perfumed (*i.e.* old) Shaohsing wine.
香色 incense colour,–a brownish yellow.
偷韓壽之香 the incense of intrigue with Han Shou,—referring to the daughter of 賈充 Chia Ch'ung who when her father received a present of incense from 武帝 the Emperor Wu of the 晉 Chin dynasty, took some and gave it to Han Shou, her lover; the result being that her father discovered the intrigue and married the couple at once.
有偷香手段 he is very clever at ingratiating himself with the ladies,—from the above.
香塵 fragrant dust,—fallen flowers.
香蘭 fragrant orchids.
香資 money given to priests for incense.
香燭 incense and candles,—for worship.
香皐 or 香界 a Buddhist temple.

香[1] 4256

香墨 scented ink.
香茶 scented tea.
香火 incense and paper-money.
破了香火 has put an end to my incense-fire (*i.e.* to my influence as a god).
一村香火 a village where piety prevails.
今無香火情耶 have you quite forgotten your oath?
香片茶葉 a highly-scented tea of a medium quality.
香餌 an attractive bait.
香骨扇 a fan with scented handle and spokes.
香烟冷落 the incense smoke has ceased,—of a disused temple.
插香 to put sticks of incense on an altar.
香客 worshippers at temples.
香珠 or 香串珠 a rosary of scented beads.
猶佛教中做香花 like the liturgy-chanting of Buddhism.
香房 or 香閣 or 香閨 women's apartments.
香奴 a female slave.
香口 or 香喉 scented throat,—used in praise of a woman's voice or speech.
香粉 cosmetics and face-powder.
香魂 the soul of a woman.
香信 or 香菌 mushrooms.
香柴 or 香木 fragrant-wood.
香牛皮 Russia leather.
麝香 musk. *See* 4257.
香麅子 the musk-deer.
香瓜 the melon.
香奔打木 the pied woodpecker.
千里香 a name for pigs' pettitoes.
香柏 the cypress.
香娘 an insect which smells like ginger. *See* 7126.
香菜 coriander; caraway.
香桃 or 香櫾 the lemon. *See* 13,738.

香[1] 4256

木香 putchuck,—the root of a thistle found in Cashmere, used as a medicine and for making incense. *See* 安 44.
香附 a medicine (*Radix cyperi*).
香港 fragrant lagoon,—Hongkong.
書香 or 翰墨香 literary fragrance,—which attaches to families holding learning in high esteem.

麝[1] 4257
R. 陽
See 香 Even Upper.

The navel of the musk-deer.

麝麅 musk. *See* 4256.

鄉[1] 4258
R. 陽
See 香 Even Upper.

A village; country, as opposed to town; one's native place; a neighbourhood; a suburban district containing 12,500 families.

于此中鄉 all through these villages.
鄉村 or 鄉里 a village.
下鄉 to go into the country,—as (*e.g.*) the Dist. Magistrate does, to inspect crops in times of famine.
鄉下 in the country; one's native place.
鄉下腦瓜子 a country bumpkin.
家鄉 one's home; native village.
鄉貫 or 鄉曲 one's native place.
離鄉 away from home.
住鄉 or 落鄉 country residence; village.
同鄉 or 親鄉 of the same village; a fellow-townsman.
鄉民 villagers; rustics.
鄉老 or 鄉耆 or 鄉長 or 鄉先生 village elders.
鄉紳 country gentlemen.
鄉黨 a village clan,—of the same surname.
朝廷以爵,鄉黨以齒 at Court precedence goes by rank, in private life by age.
鄉學 a village school.

鄉[1] 4258

鄉談 local *patois*; dialect.
打鄉談 to speak in one's native dialect.
鄉團 or 鄉勇 village militia; local volunteers; train-bands.
鄉宦 retired officials living in the country.
鄉官 a petty official.
鄉衆 the villagers; the whole village.
鄉心 my heart.
鄉居 to live in the country.
鄉鄰 neighbours of the village; country neighbours.
鄉約 a village headman,—appointed by the people themselves.
鄉薦 the second or master's degree.
鄉試 or 鄉科 the provincial examinations, held in every third autumn, for the second or master's degree.
鄉會試 the double examinations in the year of the triennial examination at Peking.
異鄉 a strange region.
入於無何有之鄉 to enter the domain of nothingness,—to die.
入醉鄉 to get drunk.
黑甜鄉 the domain of black and sweet,—of sleep.
居國南鄉 to dwell in the southern part of the kingdom.
沫之鄉矣 the fields of Mei.
望鄉臺 the See-one's-home Terrace,—in Purgatory, to which departed spirits are led to view, as a punishment, the revolution which has taken place since death in their domestic affairs.

Read *hsiang*[4]. Towards. Used for 向 4283.

夜鄉晨 the night is getting towards morning.
鄉導 to show the way; to guide.
豈勝鄉往 my heart has been with you all the while,—*lit.* how was I equal to the (desire) to go to you! Explained as 身雖未往,心已往之.

鄉[4] 4259
R. 漾
See 香
Sinking Upper.

A little while; formerly. To verify.

曏者 recently; hitherto.

曏役之三月 I lately employed him for three months.

證曏今古 in taking count of the present and the past,—the wise man does not grieve that the past is gone nor rejoice that he has the present.

膷[1] 4260
R. 陽
See 香
Even Upper.

Soup; hashed beef. Proud flesh; *see* 5665.

薌[1] 4261
R. 陽
See 香
Even Upper.

The fragrant smell of grain, etc. Incense.

微聞薌澤 to perceive a slight fragrance.

蠁[3] 4262
R. 養
See 香
Rising Upper.

Larvæ of insects.

胖蠁 small flies rising in swarms from damp ground; (*fig.*) in great numbers.

響[3] 4263
R. 養
See 香
Rising Upper.

Noise; discordant sound, as opposed to 聲 9883. An echo. *See* 12,285.

響音 or 響動兒 sound; noise.

響器 musical instruments.

響尺 a piece of wood, about 2 ft. long, struck with a stick at funerals.

響亮 a loud clap; a crash.

一聲響 a single sound.

水響 the noise of water.

吹不響 you can't make it sound,—as a trumpet.

莫響 silence! don't make a noise!

響號 a signal; a call.

方響 a four-cornered iron plate, which is beaten with a hammer.

磕響頭 to kotow with a ringing thump of the head on the floor. [In order to make this more possible for high officials kotowing before the Emperor, a hollow space is left under the tile to be touched by the head.]

響馬 mounted highwaymen.

響應 an echo; a reverberation.

窮響以聲 to try to drown an echo by making more noise.

影響 shadow and echo,—effects which result unerringly from their causes, form and sound. *See* 13,339.

若影之於形,響之於聲 what shadow is to form, and echo to sound.

影響之談 shadow and echo talk,—mere idle gossip.

能以響言 he was a ventriloquist.

響晴天 a clear, cloudless sky.

響快 prompt; decided.

響榻 a tracing over a drawing held to the light.

九響毛瑟鎗 a nine-shot magazine Mauser rifle.

饗[3] 4264
R. 養
See 香
Rising Upper.

To offer as a feast, or as a sacrifice. To consume the flavour of sacrifices, as spirits are supposed to do.

一朝饗之 all the morning will I feast him.

宴饗賓客 to entertain guests.

上饗 a dinner to graduates.

饗糖 sugar figures carried at weddings.

神饗 offerings to the gods. *See* 4334.

以饗以祀 for offerings and for sacrifice.

既右饗之 (the spirit) has descended upon the right to enjoy the sacrifices.

未見有其饗之者也 no one has ever yet seen them (spirits) come and eat the sacrifices.

尚饗 deign to accept this my sacrifice,—the final words of a kind of funeral oration, which is burnt at the grave of a departed friend or relative as a means of communicating the feelings of the survivors. *See* 4286.

饗祭 or 饗供 to sacrifice.

饗飯 sacrificial rice.

嚮[4] 4265
R. 養 漾
See 香
Rising and Sinking Upper.

To incline towards; over against; towards. Used for 向 4283. To show one's mind to. Encouraging; hortatory.

南嚮 facing the south.

不可嚮邇 not to be approached.

嚮慕已久 long wishing to see you.

天下嚮應 the empire relies upon him; the country turns to him.

嚮背 backwards.

雖有斯嚮不可得也 though knowing the true path, I am unable to succeed,—in guiding others.

嚮于時夏 (God) indicated his will to the sovereign of Hsia.

嚮用五福 the hortatory use of the Five Blessings,—the ninth division of the 洪範 Great Plan given by God to 禹 Yü.

使知嚮化 so as to bring him to a sense of the value of civilisation.

襄[1] 4266
R. 陽
See 想
Even Upper.

To remove; to clear away. To change position. To be fit for the yoke. To accomplish. To praise.

不可襄也 it cannot be removed,—the remedy would be worse than the disease.

上襄 first-class animals for a chariot.

不克襄事 unable to accomplish the matter.

襄同 to take part in; to assist.

襄助 to assist; to facilitate.

贊襄 to praise; to eulogise.

襄陽府 a Prefecture in Hupeh.

徉[1] 4267
R. 陽
See 葙想
A. *nyöng*
Even Upper.

To stroll; to ramble.

徉徉 to wander about; to saunter.
徉徉 walking fast.

樣[1] 4268
R. 陽
See 想
A. *nyöng*
Even Upper.

A tree found in Annam which furnishes a white grain like sago.

瓖[1] 4269
R. 陽
See 想
A. *töng*, *nyöng*
Even Upper.

Caparisons; ornaments.

瓖珠子的扁簪 flat hair-pins set with pearls.

纕[1] 4270
R. 陽
See 想
A. *töng*, *nyöng*
Even Upper.

A cord to hold up the sleeves; a horse's girth or belly-band. To pull by the arm. To carry in the girdle.

驤[3] 4271
R. 養
See 讓
Rising Lower.

A euphemistic term for corpulency. Fat; stout.

鑲[1] 4272
R. 陽
See 想
A. *töng*, *nyöng*
Even Upper.

To inlay; to set, as a jewel. To plate. To rivet or clamp on. To border.

鑲嵌 to inlay.
鑲筷子 inlaid chopsticks.
鑲杯鑲盞 the inlaid wine-cup and saucer,—used at weddings.
鑲牙 false teeth; to put in teeth.
鑲成的 bordered.
鑲白旗 the Bordered White Banner.
鑲上 to frame.

饟[3] 4273
R. 養
See 香
Rising Upper.

To prepare food and take it to labourers in the field. Used with 餉 4285.

其饟伊黍 fed them with millet while at work.

驤[1] 4274
R. 陽
See 想
A. *töng*, *nyöng*
Even Upper.

To frisk, as a spirited horse. A horse with a white hind leg.

龍驤虎步 (his step is like) a dragon's gambol and a tiger's walk.
騰驤 to caracole; to prance.
駑駘之才無志騰驤 an old jade like myself has no energy for prancing.

肛[1] 4275
R. 江
See 扛
K. *kang*, *hang*
A. *giang*
Even Upper.

A canal boat.

Read *ch'uan*[2]. Same as 2742.

庠[2] 4276
R. 陽
C. *ts'öng*
H. F. *siong*
W. *ziae*
N. *dziang*
P. *hsiang*
M. Y. Sz. *ch'iang*
K. *siang*
J. *shō*, *djō*
A. *töng*
Even Lower.

A school or college. An asylum for the old.

謹庠序之教 let careful attention be paid to education in schools.
邑庠 a district school.
入庠 to matriculate.
身列膠庠 his name is enrolled in the National Academy.
庠生 a graduate 秀才 of the first degree.

祥[2] 4277
R. 陽
See 庠
Even Lower.

Happiness; good luck; of good omen. *See* 刑 4621, and 13,646.

祥瑞 or 吉祥 felicitous; of good omen.
不祥之兆 a bad omen.
不弔不祥 to be regardless of evil omens.
骨肉爲患,不祥孰甚 than a family quarrel nothing is more sinister.
背人之惠不祥 it is sinister to be ungrateful for kindness shown.
祺祥 the reign-name first adopted by the Emperor afterwards known as 同治.

翔[2] 4278
R. 陽
See 庠
Even Lower.

To soar; to wheel around in the air. To roam about. *See* 108.

翔而後集 it flies around and then settles.
將翱將翔 bestir yourself and move about.
羔裘翱翔 in your lamb's fur you wander aimlessly about.
高翔 to soar high.
價翔貴 the price is rising very high.
回翔 to wheel around,—as a kite.
室中不翔 don't stick out your elbows in a room.
翔翔 grave; decorous.

詳[2] 4279
R. 陽
See 庠
Even Lower.

Details; particulars; minutely; carefully. To examine closely. To report to a superior, especially of routine, as opposed to extraordinary, business.

不可詳也 cannot be related in detail.
其詳不可得聞也 the particulars cannot be learnt.
詳說 to discuss minutely.
詳言之 stated in detail.
言不可詳 words cannot fully describe.
願聞其詳 I wish to hear all about it.
不詳其故 did not state the reason; the motive was not clearly brought out.
不詳其姓名 whose name and surname are not mentioned.
名爵未詳 his name and rank have not been ascertained.
音未詳 the sound (of this character) is not known.
詳乃視聽 be cautious as to what you see and hear. Also,

詳[2] 4279

pay minute attention to what you see and hear.

詳悉 clearly; intelligibly.

推詳 to carefully search out or investigate,—of exhaustive research.

詳稟 or 詳稱 or 詳報 or 詳陳 or 詳達 or 申詳 to report or state to a superior.

詳文 an official report to a superior.

會詳 to unite in reporting.

詳知 to bring to the notice of a superior.

京詳已轉 reference to the capital has already been replied to.

詳錄 to write in detail; to reply to in a report.

詳咨 to communicate in detail.

詳載 to give a detailed account; to enumerate.

詳告 to inform in detail.

詳記 to record.

詳分 to distinguish carefully between.

詳訂 to clearly define.

詳閱 to read carefully.

詳祈 to respectfully request.

詳愼 very carefully; circumspect.

詳加核對 to compare carefully.

詳核 to scrutinize; to give careful consideration to.

詳詢 to interrogate closely.

詳明 to report explicitly.

詳復 to report in reply.

詳細 minute; special; carefully drawn, as rules.

詳細講 to explain in detail.

詳定 admitted,—as rules by one's superiors.

詳請 to report requesting....

詳辦 to report action.

詳蒙 to beg one to be good enough to.

詳准 to apply for and obtain permission; to report to a superior the receipt of.

詳[2] 4279

詳審 or 詳察 or 詳稽 or 詳詰 to investigate carefully.

詳革 to impeach; to impeach and cause to be stripped of rank.

詳述 to narrate.

詳議 to consider in detail,—an order given to the Boards, as opposed to 速議 immediate consideration. In the former case several weeks, in the latter five days, are allowed.

詳人部傐字註 for explanation see under the char. *pao* with "man" as Radical.

委詳委字註 for 委, see under that character. *See* 4972.

鯗[3] 4280

R. 養

C. *söng*
H. F. *siong*
W. *siae*
N. *siañg*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hsiang*
K. *sang*
J. *shō, sō*
A. *töng*
Rising Upper.

Dried salt fish of various kinds.

鱘 4281

Same as 4280.

降 4282

See 1255.

向[4] 4283

R. 漾

See 香

Sinking Upper.

A window facing the north. Towards; facing; in the presence of; before; opposite to, as opp. to 背 8774 (*q.v.*); from; to. *See* 4258 (*hsiang*[4]), 4265, 703, 3554.

塞向墐戶 to stop up northern windows and plaster up doors,—in the tenth moon.

你向那裏去 whither are you going?

向先走 or 向前去 to go ahead.

無不向前 not one who did not press forwards,—as in a battle.

向[4] 4283

向他借錢 to borrow money of him.

向山客買茶葉 to buy tea from a tea-man.

不喜向人寫竹 he did not like drawing the bamboo before people.

我向你說 I will tell you.

向二人問曰 asked the two men, saying.....

相向惡 *wu*[4] 其不潔 one to another they complained of his uncleanliness.

向江心一跳 jumped into the middle of the river.

向殼內張了一張 peeped inside the shell.

先向殼中把自己東西取出 first pulled his own things out of the shell.

向子口呈單 to hand in a manifest at a Customs' barrier.

向某人告述 to report to any one.

面面相向 face to face; looking at each other.

向使四君却客 formerly, if the four princes had driven out the foreigners.

一向 for a while; formerly.

這一向 recently; of late.

相 *hsiang*[4] 了一向 looked at him.

一向所託 about what I asked you to do for me some time ago.

向日 on a former day; towards the sun.

向年 in previous years.

向來 hitherto; heretofore.

向常 in the ordinary way; according to routine.

向例 (according to) the established rule.

向南 facing or towards the south.

向海外面 seawards.

向上 turned upwards; upwards.

方向 bearings; direction; aspect.

轉向 to lose one's bearings; to become confused.

轉不過向來 I lost my bearings.

向[4] 4283

定向 to decide on a course; a fixed intention.
定個向當 to fix on a position,—as for a grave. *See* **風** 3554.
二十四向 the twenty-four points of the compass.
你心二十四向 your mind is confused.
心不向 the mind not concentrated; preoccupied.
志向 bent; bias; inclination.
意向 intention; scope; meaning.
向盤 a ship's compass.
向至 on the coming date, when.....
向論 or **向理** to discuss with.
向義 loyal inclinations.
向在 or **向居** to be at; to live at.
向隅 *see* 13,564.
向着 siding with, as opposed to **背着** siding against.
喫誰的向誰 stick up for the man whose bread you eat.

珦[4] 4284
R. **漾**
See **香** Sinking Upper.

A gem or ornament worn by women.

餉[3] 4285
R. **養漾**
See **香** Rising Upper.

Provisions given to field labourers as part of their wages; *see* 4273. Rations or pay for troops. Taxes; revenue.

以黍肉餉 to give millet and meat to labourers.
婦餉于田 his wife took his food to him in the fields.
乃葛伯仇餉 when the chief of Ko shewed his enmity to the provision-carriers,.....
兵餉 soldiers' pay, rations, etc.
餉需 rations and pay.
餉銀 revenue; money paid to the government for a monopoly or "farm."
餉項 revenue.

餉[3] 4285

餉源 revenue; sources of revenue.
納餉 to pay duties.
洋餉 maritime duties; duties leviable by the foreign Customs.
餉單 a receipt for duty paid.
抽釐助餉 to levy *likin* to increase the revenue.
餉平 a standard weight of sycee as used for paying duty.
餉渡 a licensed ferry.

享[3] 4286
R. **養**
See **香** Rising Upper.

To present offerings in sacrifice; to accept offerings, as the gods do; hence, to enjoy. To satisfy; to render acceptable. [To be distinguished from **享** 3906.]

是用孝享 thou dost filially present offerings!
莫敢不來享 they did not dare not to bring offerings.
享于祖考 to sacrifice to ancestors.
我將我享 I have brought my offerings.
嗚呼哀哉，伏惟尚享 alack! alas! it only remained to say God bless you,—for she was dead. [*Lit.* "to say, Deign to accept my sacrifice or offering." *See* under 4264.]
享堂 the hall of sacrifice; the room where the corpse is laid out.
享用 to enjoy the use of.
享年多少歲 how many years of life did he enjoy? *See* 8301.
享福 to enjoy happiness; to take one's ease.
福不可享盡 one's allotted share of happiness should not be used up. *See* **折** 550, **福** 3707.
人犯其難，我享其利，非廉也 for another to suffer the toil and for me to enjoy the profit, is not honourable.
享國祚 to reign; to enjoy the throne.
享壽 to enjoy old age. *See* 10,019.

享[3] 4286

享榮華 to have good fortune; to be prosperous.
享受 to enjoy the possession of..... *See* 4600.
長享 a long enjoyment; to enjoy long.

象[4] 4287
R. **養**
C. *tsöng*[2]
H. *siong*[2]
F. *ch'iong*[2]
W. *ʦziae*
N. *ziañg*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hsiang*[2]
K. *sang*
J. *shō, dzo*
A. *töng*
Rising Lower Irregular.

The elephant, once common in the **漳浦** District in **漳州**; ivory (*see* 3532). A figure; an image; form; objectivities; the Platonic Idea (*noumenon*) as an entity, as opp. to **形** (*phenomenon*). Stars; constellations. [One writer says, the elephant subsists by virtue of its trunk and not of its mouth; the stars subsist by virtue of **氣** vitality and not of words; therefore they have the same characters. Others say that in ancient days the *form* or *figure* of a living elephant was inferred from inspection of its bones.] The visible figures of the Diagrams; the illustrations of **周公** Chou Kung. The elephant or "bishop" of Chinese chess; the game itself; *see* 1031 and 4249 *hsiang*[4]. A visible sign or counterpart of something, such as force or influence; an omen, or prognostic. To be like; to resemble. Used with 4288. *See* 2143.

拏象跑象 set an elephant to catch an elephant.
獨象 a rogue elephant.
象卽以鼻鉤出之 the elephant immediately seized him with its trunk and pulled him out,—of the water.
象奴不似象奴 the elephant-slave (mahout) is not like a slave,—exhibiting two meanings of **象**.

象[4] 4287

開口獅子，閉口象 the lion opens its mouth, the elephant shuts its mouth. *Moral*:—Be like the latter.

象皮 elephant's skin,—used as medicine. Also, india rubber.

象齒 (*see* 3532) or 象牙 elephants' tusks or teeth; ivory.

五歲識象戲 at five he could play at chess.

相對象戲 they were playing chess.

象牙碎 scrap ivory.

象牙器 ivory ware.

象簡 ivory tablets.

狗口沒得象牙 you can't get ivory out of a dog's mouth,—make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

象闕 the ivory gate,–the palace.

象鼻眼 elephant-trunk eyes,—looped slits in wood.

象教 the religion of images,—Buddhism.

無象設 they have no idols,—in their temples; of Mahometans.

各物象數 the inherent characteristics of things.

豐年有象 there are signs of a plentiful year.

君臣顛倒之象 a prognostic of the reversal of the *rôles* of prince and minister,—a revolution.

角兵象 a horn (growing from a man's head) is a presage of militarism,—and dangerous.

氣象 *see* 1064.

有子象賢 with a son who can walk in the ways of the virtuous,—men of old.

天象 or 乾象 celestial signs or luminaries. *See* 4819.

能知天象 able to interpret portents.

象服 pictured robes.

包涵萬象 comprehending all nature.

體無形象 without form; immaterial.

西京亂無象 the W. capital is in confusion and without its landmarks.

象[4] 4287

象曰 the illustration (of the Diagram) means.....

笨象 stupid; doltish.

象胥 an interpreter; a dragoman.

象州 a Department in Kuangsi, where elephants used to be found.

象王 Gadjapati,—one of the four kings of Djambu Dvîpa.

繪象自此始 painting portraits dates from this.

像[4] 4288 R. 養 See 象 Sinking Lower.

Like; resembling; a likeness; an image. Used with 4287. *See* 9813, 4404, 4295.

像似 like; resembling.

有帝王之像 of kingly mien.

像樣 like the pattern.

像一樣 exactly alike.

不像樣 or 不像 not what it should be; not presentable; not properly done; not up to muster.

像模像樣的 well arranged; properly dressed, etc.

像不像 is it like?—of a portrait.

像甚麼 what is it like? Used in reproach, as What sort of an arrangement is this?

像又不像 like and yet not like,—doubtful.

像生 life-like.

像眞的 exactly resembling; life-like.

看 *k'an*[1] 像了他 take care lest our son be like him (whom you are abusing),—to a pregnant wife abusing any one.

作的不像 he has not made it like,—the original.

像貌 countenance; facial expression.

畫像 to paint likenesses.

以畫像不類 because the portrait was not like him.

是其遺像 [painting a fowl at a door to keep off evil spirits] is a survival of the likeness [of certain birds brought from the 祇支 Ti-chih country].

像[4] 4288

百年遺像誰復識 who recognises the portraits of a hundred years ago?

五分像 a profile portrait. So 七 is a $\frac{3}{4}$ face, and 十 a full face.

背像 a picture of the back of a person's head.

像繡 illustrations in books.

雕像 sculptured figures.

形像 form; figure.

像形 hieroglyphics; pictorial characters (one of the 六書 six scripts).

偶像 or 神像 an image; an idol.

想像 a concept; an idea.

像是 it seems.

像事 creditable; "the thing."

橡[4] 4289 R. 養 See 象 Rising Lower Irregular.

The chestnut oak (*Quercus sinensis*), known as 橡椀樹.

橡紛 the meal of acorns.

橡椀子 the cupules of acorns,—used to dye black.

鸛[4] 4290 R. 養 See 象 Rising Lower.

The *Buceros* or hornbill of Siam, known as 鸛鵝. Carved ornaments are made from its bill.

項[4] 4291 R. 講 C. *hong*[2] H. *hong*[2] F. *haung*[2] W. *ʿoa* N. *ngoñg, oñg* P. *hsiang* M. Y. Sz. *hang*[2] *hsiang*[2] K. *hang* J. *kō* A. *hang*[2] Irregular Lower.

The nape of the neck; the back of the head. A sort; a kind. Funds; sums of money; income.

頸項 the neck.

項領 the lower part of the neck.

四牡項領 four steeds with long necks.

項軟 a soft mouth,—of horses.

脖項 the throat.

强項 stiff-necked; self-opinionated.

項帶 a neck-tie; cap-strings.

金項 *hang*[1] 圈 a gold necklet,—as worn by ladies.

項[4] 4291

上項事 the above details.
正項 the regular or legal kinds of.....
各項貨 every kind of goods.
別項 another kind.
前項情弊 the malpractices above referred to.
這一項事情 this sort of business.
這一項錢 this particular sum.
欠項 liabilities; debts.
來項 income; assets.
款項 large and small items; an amount.
項下未清 the account is not yet clear; there is money still owing.
公項 public funds.

巷[4] 4292
R. **絳**
C. *hong*
H. *hong*
F. *haung*
W. *oa*
N. *oñg*
P. *hsiang*
M. *hang*
Y. *hang*
Sz. *hang*, *hsiang*
K. *hang*
J. *kō*
A. *hang*
Sinking Lower.

A side street; a lane; an alley. *See* 6870.

巷子 a lane or by-street.
巷口 entrance to a lane.
僻巷 a side-street.
閭巷 or **里巷** a "court."
陋巷 a wretched street; a slum.
巷議街談 street gossip; rumour.
巷戰 street brawls.
巷陌 or **小巷** a lane; an alley; a side-street.
水巷 a sluice.
柳巷 "willow lane,"—a brothel.
此曲巷內 this is a brothel.
巷伯 a chief eunuch.
永巷 a prison for women attached to the Court, who misbehave themselves. *See* **掖** 12,972.
待罪于永巷 awaiting punishment in the *Yung-hsiang*.

閎[4] 4293
R. **絳**
See **巷**
Sinking Lower.

A raised path between fields. To prepare.

小[3] 4294
R. **篠**
C. *siu*
H. *siau*
F. *siöe*
W. *siöe*
N. *hsioa*
P. } *hsiau*
M. }
Y. *hsioa*
Sz. *hsiau*
K. *so*
J. *shō*
A. *tieu*
Rising Upper.

HSIAO.

Small; younger, of persons, as opposed to **大** 10,470. Mean; sordid. A child. A concubine. Used conventionally for "my" and "our." Radical 42.

小大稽首 great and small bow their heads. *See* **是** 9940.
其小無內 the smallest possible; very small. *See* **大** 10,470.
小民 the people; the masses.
小人 a small man; the people; the masses; common soldiers. Also, the mean man, as opposed to **君子** the perfect or superior man (*see* 3269); a marplot; a third person (*see* 3428).
君子所履，小人所視 the officers trod on it, the common people looked on it,—of the great highway to **周** Chou.
君子有徽猷，小人與屬 if the sovereign have good ways, the people will follow in them.
禮治君子，法治小人 the superior man is governed by propriety: the mean man, by law.
賊是小人智過君子 a robber is a mean man with more cleverness than a superior man.
才勝德爲小人 he whose talents exceed his virtues is a mean man.
以小人之心度君子之腹 to measure the feelings of a gentleman by the sentiments of a cad.
脚大是小人 large feet proclaim the mean man. *See* 3269.
小人乍富 a *nouveau riche*.
小器 narrow-minded; illiberal.
小氣 mean-spirited; petty; sordid.
小家數 on a petty or mean scale.
小子 children; young men; the people; my son.

小[3] 4294

小子有造 the young men attained,—to virtue.
妻小 wife and children.
打小時候相好 friends from infancy.
小星 or **小老** a concubine. *See below*.
雖說是做小老 although you may say it is to be concubine,—and not wife.
小老兒 "I,"—of old men to their superiors.
做小 to become a concubine.
房裏有個小 I have one concubine.
羣小 the mean herd; a crowd of concubines.
慍于羣小 I am hated by the mean herd.
小店 my shop.
小犬 my son.
小寓 my house.
小兒 my son. Also, your son; I, as used to parents. In general, an infant.
小女 my daughter.
小孫 my grandchild.
小的 the little one,—a phrase used by servants and others of themselves.
小弟 your younger brother; I.
小我一歲 a year younger than I am.
小姐 a young lady,—a title of respect.
好問則裕，自用則小 by asking many questions one becomes more enlarged: by trusting to self only one becomes narrow,—of learning.
小道貨 stolen goods.
小心 take care! be careful! to be careful.
哀我小心 alas! through my anxious cares,.....
小心小膽 petty and cowardly; frightened at small things.
小受，大走 bear slight (correction), but flee excessive.
小工 an unskilled labourer; a mason's assistant.
小小兒的 small; slight, of persons or things.

小[3] 4294

將身小一小 made himself smaller,—by magic.
小奶奶 or 小老婆 or 小女人 a secondary wife; a concubine. *See above.*
小聲 a low voice or tone.
小地方 my home; my native place.
小官人 the young master (in a family); the clients of a brothel.
小夫人 the young mistress.
小引子 appeals for subscriptions for charities, etc., on walls.
小酌 a small entertainment.
小轎 a two-bearer chair.
小解 same as 小便; *see* 9187.
小煩 small vexations.
小腸氣 hernia; rupture.
小智 low cunning.
小竊 petty thieves.
小麥 wheat.
小么兒 pages; servant-boys.
小紅蘿蔔 radishes.
小荳 a variety of small bean.
小寒荳 peas.
小寒鴉兒 the eastern jackdaw (*Lycos dauricus*).
小宗 small stock,—the younger branches of a family as opposed to the 大宗.
小意 small thoughts,—tricks; dodges.
小意思 a slight token of regard.
小熟 a name for the period from October to April, in which wheat and beans are sown.
小半 the lesser half.
小兒蠱 a sort of slow poison.
小取 to be mean about small things; to gain by unfair tricks.
小哥兒倆 a pawnbroker's term for the chief and assistant managers.
小馬兒 petty attendants or coolies in some of the Peking *yaméns*, whose duty it is to assist the 仵作 corpse-examiners.
小麻 hemp.

小[3] 4294

小麻子兒 hemp-seed.
小拿兒 the bearers of various small objects in funeral processions.
小月 premature birth.
月小 a moon with 29 days.
小票 debentures.
小旗 small banners carried in the ranks.
小傳 a summarised biography.
小三元 the 秀才 *hsiu ts'ai* who has come out 案首 first in his three examinations.
小底 the sole of a shoe.
小使 servants.
小販 petty tradesmen.
小名 the pet name of a child.
小窗 a young student.
小襖兒 a short jacket.
小種 Soochong tea.
小齋 my room.
小巧 minutely arranged; made in detail; delicate; fragile.
小輪艇 a steam-launch.
小十行 (*hang*[2]) the name given to Manchu children in Peking who learn to skate, and to whom rations are given.
小米粥 millet-gruel.
小口 young,—of horses.
小飯舖兒 an eating-house.
小土 or 小洋藥 Malwa opium.
小呂宋 the Philippines.
小白 *see* 桓 5075.
小川馬 a Ssŭch'uan pony.
小水鴨 or 小塡鴨 teal (*Querquedula crecca*).
小水駱駝 the little bittern (*Ardetta cinnamomea*).
小花鵝 a species of swan.
小花皂鵰 a species of eagle.
小紅狼 the eastern jackal (*Canis rutilus*).
小雒嘍兒 the whimbrel (*Numenius tahitiensis*).
白小魚 a fish (*Leuciscus argenteus*).

筱[3] 4294*a*

A character used instead of 小 when the latter would otherwise form part of a man's "style." Same as 4341.

肖[4] 4295
R. 嘯
C. *ts'iu*
H. *ts'iau*
F. *sieu, saiu*
W. *siöe*
N. *sioa*
P. M. *hsiau*
Y. *hsioa*
Sz. *hsiau*
K. *so, ch'o*
J. *shō*
A. *tieu*
Sinking Upper.

The likeness of flesh and blood; to be like; to imitate. [Originally under radical 肉 with 小 as phonetic.]

形如人面色亦肖 in shape like a man's face, and also of the same colour.
肖似 like; resembling.
微肖 slightly resembling.
面龐相肖 alike in face.
象形惟肖 alike in appearance,—of people.
某人之肖像 portrait of So-and-so.
絕肖所見 very like what he had seen.
肖子 a son who is like, *i.e.* equal to, his father; a filial son.
不肖 unlike; degenerate,—a term used by a son of himself when writing to or about his father.
不似其先故曰不肖 he is unlike his forbears, and is therefore called *pu hsiao*.
見不肖而內省 when you see unfilial behaviour, examine your own heart. *See* 4513.
不肖之徒 worthless characters.
無不酷肖 imitated them all very well.

宵[1] 4296
R. 蕭
See 小
Even Upper.

Night; dark.

宵行 to travel by night; a glow-worm. *See below.*
通宵 or 終宵 all night.
深宵 in the dead of night.
中宵 midnight.
三朝連宵 three days and nights.
宵衣旰食 wearing clothes at night and taking meals at sunset,—hard worked, as the Emperor. *See* 旰 5817.
元宵 the first full moon of the year; the Feast of Lanterns.

宵[1] 4296

宵燭 a glow-worm.
春宵一刻值千金 half an hour of a spring night is worth a thousand taels.
宵小 evil-doers.
太宵之宅 the mansion of long night,—the grave.

消[1] 4297 R. 蕭 See 小 Even Upper.

To melt; to consume; to lessen; to disperse. To be necessary or needful. Used with 4304.

見覘曰消 when (snow) feels the sun's heat, it dissolves.
消釋 to melt away.
消化 to melt; to thaw; to digest.
所喫的東西我消化不動 I cannot digest my food.
消食 to digest food.
消滅 to destroy utterly.
消夜 to pass the night,—as with festivity.
下棋消閒 to play chess to pass the time.
消悶 to dissipate *ennui*,—as by amusements.
消耗 or 消費 to waste; wasteful.
消貨 to dispose of merchandise,—to consumers.
存鹽不敷消售 the supply of salt not equal to the consumption or to the demand.
消熱 to allay fever.
消散 to disperse; to get rid of,—as by medicines.
消腫 to reduce a swelling.
消長 (*chang*[3]) decline and rise; waxing and waning.
消路 a market; a demand for goods.
消磨 to melt away; to ooze out, as courage.
消患於未萌 to prevent a disease from taking hold.
消折 to dissipate,—as property.
消肉 to fall away in flesh.
消減 to diminish; to lessen.
消除 to abolish.

消[1] 4297

消渴 *see* 4298.
消災降福 to get rid of calamities and send down blessings.
令我消魂 caused me to lose my wits,—of fear, joy, grief, fine poetry, music, etc. *See* 5244.
等消消氣再說 wait until he has cooled down.
消息 the expiration and inspiration of breath; the ceaseless flux and reflux of the Yin and Yang, as exemplified in the ebb and flow of the tides, the waxing and waning of the moon, etc.; rumour; report; news. Also, mechanism; a syphon.
怕他走了消息 I fear he has let the cat out of the bag.
一去無消息 gone, and no more heard of,—like the bottle dropped in the well.
消停 to wait a while.
花消 expenditure; outlay; fees.
只消請客長一兩位進去 it is only necessary for one or two of you gentlemen to step inside!
不消 not necessary; no need to; not worth while.
不消說了 (that such and such is the case) goes without saying.
不消半個時辰 in less than an hour.
這都不消 it is of no consequence whatever.
消受不得 it is no use my taking it,—as I am sure to lose it again.
無福消受 my allotted share of happiness is insufficient to absorb,—such luck as this. *See* 折 550 and 福 3707.

痟[1] 4298 R. 蕭 See 小 Even Upper.

Excessive thirst.

痟渴病 a disease characterised by great thirst; diabetes.
酸痟 a spring headache.

綃[1] 4299 R. 蕭 See 小 Even Upper.

Raw silk; common silk stuffs.

玄綃, 衣^{i4}以爲裼 black silk, to be worn as vests.
鮫綃 a kind of byssus or silk brought up by divers.

Read *shao*[1]. To comb the hair. A spar; a yard. Used with 梢 9758.

蛸[1] 4300 R. 蕭 肴 See 小 稍 Even Upper.

The chrysalis or egg-cocoon of the mantis. *See* 4322.

螳蛸 the aurelia of the mantis.

硝[1] 4301 R. 蕭 See 小 Even Upper.

Nitre; saltpetre. To tan.

硝石 a stony kind of nitre.
硝磺 saltpetre; nitre.
硝廠 saltpetre works.
朴硝 crude Glauber's salts or sulphate of soda.
洋硝 foreign saltpetre.
硝鹽 carbonate of soda.
苦硝 a saline substance left when lixiviating salt.
馬牙硝 crystals of nitre, copperas, etc.
硝强水 nitric acid.
硝皮 to tan leather.

誚 4302

See 1423.

逍[1] 4303 R. 蕭 See 小 Even Upper.

To roam; to saunter.

逍遙 to wander aimlessly about; a pleasant state of mental abstraction.
河上乎逍遙 they saunter along by the Ho.
逍遙遊 a pleasant abstraction of self across the bounds of this physical universe to an infinite domain beyond; transcendental bliss. The title of Chuang Tzŭ's first chapter.
逍遙乎寢臥其下 to repose blissfully beneath,—the shade of a tree planted nowhere.
逍遙自在 a state of bliss.

銷[1] 4304
R. 蕭
See 小
Even Upper.

To fuse metal; to melt; to consume; to finish; to cancel. Used with 4297.

銷鎔 or 銷鎔 to smelt,—as ores.
兵器銷爲日月光 melting down weapons of war makes the sun and moon bright,—referring to peace after warfare.
銷金 to melt gold; to wash with gold.
銷金鍋 a pot for melting gold,—a slang name for Hangchow, referring to its gay life.
銷毀 to destroy,—so that it can be no longer used.
銷售 to sell; to put into circulation.
銷路 range of circulation or sale,—of goods.
有銷場 there is an area of consumption, *i.e.* a demand,—for goods.
開銷 to debit; to charge to, for expenses incurred; (government) expenditure.
奏銷 to lay any expenditure before the Throne.
坐銷歲月 to sit still and let time pass by.
棋局銷日 to while away the day at chess.
一筆勾銷 annulled it with a stroke of the pen.
除銷 to clear off; to get rid of.
銷案 to close a case; to write a case off as settled.
銷號 to cancel a certificate.
撤銷勇號 to deprive of the title of "brave."
銷差 to report that instructions have been carried out.
如奉委銷差 to treat as a mere routine affair.
此恨難銷 this hatred is hard to appease.
銷魂 *see* 4297 and 5244.
銷算 to settle,—as accounts.
銷泯 to obliterate; to destroy.
銷寒花 the acacia.

霄[1] 4305
R. 蕭
See 小
Even Upper.

Sleet; mist; vapour; ether; the sky.

雲霄 fleecy clouds; a sub-Prefecture in Fuhkien.
騰清霄 to ascend into the pure ether.
冲霄之忿 an anger which dashes against the sky,—in its violence.
霄漢 the Milky Way.
霄壤 heaven and earth.
凌霄花 the bignonia.

鞘[4] 4306
R. 嘯
See 鞘
SinkingUpper.

Same as 1424.

魈[1] 4307
R. 蕭
See 小
Even Upper.

An elf; the demon of malaria.

山魈 an evil-disposed mountain sprite. It has one leg sticking out behind, and tries to injure people, but desists on being called by name. It is scared by bonfires of bamboo, lighted on New Year's Eve.

鮹[1] 4308
R. 肴
See 稍
Even Upper.

A fish with a whip-like body and a forked tail.

削[1] 4309
R. 藥
C. *sök*
H. *siok*
F. *siok*, *sioh*
W. *sia*
N. *siah*
P. *ₒhsiau*, *ˌhsüe*
M. *hsüo*
Y. *siak*
Sz. *hsio*, *hsüo*
K. *siak*
J. *shaku*, *saku*
A. *tök*
Even and Entering Upper.

To cut; to pare; to smooth down; a knife for scratching out mistakes in writing on tablets; to erase. [By a misconception this word has been taken to mean a knife for engraving characters.] Sloping; sheer. To receive soil from the 社 (9803), in token of feudal subjection. Also read *hsüeh*[1*].

把鉛筆削削 cut the lead-pencil.
批削 to trim; to pare.
削到薄 to pare or plane thin.

削[1] 4309

針尖上削鐵 to pare iron from a needle's point,—to make small profits.
削骨難填 if I scraped my bones I could not make up the amount.
削髮爲僧 to cut off one's hair and be a Buddhist priest.
削皮 to flay; to take off the skin.
於下民日削月朘，寢以大窮 he flayed and squeezed the people continually, until they were reduced to destitution.
削去 to get rid of; to do away with.
誤則以刀削去之 when a mistake was made it was erased with a knife.
筆則筆削則削 (Confucius) wrote what it was proper to write, and deleted what it was proper to delete,—in the 春秋.
以削刻字 or 削字 to engrave characters with a burin.
改削 or 斧削 to amend; to correct.
削面光 to lose face.
削職 to dismiss from office.
帝遂削伯温 the Emperor then cashiered [Mao] Po-wên.
削地 to seize territory.
受削土于周 were invested with fiefs under the House of Chou.
削于一朝 to disappear in one day, *sc.* rapidly.
削跡 to obliterate traces.
削肩 sloping shoulders.
曳近削壁 led him to the edge of a precipice.
削格 a fence-trap, for catching hares and deer.

削[1c] 4310
R. 覺
See 朔
Even and Entering Upper.

Long and beautiful arms; tapering. Also read *so*[4**].

𥫱 4311

Same as 4321.

曉[1] 4312
R. 蕭
H. *ɕhiau, ʂlau*
See 囂
A. *ɕhieu, ʂngieu*
Even Upper.

A cry of fear. Querulous.

予維音嘵嘵 I can but cry out with this note of alarm.
嘵嘵辯論 querulously arguing.

曉[3] 4313
R. 篠
C. *hiu*
H. *hiau*
F. *hieu*
W. *hsia*
N. *hsioa*
P. M. Sz. *hsiau*
Y. *hsioa*
K. *hyo*
J. *kiō*
A. *hieu*
Rising Upper.

Dawn; light; bright; perspicuous. To know; to understand. To enlighten.

天將曉 day begins to dawn.
曉日 or 曉天 morning; dawn.
漸漸五更天曉 gradually the fifth watch was reached and day dawned.
鷄報曉 the cock announces the dawn.
曉鷄亂叫 the fowls all crowing,—one of the day-periods, next after cockcrow.
曉鐘 the morning bell; matins;—in a monastery.
曉行夜宿 start at dawn and stop at night.
比曉橋成 by morning, the bridge was completed.
曉明 daybreak; to make clearly known.
曉示 or 曉諭 or 曉布 to make known to all,—by proclamation.
通曉 every one knows; to make known to all.
不知分曉 he does not understand it at all.
未曉何意 I do not catch the meaning.
曉得 to know; to understand.
百曉 one who knows all about it,–a master of any art or science.
使帝易曉 so as to be easy for His Majesty to understand.
以大義曉之乃就 showed him that it was his duty, and accordingly he accepted the post.
曉事 efficient; able.

潐 4314

See 1330.

膮[1] 4315
R. 蕭
cf. 曉
Even Upper.

Pork soup. Savoury; fragrant.

驍[1] 4316
R. 蕭
See 囂
A. *kieu*
Even Upper.

A fine horse. Brave; strong; skilful.

勇驍 warlike; valorous.
驍騰 martial and spirited,—of a war-horse.
驍將 a brave general.
驍騎 *chi*[4] 營 the divisions of the three nationalities in the Manchu army previous to the establishment of the Eight Banners in 1614.
驍騎 *chi*[4] 參領 a Banner or Manchu colonel, having general civil control over a sub-division or 甲喇.
驍騎 *chi*[4] 校 a Banner lieutenant.
驍騎 *chi*[4] 尉 an honorary military title, conferred upon officials of the fifth and sixth grades.
驍中 (*chung*[4]) to succeed in pitching an arrow into a three-necked jar, according to an ancient game; to hit the mark.

嘯[4] 4317
R. 嘯 18.
C. H. *siu*
F. *sieu*
W. *soa*
N. *sioa*
P. *hsiau, shau*
M. *hsiau*
Y. *hsioa*
Sz. *hsiau*
K. *so*
J. *shō*
A. *tieu, tuk*
Sinking Upper.

To whistle; to scream; to roar; to let off steam.

善嘯 good at whistling.
其嘯也歌 he whistled and sang.
吟嘯成羣 to sing and whistle in chorus.
長嘯不顧 went on whistling without paying any heed.
虎嘯 a tiger's roar. *See* 4920.

Read *su*[4].

條其嘯矣 long drawn are her moans.

𩔖[1] 4318
R. 蕭
See 小
Even Upper.

The horns or ends of a bow.

橚[1] 4319
R. 蕭屋
See 小肅
Even and Entering Upper.

Abundant foliage; leaves falling in autumn. Also read *su*[1*].

歗 4320

Same as 4317.

簫[1] 4321
R. 蕭
See 小
Even Upper.

A flute of dark brown bamboo, measuring about 1.8 feet in length, said to have been invented by 耶仲 Yeh Chung of the Han dynasty. It has five holes above, one below, and another at one end, the other end being closed. *See* 笛 10,939.

洞簫 and 鳳凰簫 names of the above flute, as used at weddings, funerals, etc.
吹簫 to play the flute.
排簫 or 鳳簫 the Chinese pan-pipes,—originally a collection of ten tubes gradually decreasing in length and connected together by silk cord, but now always consisting of sixteen tubes, arranged with the longest at the ends, and the shortest in the middle of the row.
簫管備舉 the pan-pipe and the double flute begin at the same time.

蟂[1] 4322
R. 蕭
See 小
Even Upper.

A small spider (長足蜘蛛) with long legs.

蟂蛸在戶 the spiders' webs were in our doors,—so long were we absent.

瀟[1] 4323
R. 蕭
See 小
Even Upper.

Sound of beating wind and rain. Name of a river in Hunan.

瀟江 a branch of the river 湘 4252.
詞旨瀟灑 cheerful in speech and manner.
甚覺身瀟灑 I feel myself very light-hearted.

蕭[1] 4324
R. 蕭 2a.
See 小
Even Upper.

Southernwood, a common species of artemisia, known as 香蒿 and 牛尾蒿. A small principality near the Yellow River. A District in Kiangsu. Used with 4321. The sound of horses neighing.

彼采蕭兮 there he is gathering southernwood.
蕭荻 a species of artemisia.
蕭條 lonely; desolate.
蕭索 silent; lonely; decaying; ruinous.
一路蕭索之景 the desolate look of the scenery along your road.
心事同蕭索 my mind is decaying with it,—with my body.
蕭牆之禍 home troubles.
禍起蕭牆 troubles arising within one's own doors.
蕭然煩費 troublesome; annoying.
豈不蕭然世外耶 is not this to be happy beyond the bounds of mortality?
風樹蕭颯 the wind whistles through the trees.
蕭蕭馬鳴 the horses neighed loudly [毛詩]. Or, the wind whistled and the horses neighed. [*Hsiao hsiao* 原非馬鳴聲. *Cf.* the line by Tu Fu: 馬鳴風蕭蕭.]
蕭寺 a Buddhist temple,—so called because the character 蕭 was the family name of the Emperors of the 梁 Liang dynasty, A.D. 502–557, who were eminent patrons of Buddhism and endowed many temples, inscribing this character upon the façade.
讀書蕭寺 to study at a Buddhist temple.
蕭齋 lenten fare.
不信蕭何律 to be a lawbreaker.
蕭郎 a lover,—said to be taken from Hsiao Yen (*Biog. Dict.* 720).

蕭[1] 4324

哮[1] 4325
R. 蕭
See 囂
A. *ɕhieu, ɕhau*
Even Upper.

Vast; spacious.

哮然 boundless.

Read *hao*[1]. A voice of anger.

梟[1] 4326
R. 蕭
See 囂
Even Upper.

A hollow stump of a tree; empty. [To be dist. from 枭 12,718.]

以輕韌木梟其中 take some light tough wood and hollow it out,—for a polo ball.
梟腹 an empty belly; hungry; ignorant.
梟腹從公 to do work without pay.
虎梟甚 the tiger was very hungry.
梟耗 to waste.
溜梟 quite thin.
梟薄 thin; thinness.
梟厚 thickness.
元梟 a constellation,—parts of Capricorn and Aquarius.

鴞[1] 4327
R. 蕭
See 囂
A. *ɕhieu, ɕhau*
Even Upper.

A fabulous bird which eats its own mother, all but the head.

鴞鳥生翼, 欲啄母睛 by the time that the *hsiao* is fledged, it is ready to peck out its mother's eyes.
鴞首 a head which has been cut off. *See* 4329.
鴟鴞 the eared owl.
青鴞 a greenish-coloured kind of owl. Same as 4329.
鴞獍 (like) the owl or muntjak,—for fierceness. *See* 2168.

嘵[1] 4328
R. 肴
See 爻
Even Upper.

To brag; to boast.

其志嘵嘵然 their aim led them to talk magniloquently.

Read *chiao*[1]. The cry of a fowl in distress.

鷄鳴嘵嘵 fowls crowing and making a noise.

Read *lao*[2] or *liao*[2]. Talkative.

嘵啁 (*tao*[1]) garrulous; verbose.

梟[1] 4329
R. 蕭
See 囂
A. *kieu*
Even Upper.

An owl; *see* 4327. The heads of criminals, exposed as a warning to others. Wicked; unscrupulous. Brave. The highest throw with dice.

梟子長食其母 the young of the *hsiao* eat their mother.
梟鴟 the eared owl (*Otus vulgaris* and *brachyotis*).
梟鳥 owls in general.
梟首示衆 or 梟示 to expose criminals' heads.
私梟 a smuggler.
鹽梟 a salt smuggler.
梟騎 a brave horseman.
梟雄 brave; heroic; savage.
梟羹 a soup made of the *hsiao* owl,—very much eaten by the ancients, not because it was nice, but with a view to exterminate an unfilial race of birds.

囂[1] 4330
R. 蕭 豪
C. *hiu, ngou*
H. *hiau*
F. *ɕhieu, ɕngoa*
W. *hiöe*
N. *hsioa*
P. *ɕhsiau, ɕau*
M. *hsiau*
Y. *hsioa*
Sz. *hsiau*
K. *hio*
J. *kiō, gō*
A. *hieu*
Even Upper.

The noise of many voices; hubbub; clamour. To treat with contempt or contumely. Name of an ape.

選徒囂囂 there was clamour of voices as they told off the men,—for hunting.
民情浮囂 the disposition of the people is inconstant and excitable.
囂塵 dust and noise,—the world.
人世塵囂那裏有桃源佳境 where in this dusty

囂[1] 4330

noisy world of ours is the lovely country of the Peach Fountain?—alluding to an allegorical sketch by 陶淵明 T'ao Yüan-ming of a kind of Utopia.

爐火之事最忌俗囂 the practice of alchemy is incompatible with the noise and bustle of the world.

囂凌 to oppress; to insult.

囂薄 impoverished; without resources.

Read *ao*[2].

聽我囂囂 you hear me with contemptuous indifference.

譊口囂囂 to abuse foully,—as an angry mob.

民之囂囂 the people clamouring,—as for justice.

爻 4331

See 12,928.

肴[2] 4332

R. 肴 3*a*.

C. H. F. *ngáu*

W. *oa*

N. *yoa*

P. M. *hsiau*

Y. *hsioa*

Sz. *hsiau*

K. *hio*

J. *kō*

A. *hau*

Even Lower.

Sacrificial meats; delicious food. Used with 4333.

佳肴旨酒 exquisite viands and fine wine.

餚[2] 4333

R. 肴

See 肴 Even Lower.

Food; delicacies.

燒餚 to roast meats.

餚饌 delicacies for the table.

餚核 meat with vegetables and fruits, arranged for offering to the gods or departed ancestors.

孝[4] 4334

R. 攵

C. H. *háu*

F. *hau*, *ha*

W. *hoa*

N. *hsioa*, *hoa*

P. M. *hsiau*

Y. *hsioa*

Sz. *hsiau*

Filial piety. Mourning.

百善孝爲先 of all virtues filial piety is the chief. *See* 13,244.

孝者，善繼人之志，善述人之事者也 filial piety is seen in the skilful carrying out of the wishes of our forefathers, and the skilful carrying forward of their undertakings.

孝[4] 4334

K. *hyo*

J. *kō*, *kiō*

A. *hieu*

Sinking Upper.

不孝有三 there are three unfilial acts,—to fail to have sons, to fail to support parents in poverty, and to fail to remonstrate with them when necessary.

孝衰于妻子 filial piety is weakened by the possession of wife and children.

孝子 a filial son.

行孝 to practise filial piety.

孝順 filial and obedient.

孝敬 filial and respectful.

忤逆不孝 perverse and unfilial.

孝道 the path of filial piety.

孝經 the Canon of Filial Piety,—a work of doubtful authenticity, attributed to the age of Confucius and said to contain the very utterances of the Sage.

孝心 a filial heart.

孝親 to honour one's father and mother; to be dutiful to parents.

孝養 to dutifully nourish one's parents.

敦孝弟[ti4]以重人倫 cultivate filial piety and fraternal love, in order to give due weight to human relationships.

孝治爲先 to make filial piety of paramount importance in government.

有命之父母不知孝子 lucky parents do not know what it is to have filial children,—filial piety never has a chance of being brought out if the parents are well-to-do.

孝乎鬼神 to worship departed spirits,—of ancestors.

神保是饗，孝孫有慶 their spirits happily enjoy the offerings, and their filial descendant receives blessings.

謝孝 to visit and thank friends after a parent's funeral.

孝廉 now = a 舉人 graduate of the second degree, but was originally a degree founded A.D. 134 and gained by the best man in every 郡 at an annual competition.

父不慈，子定不孝 if the father is not kind, the son will assuredly not be filial.

孝[4] 4334

二十四孝 twenty-four notable examples of filial piety. Used as a term of reproach, since if a person embodies all the twenty-four in himself, he must be 大賢人 a very virtuous individual, which sounds the same as 大閒人 an idle fellow.

孝親十六兩，後輩兒孫還一斤 he who gives sixteen ounces of filial piety to his parents will receive one pound of it from his descendants.

子孝父心寬 a filial son makes his father's heart glad.

兒不賢媳不孝 an unworthy son brings an unfilial daughter-in-law.

穿孝 to put on mourning.

不死老爺也穿孝 though his father has not died, he nevertheless wears white clothes,—said of a member of the 白衣 White Clothes sect, now known as 在禮.

穿著一身重孝 clad himself in deep mourning.

穿國孝 to put on national mourning.

孝服 or 孝衣 mourning clothes,—worn twenty-seven months (nominally, three years) for a parent. *See* 3727.

孝滿 the expiration of the period of mourning.

脫孝 or 除孝 to take off mourning.

寧可戴孝而死，决不除孝而生 I would rather die in mourning than live without it.

夫死三年妻大孝 three years does the wife wear full mourning for her husband's death.

哮[1] 4335

R. 肴屋

See 孝

A. *hau*

Even Upper.

To roar; to scream. To pant; to gasp.

咆哮怒罵 to angrily rail at and curse.

哮赫 to howl at and terrify.

哮喘 or 哮痕 to be short of breath; to gasp; asthma. *See* 4337.

庠[1] 4336
R. 肴
See 哮
Even Upper.

Grand; imposing, as lofty buildings.

庠謚 or 呀庠 lofty and grand.

痚[1] 4337
R. 肴
F. *ch'eu*
N. *hoa*
J. *kō, kiō*
A. *hau*
Even Upper.

A difficulty in breathing; asthma. *See* 4335.

痚瘢 a hacking cough.
痚症 or 痚疾 asthma.

學 4338

See 4839.

撹[4] 4339
R. 巧
See 效
Rising Lower.

To stir about; to confuse.

斆[4] 4340
R. 效
See 效
Sinking Lower.

To imitate. To arouse; to excite to effort; to teach.

斆鷄鳴 to imitate a cock crowing.
斆悟 to arouse one,—as from indifference.
惟斆學半 to teach is one half of learning,—as thereby one learns the difficulties of learning.
斆于民 to educate the people.

Read *chiao*[3]. Clever; intelligent.

篠[3] 4341
R. 篠 17.
C. *siu*
H. *siau*
F. *sieu*
W. *siöe*
N. *hsioa*
P. M. *hsiau*
Y. *hsioa*
Sz. *hsiau*
K. *so*
J. *shō*
A. *dieu, tieu*
Rising Upper.

The dwarf bamboo, found in Shantung.

篠簜既敷 bamboos, small and large, then spread about,—over the country.

翛[1] 4342
R. 蕭
W. *hiöe*
See 小
Even Upper.

The appearance of frayed feathers.

予尾翛翛 my tail is all broken.

Read *shu*[2*]. The rapid flight of a bird.

Read *yu*[3]. Appearance of haste.

翛然而往 suddenly he went away.
翛然有 emphatically has.....
翛然終日 the day passed quickly,—and therefore pleasantly.

笑[4] 4343
R. 嘯
C. *siu*
H. *siau*
F. *ch'ieu*
W. *siöe*
N. *sioa*
P. M. *hsiau*
Y. *hsioa*
Sz. *hsiau*
K. *so*
J. *shō*
A. *tieu*
Sinking Upper.

To laugh; to smile. To ridicule. *See* 5002, 4772.

笑一笑 to laugh.
笑哈哈 to laugh heartily.
笑嘻嘻 to giggle; to titter.
笑破唇 to split one's lips with laughing.
可笑得狠 or 狠可發笑 or 可發一笑 very laughable.
招笑 to cause laughter.
破涕爲笑 to turn weeping into laughter.
喜笑顏開 her face beamed with smiles of joy.
暗笑 to laugh in one's sleeve.
失笑 to laugh the other side of one's mouth; *see* 11,753. But also simply "to laugh."
使讀者失笑 causing the reader to laugh.
冷笑 to laugh sardonically.
含笑 or 舍笑 to smile.
乾笑 a dry (tearless) smile, as when trying to conceal emotion.
乾笑疾 hysterical laughter said to be caused by eating 菌蕈 a certain fungus.
偷笑 to secretly smile.
佳節清明桃李笑 at the festival of Ch'ing ming (early in April) the peach and the plum smile,—in flower.

笑[4] 4343

陪笑 to laugh with some one else who is laughing.
先號啕而後笑 to grieve first and laugh afterwards.
笑斷肚腸子 to burst with laughing; to split one's sides.
恥笑 to ridicule.
說個笑話 to have a joke; to tell a funny story.
笑頭 something to laugh at.
笑口 a laughing mouth; smiles.
笑柄 a handle for laughter,—a ridiculous thing; an absurdity.
死笑 or 笑不合口 to laugh immoderately.
轟堂都笑起來了 the whole room burst out laughing.
不假笑 don't pretend to laugh.
笑臉 or 笑面 or 笑容 a laughing face.
笑臉生花 a face beaming with smiles.
嗔拳不打笑面 an angry fist cannot strike a smiling face.
笑面虎 a smiling tiger,—a treacherous person.
難得笑容 could rarely get her to smile.
千金難買一笑 a thousand taels won't buy a smile.
笑一笑少 *shao*[4] 一少 laugh and keep young. *See* 惱 8165.
五十步笑百步 (those who ran away) fifty yards laughing at (those who ran away) a hundred yards.
笑引笑 laughter begets laughter,—is infectious.
魔王笑道 the devil king laughed and said,.....
笑之曰 laughed at him, saying.....
笑人 to laugh at people.
笑話人 or 取笑人 to ridicule people.
他竟拏人取笑 he makes a laughing-stock of everybody.
供他笑具 to make oneself a laughing-stock.
討笑 or 惹人笑 to excite people's laughter,—in ridicule.

笑[4] 4343

人所笑也 that which would make people laugh; laughable.

有所見而笑 something he saw made him laugh.

見笑於大方 to be laughed at by an expert,—as for bungling work. Popularly, to become a general laughing-stock.

佛見笑 a pure white rose.

効[4] 4344
R. 效
See 效 Sinking Lower.

To toil; to serve in the army. To imitate. Used with 效 4349.

効力 exertion; effort; toil.

効力贖罪 to cancel punishment, or wipe off disgrace, by further exertions,—used of officials who have incurred the displeasure of their superiors.

効勞 to take trouble for; to oblige.

白効勞 to toil for nothing or without reward.

報効 to repay a kindness; to recompense efforts on one's behalf.

乞徵來軍中効用 begged to be admitted into the army on probation.

効命 to devote one's life to.

効命疆場 to exert oneself in defence of the empire.

投効 to make a tender of services.

上行下効 what those above do, those below will imitate.

校 4345

See 1302.

恔[4] 4346
R. 效
See 效狡 Sinking Lower.

Cheerful; joyous.

於人心獨無恔乎 is there no satisfaction to the natural feelings of a man?

Read *chiao*[3]. Wise; sagacious.

心恔 enlightened.

胶[2] 4347
R. 肴
F. v. *ch'a*
See 爻 Even Lower.

The sound of cracking one's joints. The shin-bone.

壺公山頂見蚊子交胶 on the Hu-kung hill (near Amoy) to see the mosquitoes cross their legs,—travellers' tales.

誆[4] 4348
R. 效肴
See 孝交 Sinking Upper.

To shout to from a distance; to hail.

效[4] 4349
R. 效 19.
C. H. *háu*
F. *hau*
W. *oa*
N. *yoa, oa*
P. M. *hsiau*
Y. *hsioa*
Sz. *hsiau*
K. *hyo*
J. *kō, gō*
A. *hieu, hau*
Sinking Lower.

To imitate; like; similar. To fulfil; to yield a result, as in the operation of medicines; to be efficacious. Used with 効 4344.

效法 to follow the rule of; to imitate.

莫效他 don't imitate his example.

跟誰效的 who have you learnt this from?

學效 or 效倣 to strive to imitate.

效尤 to imitate and excel,—in doing evil.

以免效尤 so as to prevent others from imitating their bad example.

前言已效 the prediction has been verified.

效驗 verification; fulfilment; result; efficacy.

見效 to be conscious of improvement,—as after the operation of a dose of medicine.

不可期近效也 you should not expect immediate results,—but be content with results to come. *See* 5337.

服藥無效 no benefit from medicine taken.

功效如神 its efficacy is almost supernatural.

辦得有功效 it has been very properly put through.

傚[4] 4350
R. 效
See 效 Sinking Lower.

To imitate; to take as a pattern. Used for 4349.

倣傚 to copy; to imitate.

君子是則是傚 the superior man takes it as his rule and pattern.

嘵[1] 4351
R. 肴
C. *háu*
F. *hau*
W. *hoa*
N. *hsioa*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hsiau*
K. *hio*
J. *kō, kiō*
A. *hau*
Even Upper.

The growl or roar of a tiger. To frighten. *See* 4923.

闞如嘵虎 savage as a growling tiger.

嘵怒 to roar with anger.

嘵了一跳 gave me a start; made me jump.

嘵得體軟筋麻 frightened so that her legs became weak and her muscles numb.

獟 4352

Same as 4351.

虓 4353

Same as 4351.

歊[1] 4354
R. 蕭
See 囂 Even Upper.

Vapour; mist; steam.

歊烝 hot mist; steam.

歊浮雲 clouds of floating mist.

熇[1] 4355

See 5957.

皛[3] 4356
R. 篠
See 囂 Rising Upper.

Bright; white.

皛飯 three white kinds of food,—turnips, rice, and white soup, set before 蘇東坡 Su Tung-p'o by 錢穆父 Ch'ien Mu-fu.

哮 4357

Same as 4343.

HSIEH.

猲 1* 4358
R. 屑 曷
See 歇
A. *yet*
Entering Upper.

A fierce dog. To terrify. Also read *ho*4* and *ko*3*.

載獫猲獦 (carts) convey the long and short-nosed dogs.
恐猲 *ho*4 良民 I fear he will harass the peaceable people.
猲 *ko*3 狙 a great wolf.

羯 4359

See 1460.

蝎 1* 4360
R. 曷
See 曷
Used for 蠍
Entering Irregular.

A grub which bores into and destroys trees. Used for 4362.

桑蝎 the mulberry grub.
蝎蠹 grubs and larvæ of all kinds.
蝎盛則木朽 when grubs abound the tree decays.

歇 1* 4361
R. 月
C. *hyt*
H. *het*
F. *hiok*
W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. *hsieh*
K. *höl*
J. *ketsz*, *kochi*
A. *yet*
Entering Upper.

To rest; to stop; to leave off. Used for 4358.

歇一歇 to rest; rest awhile!
歇店 an inn.
歇一宿 to stay over a night.
歇客 a guest at an inn.
歇夏 to pass the summer,—in the country.
坐在一塊石頭歇脚 sat down to rest on a stone.
歇息 to rest; to desist.
歇臥 or 歇覺 to sleep; to take rest.
歇過乏兒來 to have, or feel, rested.
歇止 or 歇下 to stop.
歇工 to stop work.
歇擔 to put down one's burden for a rest.
歇嘴 to stop talking; hold your tongue!
歇住口 to stop one's mouth,—either when talking or eating.
歇住手 to stay one's hand; to stop work.
歇業 to give up business; to fail.
不歇 uninterrupted; continuous.
十年不歇其味 not to lose its flavour for ten years.
脈歇至 the pulse is irregular.
一歇工夫 half a moment.
帶歇人 to involve or affect others.
歇心 to set one's mind at rest.
歇後語 set phrases of which only the protasis is uttered, the apodosis being understood by the speaker, not literally but in a punning sense. [For examples, *see* p. 50, fifteenth entry on third column, and p. 542, first entry on third column.]

蠍 1* 4362
R. 月
See 歇
Entering Upper.

A scorpion.

蠍子 a scorpion.
蠍螯 or 蠍子勾子 or 蠍刺 a scorpion's sting.
蠍毒 the venom of a scorpion.
蠍虎子 the house lizard (*Gecko japonicus*).
蠍螯石崇擠破門 if a scorpion stings (the wealthy) Shih Ch'ung, his door is besieged,—with callers. *See* 狗 6141.

些 1 4363
R. 麻 箇
C. *se*
H. *sia*
F. *sie*
W. *si*
N. *si*, v. *shï*
P. *hsie*, v. *'hsie*
M. Sz. *hsie*
Y. *hsiei*
K. *sa*
J. *sa*, *sha*
A. *ta*
Even Upper.

A little; few; some; trifling; rather; slightly. Used to form the comparative degree.

一些 a little.
沒有一些 I have none at all.
這些 and 那些 these *and* those.
快些 be a little quicker.
少些 fewer,—are wanted.
大些纔好 it will be better a little larger.
似乎多些 there seem to be rather too many.
那麼些個 that lot; that quantity.
作些甚麼 what are you up to?
有些不是 there are faults.
好些個 a good few; many.
好些 a little better.
老些 a good many.
一大些 a great many; a large number.
稍些有味 a little less will make it taste nicer.
無些味 without much flavour.
沒些意思 not much point about it.
沒些好意思 without any good-will or good intention.
些小事情 a trifling matter.
些閒話 a chat on things in general.
些須 a little; somewhat; trifling.
些 *hsüeh*1 微 rather; slightly.
要一根粗壯些的繩子 a rather thicker rope is wanted.
正佳二些，人氣也無得 the natural constitution of man is such that he cannot be both good and beautiful.

Read *so*4. A final particle of regret.

何爲四方些 why wander about? alas!—of a restless disembodied spirit.
些馬 to bid a sad farewell to an old horse.

契 4364

See 1053.

揳 4* 4365
R. 屑
See 屑
Entering Upper.

To rub; to wipe. To estimate.

拭揳 to rub off.
揣長揳大 to estimate the size of.

楔 1* 4366
R. 屑
P. *hsie*
See 褻
Entering Upper.

The side-posts of a gate. The thorny juniper. A wedge or slip of wood, etc.

加一個木楔子 stop it up with a slip of wood.
破頭楔 a wedge driven into a crack or split.

楔[1*] 4366

打破頭楔 to put a spoke in his wheel.

又有木片支楔傷 there was also the mark of a wedge driven in to tighten,—the hoop round his head.

楔子 a prologue.

揳 4367

See 1561.

絜 4368

See 1493.

屑[4*] 4369

R. 屑 9.

C. *syt*。
H. *set*, *sep*
F. *siek*
W. *hsia*
N. *sih*
P. *hsiau*^{3}, *hsiê*^{3}, *hsüe*^{3}, *ɕhsüe*
M. *hsie*, *hsiau*^{3}
Y. *hsüeh*, *hsieh*
Sz. *hsie*, *hsüe*
K. *söl*
J. *setsz*, *sechi*
A. *tiet*

Entering Upper.

A fragment; a crumb; to powder; to break in pieces. To condescend; to think worth while; to consider pure. Lightly; triflingly.

微言如屑 small words like powder,—used of close reasoning where minutiæ are not slurred over.

傅金屑於鬚上 they powder the beard with gold-dust,—of Persian kings.

不我屑以 you think me not worth being with.

不屑去 there is no need to go.

是亦不屑就已 for he did not think it proper to go to them *or* associate with them.

乞人不屑也 a beggar will not condescend,—to take food that has been trampled on.

予不屑之教誨 I do not condescend to teach.

欲得不屑不潔之士 he wanted to get scholars who would not condescend to anything impure.

然非其人弗屑 however, if not the right people, he would not condescend,—to give them any.

屑有辭 making trifling excuses.

爾乃屑播天命 do you triflingly set aside the will of God?

往來屑屑不憚煩 constantly coming and going without minding the trouble.

輕屑 to depreciate.

瑣屑 vexatious.

揳[1*] 4370

R. 屑

See 屑 Entering Upper.

To push or pull out a stopper.

楔[4*] 4370*a*

A limit; to restrict. Used for 4366.

薛[1*] 4371

R. 屑

P. *ɕhsüe*, *ʿhsüe*, *ɕhsie*

See 亵 Entering Upper.

A large kind of marsh grass.

薛國 name of a small feudal State in Shantung.

薛埠 a market-town in Kiangsu.

薛濤箋 a kind of note-paper. Biog. Dict. 743.

斜[2] 4372

R. 麻

C. *tsʿe*
H. *sia*, *she*
F. *sia*, v. *pʿia*, v. *chʿia*^{2}, *chʿie*^{2}
W. *zo*, *zi*
N. *zia*, v. *tsʿia*, *dzieñ*
P. *hsie*
M. *hsia*, *hsie*
Y. *hsia*
Sz. *tsʿe*, *hsie*
K. *sa*, or *sia*; *ya*
J. *sha*, *ta*
A. *ta*

Even Lower.

Slanting; oblique; transverse, as opposed to 正 687 and 橫 3915.

斜視 to look askance; to cast sidelong glances at.

斜眼 eyes squinting outwards; *see* 11,418.

斜目瞪眼 cock-eyed.

眼斜心不正 if the eye squints, the heart is not upright.

斜對 or 斜對過兒 obliquely opposite; not quite opposite.

斜過去 to have slanted; to be less direct, as the sun's rays.

斜着 slanting; crooked.

斜長 diagonal; length diagonally.

歪斜 awry; out of the straight.

桌面斜坡，叫筆滾下來 the table is not level, so that the pencil rolls off.

斜紋布 drills; jeans.

斜風 a side wind.

斜街 a side street.

斜陽 slanting rays of the sun.

放斜 to lay a thing aslant.

斜坡 a sloping bank.

斜簽 awkwardly.

斜[2] 4372

橫斜 slanting; oblique; out of the horizontal.

疎影橫斜水清淺 the widely-chequered shadows show the water clear and shoal.

蓰[2] 4373

R. 麻

See 斜 Even Lower.

Name of a plant, called 蓰蒿, having leaves transversely veined.

Read *yeh*^{1}. To accumulate.

Read *tʿu*^{2}. An ear of grain.

挾 4374

See 1133.

浹 4375

See 1448.

鋏 4376

See 1137.

鞋[2] 4377

R. 佳

C. *hái*
H. *hai*
F. *ae*
W. *a*
N. *ye*, *a*
P. *hsie*
M. *hai*, *hsiai*
Y. *hae*, *hsiae*
Sz. *hai*, *hsiai*, *hsie*
K. *he*, *hie*
J. *ai*
A. *hai*, *wa*

Even Lower.

Shoes; slippers.

一隻鞋 a shoe.

一雙鞋 a pair of shoes.

鞋面 the uppers of shoes.

鞋底 the sole of a shoe.

鞋掌 a piece of leather at the sole of a shoe; a hard piece of leather used to beat the mouths of lying witnesses.

提鞋 to pull on a shoe.

鞋拔子 a shoehorn.

鞋葉拔 the loop of a shoe,—to pull it on by.

鞋帶兒 a shoe-tie.

鞋匠 a shoemaker.

鞋金 brokerage; commission.

弓鞋 bow shoes,—for women with small feet.

冰鞋 skates.

踏拉着鞋 with shoes down at heel.

水鞋 wooden shoes; sabots.

給他小鞋穿 to give a person a small shoe to wear,—to put him into a difficult position.

鞋[2] 4377

乍穿新鞋高擡脚 a man with new shoes lifts his feet high,—for fear of tripping. Used as "a beggar on horseback."

脫下芒鞋躧 took off his grass slippers.

給你拾鞋也不要 unworthy to carry your shoes.

澡堂的鞋 like the shoes at a public bath,—不對 not in pairs; or, as understood in its general application, not suitable.

鞋頭 shoes with the heel uppers turned down, worn as slippers.

張天師的鞋 the shoes of Chang [Tao-ling], the first Taoist Pope,—exaggerations.

鞴 4378 Same as 4377.

鞣 4379 Same as 4377.

駭[2] 4380
R. 蟹
C. *ɕhoi*, *ɕhái*
H. *ɕhai*
F. *ᶜk'ai*
W. *ngaɔ*, *ᶜke*
N. *ᶜhye*, *hsieᶜ*
P. *ɕhsie*, *ɕhai*, *haiᶜ*
M. *hêɔ*, *hsiaɔ*, *haiᶜ*
Y. *ᶜhae*
Sz. *hai*
K. *he*
J. *kai*, *gai*, *ge*
A. *ɕhai*, *ɕgiai*
Rising Irregular.

Startled; frightened.

駭怕 to be frightened.

驚駭 or 駭愕 startled; frightened.

駭羞 abashed.

駭異 strange; frightful; horrid-looking.

駭形 frightened-looking.

不勝駭憤 very much astonished and angry.

駭然 suddenly startled.

駭詫 to be astonished.

骸[2] 4381
R. 隹
C. *hoi*
H. } *hai*
F. }
W. *a*
N. *hye*, *ye*, *ya*
P. *hsieh*, *hai*
M. *hai*
Y. *hae*
Sz. *hai*
K. *he*
J. *kai*, *gai*
A. *hai*
Even Lower.

The bones of the body. Also read *kai*[1] = 胲 5774.

四肢百骸 the four limbs and the various bones,—of the body.

六骸 the head, the trunk, and the four limbs.

屍骸 a corpse.

骸骨 a skeleton.

以老乞骸骨 applied to retire on the ground of old age.

會足疾懇乞骸骨乃授 as he was suffering from a bad foot he asked to be allowed to retire, but was appointed to.....

忘形骸 to be oblivious of one's objective existence; to be regardless of one's outward appearance; forgetful of self; self-sacrificing.

㨰 4382 *See* 5476.

洩[4?] 4383
R. 屑
See 㨰
Entering and Sinking Upper.

To leak; to ooze out. Used with 泄 5526; *see* 8514.

振河海而不洩 (the earth) contains rivers and seas without their leaking away.

發洩 to leak; to exude, as perspiration; to come out, as flowers; to ooze out, as a secret.

洩氣 to lose smell or strength, as by exposure; to vent one's feelings; satisfied; appeased.

洩漏 to leak out; to be divulged, as a secret.

事洩了 or 洩底了 the affair has leaked out.

莫洩風聲 do not breathe a word about it.

洩忿 to work off or gratify hate.

惱未洩 his anger is not yet dissipated. *See* 寫 4404.

濟其不及以洩其過 supplying whatever is deficient so as to carry off whatever is in excess,—of a cook mixing flavours.

Read *i*[1].

洩洩 gleefully; with a fair wind.

紲[4?] 4384
R. 屑
See 褻
Entering Upper.

To tie up; to secure; fetters; bonds.

縲紲 bonds; fetters.

羈紲 a halter and bridle.

憂于繫紲 my grief fetters me.

協[2?] 4385
N. *yah*
P. *ɕhsie*
M. } *hsieh*
Y. }
Sz. }
K. *hiöp*
J. *kiō*, *giō*
A. *hiepɔ*, *hiepᶜ*
Entering Lower.

To agree in; to be united in. To agree with; to harmonise with; to bring into harmony; used with 叶 4402. To help; to assist. A territorial regiment. Used with 4388. *See* 音 13,209.

協于帝 (Shun) was in harmony with the (previous) Emperor,—Shun carried on the traditions of Yao.

協于克一 harmony in attaining to the One,—uniform obedience to the voice of conscience.

龜筮協從 the tortoise and the divining-grass both gave the same answer.

朕夢協朕卜 Our dreams agree with Our divination.

協比讒言予一人 to form parties to defame me, the one man, *i.e.* the Emperor.

畢協賞罰 rewarding and punishing in accordance with what is right.

不協于極 not to reach the highest pitch of excellence.

協和萬邦 he united and harmonised the various States.

相協厥居 to be in harmony with their environment.

與下句相協 to be in keeping with the sentence which follows.

協同 to act conjointly in....

衆情允協 being all of one accord.

協力 united strength.

協力山成玉 by united strength a mountain becomes jade,—union is force.

弗協 not to assist.

協保 to co-operate with the *ti-pao*.

協謀 to plan together; to conspire.

協餉 in aid of the revenue.

協緝 to aid in searching for.

協辦 to assist in transacting.

協辦官 an Assistant,—in a Consulate.

協辦大學士 assistant Grand Secretary.

協揆 epistolary designation of the above.

協律郎 chief musicians of the Board of Music.

協 2* 4385

協台 or **協鎮** or **協戎** names for a **副將** colonel (Chinese).
協守 a colonel, as above. Also, to defend.
協領 a colonel (Manchu).
協尉 (*yü*4*) a major of police in Peking.
協爾幫 a Hierbang, or Commissioner of Justice in Tibet.
協理台吉 Administrator in Mongolia, or assistant to the Dzassak in administering the affairs of the Banner.
協時 a favourable moment.
協骨 the ribs of a vessel.

愶 4386

Same as 4390 but used for 4385.

拹 2* 4387 R. **葉** See **協** Entering Upper.

To fold; to double up. To drag; to pull.

脇 2* 4388 R. **葉洽** See **協** Entering Lower.

The ribs; the sides. To be pressed; to be forced; to coerce. Used with 4385.

脇骨 or **兩脇** the ribs.
短脇 the false ribs.
駢脇 ribs all in one piece,—a peculiarity attributed to **晉文公** Wên Kung of the Chin State, known as **重耳** Ch'ung Êrh.
脇生 born from the ribs,—as Lao Tzŭ was.
脇 *hsi*1* **肩諂笑** to play the toady or sycophant.
猶虎脇生翼 like a tiger with wings growing from its sides,—more formidable than ever.
爲賊裹脇 carried off by rebels.
脇驅 (*chu*2) side-straps of an ancient chariot.
脇勒 or **迫脇** or **威脇** to terrify or impress by one's power and dignity.

脇 2* 4388

脇權相滅 making forcible use of (the Emperor's) power to destroy one another,—of rival ministers.
被脇難民 the suffering and oppressed people.
脇從罔治 not to punish those who were coerced into taking part.

脅 4389

Same as 4388.

愶 1* 4390 R. **葉洽** See **協** Entering Upper.

To intimidate; to overawe.

假威力以相愶 to pretend to awful power in order to terrify.

歙 1* 4391 R. **葉洽** See **協** Entering Upper.

To inhale; to sip. Lean; emaciated.

熁 1* 4392 R. **葉** See **協** Entering Upper.

Hot air; to scorch.

勰 4393

Same as 4385.

靸 2 4394 R. **麻** See **斜邪** Even Lower.

A buskin; a gaiter. Awry; unbecoming. Vicious; lewd.

奇靸 vile; low.

邪 2 4395 R. **麻** C. *se* H. *sia* F. *sia* W. *zi*, *i* N. *zia* P. M. *hsie* Y. *ch'iei*, *ya* Sz. *hsie*

To be morally deflected, as opposed to **正** 687; to be depraved; corrupt; vicious; evil; heretical; heterodox; magical; demoniacal. A final particle, expressing doubt.

改邪歸正 to forsake the deflected and return to the straight,—to reform.

邪 2 4395 K. *sa*, or *sia*; *ya* J. *sha*, *dja*, *ya* A. *ta*, *ja* Even Lower.

思無邪 not to have depraved thoughts.
邪辭 corrupt words.
邪說暴行 corrupt speaking and oppressive deeds.
陳善閉邪 to set forth good and keep back evil.
周于德者邪世不能亂 an age of corruption cannot confound him whose virtue is complete.
心邪 evil-minded; impure.
邪淫 or **邪僻** corrupt; vicious; obscene.
邪地方 a haunted place; a brothel; a gambling-house.
邪道 or **邪教** false or heretical doctrines or religions, as applied to any teaching except that of Confucianism.
邪術 or **邪法** sorcery; magic; conjuring tricks.
邪神 false gods; corrupt or vicious objects of worship.
邪路 a wrong path or course.
邪謬 wrong; perverse.
邪祟 evil spirits.
奸邪 treacherous; malicious; evil.
邪物 evil things; ghosts; bogies.
邪氣 the evil *aura* which attacks persons possessed by demons, etc.
中 (*chung*4) **了邪** possessed with a devil.
邪手 a profligate; masturbation.
邪病 epilepsy.
邪幅 (*pi*1*) buskins. *See* 4394.
未知樂之果樂邪，果不樂邪 I do not know if (so-called) happiness is real happiness or not.

Read *yeh*2. The name of a place.

琅邪 an ancient place in Shantung.

Read *hsii*2.

其虛其邪 is it a time for delay?

攜 4396

See 4118.

攜 4397

Same as 4118.

諧[2] 4398
R. 隹
C. H. F. *hai*
W. *a*
N. *ye*
P. *hsie*
M. *hai*
K. *he*
J. *kai*
A. *hai*
Even Lower.

To be in accord; to harmonise together; to agree. To laugh at; to joke. *See* 6145.

八音克諧 the various musical instruments in harmony. *See* 音 13,209.

和諧 in accord; harmonising; agreeing together.

蓋言諧古人 in style he resembles the ancients.

白髮諧老 a couple who have grown old and grey together,—Darby and Joan.

諧聲 phonetic characters,—one of the Six Scripts under which all Chinese characters are arranged. *E.g.* 百 *pai* "a hundred" consists of the stroke — *yi* "one," giving the clue to the meaning, and 白 *pai* "white" giving the sound; 支 *pu* "to tap" consists of 又 *yu* "the right hand," as clue to the sense, and 卜 *pu* "to divine," giving the sound.

事無不諧 the matter can be settled.

事不諧了 the thing is not to be accomplished.

吾事諧矣 my affair is all right.

諧笑 or 詼諧 to laugh at; to ridicule.

諧 4399

Same as 4398.

燮[4b] 4400
R. 葉 屑
C. *syt*。
W. *sie, si*
See 屑 *xie*
K. *söp*
J. *shō*
A. *niep*
Entering Lower and Upper.

To blend; to harmonise; to adjust.

燮理陰陽 to harmonise the *Yin* and the *Yang*.

燮和 or 調燮 to harmonise; to adjust; to bring into accord.

燮伐大商 and in accordance with (the will of God) he smote the great Shang,—alluding to 武王 Wu Wang.

躡[4b] 4401
R. 葉
See 燮
Entering Upper.

To walk.

躡蹻 to walk fast; to hurry on.

牀頭躡蹻之役 attendance at a sick bedside.

叶[2a] 4402
R. 緝
See 協
Entering Lower.

To harmonise; to unite. To rhyme by poetical licence. Used with 4385.

叶時月 to bring into harmony the seasons and months,—to rectify the calendar.

與某人不叶 not on good terms with So-and-so.

叶孔五切音苦 *k'ung* and *wu* spell *k'u*. *See* 3413.

叶韻 or 叶音 the pronunciation of a word, not according to its ordinary sound but in accordance with the requirements of rhyme; a rhyme by poetical licence.

古無叶音 there were no *hsieh* sounds of old,—the dictum of Ch'ên Ti; *see* Biog. Dict.

叶音制 its rhyming sound is *chih*,—*i.e.* it takes the sound of *chih* in order to complete the rhyme required.

聽叶平聲 *t'ing* is here read, for rhyme's sake, in the even tone.

魚叶農 *yü*[2] must be read *nung*[2],—in order to rhyme with 龍 *lung*[2] in a previous line, both the last two coming under the standard rhyme 冬 *tung*[1].

三多叶吉 may you enjoy the three blessings which should be in abundance,—happiness, long life, and sons!

叶 4403

Same as 4385.

寫[3] 4404
R. 馬
C. *se*
H. F. *sia*
W. *si*
N. *sie, sia*
P. M. *hsie*
Y. *hsiei*

To dissipate; to remove; to disburden. To write; to draw (*Cf.* γραφεῖν) in black and white; loosely, to paint. To engage a theatrical troupe. *See* 10,780.

以寫我憂 in order to dissipate my sorrow. *See* 12,691.

寫[3] 4404
Sz. *hsie*
K. *sia (sa)*
J. *sha*
A. *ta*
Rising Upper.

我心寫兮 my mind is relieved.

洩寫 to ease one's mind; to disburden oneself.

寫字 to write.

寫字樓 a merchant's or other office.

寫字端楷 to write evenly and neatly.

轉寫變易 errors of transcription; copyists' errors.

寫信 or 寫書 to write a letter.

寫得好 it is well written.

寫不得字 not to be written down, as when a thing is dangerous or improper. Also, when the paper is not to be written upon, etc. Also, when one has a bad hand, etc.

那個告白你寫出來了沒有 have you written out that notice?

隸字我寫不上來 I can't write the *li* character.

那個筆軟我寫不來 I can't write with that soft brush.

紙上有油我寫不上 the paper is oily, I can't write on it.

再寫過來 write it out again.

我實寫不下筆 I really cannot write them all down,—there are so many.

寫下首狀 wrote down his charge or accusation.

寫明 to write or state plainly.

寬定 to fix by writing it.

寫禿 written bald,—of a Chinese pen; spoilt.

寫立 to draw up,—of deeds, etc.

爲立寫照 drew his portrait.

寫生 to draw living animals.

寫生之筆 a lifelike description.

摹寫傳神 to draw a speaking likeness.

寫意 *genre* pictures produced by a few touches, chiefly outline, giving the idea and leaving the details to be filled in by the imagination. *See* 筆 8979.

寫[3] 4404

寫意如草 *hsieh i* (the above style) is like writing in the grass character. *See* 5013.
善寫人面 good at painting portraits.
寫眞小技 to paint a portrait is a small art; *see* 589.
寫生逼眞 to draw almost life-like,—pictures.
追寫其像 painted her portrait from memory.
工寫貌 was a portrait-painter.
後命畫人寫以爲圖 he then instructed an artist to make a picture of them,—5 birds.
寫出黃金盤 picturing forth the yellow gold plate,—the moon, on water.

瀉[4] 4405
R. 禹馬 N. *sie*, v. *dza*
See 寫 Sinking Upper.

To drain off; to leak. Purging; dysentery. *See* 4406 and 4412.

瀉水 to let off water,—as by a sluice.
瀉底事 a matter without foundation; an unfounded story.
崩瀉 to crumble away,—as a river bank.
如水銀瀉地 like spilt quicksilver,—flowing about in all directions; covering the whole ground.
瀉肚子 to have diarrhœa.
上吐下瀉 vomiting and purging.
水瀉 a watery stool.
抽筋腹瀉 colic and diarrhœa.
傾談如瀉瀑 a perfect flux of talk.
瀉藥 a purgative.
瀉火 to reduce feverishness by purging.
瀉土 barren land.
新瀉 Niigata, in Japan.

瀉[4] 4406
R. 麻
See 些 Even Upper.

Diarrhœa; dysentery.

薦[3] 4407
R. 馬
See 寫 Rising Upper.

A medicinal plant, known as 澤薦, the dried tubers of which are used for their diuretic properties.

血 4408

See 4847.

泄[4*] 4409
R. 屑
See 褻 Entering Upper.

Extravagant.

泄華放蕩 to spend in a reckless manner.

紲 4410

See 5525.

泄 4411

See 5526.

痢[4*] 4412
R. 屑
See 褻 Entering Upper.

Dysentery.

痢痢 dysentery.

紲[4*] 4413
R. 屑
See 褻 Entering Upper.

To fasten with cords. To remove.

弓紲 a frame to keep a bow in proper shape.
是紲袢也 the more cumbrous and warm garment being removed.

韈 4414

See 5528.

媟[4*] 4415
R. 屑
See 褻 Entering Upper.

To insult women; to outrage; to lust after. *See* 12,068.

媟狎 or 汚媟 indecent or wanton behaviour.

紲 4416

Same as 4413.

屧[4*] 4417
R. 葉 屑
See 碟 褻
K. *söp* Entering Lower and Upper.

The stuffing of shoe soles; a sandal; a clog or patten.

步屧 on foot; to walk.
步屧尋幽 let us go and seek a shady place.

鮮 4418

Same as 1515.

解 4419

See 1515.

嶰[4] 4420
R. 卦
See 懈 SinkingLower.

A valley. Name of one of the K'un-lun mountains.

懈[4] 4421
R. 卦
C. *hái, hái*
H. F. *hai*
W. *a*
N. *ye*
P. *hsie*
M. *hsiai, hai*
Y. *hsiae*
Sz. *hsiai, hai*
K. *ke, he*
J. *kai, he*
A. *giai*
SinkingLower.

Idle; remiss; inattentive. *See* 1515.

懈惰 lazy.
鬆懈 or 懈怠 or 懈弛 negligent; lax.
夙夜匪懈 never idle morning or night.
使防者稍懈 causing the watchers to become rather slack.

澥[4] 4422
R. 卦
See 懈 SinkingLower.

A creek. *See* 9426.

渤澥 a cove; an estuary.
潨澥 a rivulet.
糊予澥了 the paste has become watery,—from being kept too long.

獬[4] 4423
R. 蟲
C. *hái*
H. *ngai*
F. *hai*
W. *ha*
N. *hsie*
P. *hsie*
M. *hsiai*, *hai*
Y. *hsiae*
K. *he*
J. *kai, ge*
A. *giai*
Rising Irregular.

A fabulous animal; *see* 245.

綀[4] 4424
R. 卦
See 懈 Sinking Lower.

Old clothes.

挫針治綀足以餬口 to make a sufficient living by tailoring and washing.

浣綀 to wash or cleanse old clothes.

邂[4] 4425
R. 卦
H. *shai*
See 懈
K. *he, giai* Sinking Lower.

To meet unexpectedly. *See* 4029.

薤[4] 4426
R. 卦
See 懈 Sinking Lower.

A woody climbing plant, known as the 茸薤, with hooked spines, axillary tendrils, and large oval leaves.

紅茸薤 a species of the above, with reddish flowers.

蟹[4] 4427
R. 蟹 9.
C. *ɕhái*
H. *ʿhai*
F. *hai²*, *hae²*
W. *ʿha*
N. *ɕye*, *ʿha*, *ʿhsie*
P. *hsiè*
M. *ʿhai*
Y. *ʿhae*
Sz. *hai*, *hsiai*
K. *hai*
J. *kai*
A. *ɕgiai* Rising Lower Irregular.

A crab.

螃蟹 a crab.

膏蟹 a fat red species of crab.

黃油蟹 a large swimming crab found at Canton.

蟹黃 crab spawn.

蟹羹 crab soup.

無脚蟹似的 like a crab without legs,—not making much progress.

快蟹艇 a swift passenger-boat used at Canton.

扮蟹 a mode of tying a man up by the hands and feet, to make him confess.

蟹眼 crabs' eyes,—bubbles on water.

螃蟹橫行他說正 the crab walks sideways, but calls it straight,—from its own point of view.

滿地跑螃蟹 like crabs running about,—橫行 walking sideways, or as understood in its other sense, lawless, unrestrained, etc. *See* 3915.

他也算是海螃蟹 he must be considered a sea-crab, —*i.e.* 大鋏 great pincers, or 大家 a man of an influential family.

一蟹不如一蟹 going from bad to worse.

鱟[4] 4428
R. 卦
See 薤 Sinking Lower.

Courageous; bold.

鱟悍 full of fight.

灪[4] 4429
R. 卦 隊
See 薤
A. *giai, houi* Sinking Lower.

Sea mist; vapour.

含沆灪以長生 to inhale the sea mist and live for ever.

師生沆灪一氣 teacher and pupils on the best of terms, —referring to two such, whose names were *Hang* and *Hsieh*, both of which are similar in meaning.

薤[4] 4430
R. 卦
W. *a, ha*
See 邂
A. *giai²* Sinking Lower.

An eschalot or scallion (*Allium escalonicum*).

山上有薤者下有金 scallions on the hills are a sign of gold below.

薤菜 or 薤白 the bulbs of scallions.

山薤 a wild species of garlic.

薤露 dew on a scallion,—life. Also, an elegy; a lament.

薤葉篆 or 倒薤篆 a kind of seal character.

榭[4] 4431
R. 禡
See 謝 Sinking Lower.

A kiosque or arbour. A salle d'armes.

臺榭 belvederes and kiosques.

舞榭 a stage in the open air.

謝[4] 4432
Sz. *hsie*
K. *sia (sa)*
J. *sha, dja*
A. *ta* Sinking Lower.

To thank; to express gratitude. To decline to receive; to break with. To acknowledge; to confess. To appease. To hand over charge to. To die, especially of flowers; *see* 3889.

多謝 many thanks. For presents, *see* 領 7219 and 璧 8958.

謝謝大人 I beg to thank your Excellency.

拱手稱謝 to make a bow and return thanks.

不足爲謝 not worth thanks.

感謝 to give grateful thanks.

謝恩 to render thanks for mercy or kindness received.

謝恩摺子 the letter of thanks to the Emperor for an appointment, etc.

小恩可謝，大恩不可謝 one can thank for small mercies but not for great ones, —which no words can duly acknowledge.

謝帖 a card of thanks; a notice of reward offered.

謝候 to reward,—as for finding lost money.

謝步 to thank a person for his steps,—to return a visit.

謝儀 a return present; fees, as for a doctor.

謝酒 to thank for wine received, —to make a "digestion call."

謝忱 to thank sincerely.

謝金 a doctor's fee.

謝禮 a "thank-offering;" a present of money.

謝錢 to give a reward of money.

謝賞 to thank one for a gift.

謝神 or 謝天地 to thank the gods.

謝妝 to return thanks for the *trousseau*.

謝客 to decline to receive a visitor,—on the plea of illness, etc.

謝絕 to break off intercourse with.

謝別 to take leave.

皆謝不知 in each case he was obliged to say he did not know.

道謝 or 鳴謝 or 申謝 or 聲謝 to express thanks.

謝道 to apologise for.

謝過 or 謝罪 to confess one's faults.

謝罪服禮 to own and apologise for a fault.

謝[4] 4432

石追謝之 Shih ran after her and begged her pardon.
請誅錯以謝天下 begged (the Emperor) to slay the evildoers, in order to appease public indignation.
謝任於某 to hand over charge to any one.
謝世 to die.
花有開時有謝時 flowers bloom and fade.-
四時不謝 they bloom all the year round.
四時更代謝 the four seasons alternate.
人事有代謝 the affairs of men are liable to change.
燭謝淚 the candle drips.
謝仙 a name for lightning,—derived from 火仙謝, three characters found on the solitary pillar left standing after the burning of the 玉仙 Yü-hsien temple at 兵州 Ping-chou.

褻[4] 4433
R. 屑
See 褻 Entering Upper.

To treat disrespectfully. A familiar; a servant. Used for 4434.

褻御 a groom of the chamber; a eunuch.

褻[4] 4434
R. 屑
C. *syt*$_6$
H. *set*
F. *siek*
W. *hsie*, *si*
N. *sih*
P. *hsie*^{2}
M. *hsie*
Y. *hsieh*
Sz. *hsie*
K. *söl*
J. *setsz*, *sechi*
A. *tiet*
Entering Upper.

Undress. Dirty; ragged. To treat irreverently.

以褻衣見 appeared in undress.
褻服 undress; dirty or ragged clothes; mourning clothes.
燕褻 to spend one's time in pleasure.
燕褻之服 undress; mufti.
褻穢 dirty; filthy.
褻器 drinking utensils (Han History); a dirty vessel or thing.
獸子褻器 a pot de chambre.
褻慢 to treat with contumely.
褻瀆神明 to mock at the divine insight of the gods,—to blaspheme.
褻臣 a favourite,—in a bad sense.
私褻 to favour; one's private judgment; undress.

揳[4] 4435
R. 卦
See 薤
A. *giai*
Sinking Lower.

To take in the hand.

揳茶來 bring tea.

械[4] 4436
R. 卦
C. *hái*
H. *hai*, *kai*
F. *hai*
W. *a*
N. *ye*
P. *hsie*
M. *chiai*, *kai*
Y. *chiae*
Sz. *hsie*, *chie*, *kai*
K. *he*, *kie*
J. *kai*, *gai*
A. *giai*
Sinking Lower.

Weapons; arms; fetters.

軍械 or 兵械 or 槍械 weapons; firearms; munition of war.
械鬬 to fight with weapons.
機械 an ingenious contrivance or piece of mechanism.
機械變詐 to act in a crafty treacherous way.
挈水械 a mechanical contrivance for raising water to a higher level, as for watering paddy-fields, etc.
檻械 to send in a cage and in fetters to.
破械 to break fetters; to release a prisoner.
毀械而亡 broke his fetters and escaped.

齘[4] 4437
R. 卦
See 噲界 Sinking Lower and Upper.

To gnash the teeth with anger. The scaly appearance of a coat of mail.

禁齘忿 to gnash the teeth with anger.
凡甲衣之,欲其無齘也 in coats of mail, it is desirable for the plates to fit evenly.

燼[3] 4438
R. 馬 咎
C. *tse*^{2}
P. *hsie*, *to*
M. *ye*
Y. *i*^{2}
K. *sia*
J. *sha*, *ta*
A. *da*
Rising Lower.

The ashes of a pastille; the expiring flame of a lamp or candle. Also read *to*^{3}.

香灺燈光奈爾何 the dying light of the pastille, the flame of the lamp, alas! how long will they last?
餘灺猶明 the expiring flame flares brightly up.

卸[4] 4439
R. 禡
See 寫 Sinking Upper.

To unload; to get rid of; to resign office or hand over charge; to undo.

卸貨 to discharge cargo.
卸載貨物 to discharge and take in cargo.
卸賣 to land (goods) for sale.
卸車 to take the horses out of a cart.
卸脚 to unload goods carried for others.
卸擔 to lay down a burden.
卸交 to consign goods to.
投行 *hang*^{2} 交卸 to go to a hong to deliver goods. *See below.*
花卸瓣 the flowers are shedding their petals.
卸禍 to get rid of a misfortune; to get out of trouble.
卸事 to throw up an affair; to stop further action.
卸任 or 卸仕 or 卸印 to vacate a post,—as when one's term of office has expired.
交卸在卽 I shall shortly hand over charge.
卸妝 *en déshabillé.*
卸開 to take off; to remove.
卸脫 to throw aside.
脫卸 to take off; to undress.
卸仔肩 to rid oneself of a responsibility.
衆人立相推卸 all immediately declared the others responsible for it.
陷卸 to fall in,—as a river bank.
拆卸 to pull down,—as a house.
卸甲而走 to throw off one's armour and flee.
卸頭 to take down one's hair,—for the night, as women do.
將刑具全行卸下 had all the implements of punishment laid out.
卸媒 to dismiss the marriage go-between.
形卸神短 form emaciated and spirits wanting,—as from overwork, etc.
活身止就至樂卸也 physical enjoyment is merely a factor in perfect happiness.

先[1]
4440
R. 先 (1*a*)
霰
C. *syn*
H. *sen*
F. *sieng, sing, sseng*
W. *sie*
N. *sieñ*
P. M. Sz. *hsien*
Y. *hsiei*
K. *sön*
J. *sen*
A. *tien*
Even Upper.

HSIEN.

Before, in time and place, as opposed to 後 4025. Former; past; deceased. In front; to place in front; an exemplar. A cent. *See* 4146 *hsien*[3].

先後 first and last; on various occasions; successive. Also, to assist, as a minister his prince. Also, the wives of brothers; sisters-in-law.

共爭姓族先後 quarrelled over the precedence of their respective families.

爲 *wei*[4] 你先後 to help you.

不自我先, 不自我後 why were not these things before my time or after it?

先我而逝 died before me.

恐高辛之先我 I feared that Kao Hsin would be beforehand with me. *Li Sao.*

先時 (*see below*) or 先日 or 先年 or 先期 formerly; previously.

先三年 three years before.

先今 before and now.

先頭裏 at first.

先已 having previously.

先人 forefathers.

先民 the ancients.

先古 in ancient times; of old.

先王 the ancient rulers.

先前失敬失敬 I have to apologise for my previous rudeness.

特行言明在先 therefore I let you know beforehand.

此時已不似在先你我之稱 we were no longer as before, on terms of "you" and "I."

先事豫防 to take precautions beforehand.

先生 the first-born; an elder or senior; a teacher; a term of address corresponding with "Mr." A term applied under the Mongols to Taoist priests.

先[1]
4440

先生如達 her first-born (came forth) like a lamb.

桌上先生 the teacher on the table,—the dictionary.

鐵先生 *see* 11,156.

先見之明 the intelligence of a seer.

先聲 a harbinger; a presager.

先期聲明 to declare beforehand; to give notice beforehand.

先兆 a presage; an omen.

先說 to foretell.

先知 foreknowledge. *See* 1783.

先用 or 儘先 expectant of immediate promotion.

先機 premature.

先發 to issue beforehand.

先行知照 to give notice beforehand.

先行試辦 to put into operation on trial,—as a new regulation, to test its working.

先是 before this,—a phrase used at the opening of a digression, introducing the reader to events which have already taken place, or to a previous time.

先是蜀人未曾得見生鶴 now the people of Ssŭ-ch'uan had never before seen live cranes.

先世 past generations; one's ancestors.

先夫 my late husband.

先君 or 先父 or 先考 my late father.

先妣 my late mother.

令先弟 your late younger brother.

先天 one's natural physical endowments. *See* 天 11,208.

先朝 previous dynasties.

所得書皆古文先秦舊書 the books he obtained were all old books belonging to the pre-Ch'in days and written in the ancient style.

先冬至一日 one day before the winter solstice.

爲 *wei*[4] 我先容 to say a few words on my behalf before,—I arrive; to introduce me.

先[1]
4440

莫爲之先 no one to say a word for me beforehand,—until my arrival.

當先 formerly; at a previous time; in front.

爲天下先 to be an exemplar for the empire.

先走 to go first; to go on ahead.

先驅 a forerunner.

爭先 to strive for precedence.

宜居先以易俗 you should be in the front rank in reforming manners and customs.

先聖 ancient sages; esp. Confucius.

先令 an imitation of "shilling."

先時 (*see above*) or 先士 a cent.

Read *hsien*[4]. To be beforehand with; to take precedence; to put first.

請卽先主而行 let me go before you, Master.

教人自苦而身先之 to teach self-mortification, and show the way.

不如先之 I had better be beforehand, — strike the first blow.

尙或先之 some one will step in before and save it,—of a hunted hare.

疾行先長者謂之不弟 (*t'i*[4]) to strive to get before one's elders is considered disrespectful.

不可使吾女先此女而嫁 I can't let my daughter marry before this lady.

先己後人 to put oneself first and others last.

㓝[4]
4441
R. vulgar.
Used for 鐵
See 霰
Sinking Upper.

To castrate a fowl.

㓝鷄 a capon.

挩[3] 4442
R.銑
See 銑
Rising Upper.

To take up in the fingers.

捵挩 to hold a thing in the fingers.

毳[3] 4443
R.銑
See 鮮
Rising Upper.

To moult; to shed hair.

鳥獸毛毳 the birds and beasts shed their feathers and hair.

洗 4444

See 4146.

硯[1] 4445
R.先
See 先
Even Upper.

A fine kind of pebble.

筅[3] 4446
R.銑
See 銑
Rising Upper.

Bamboo articles of various kinds.

筅帚 a small bamboo hand-broom.

狼筅 a bamboo stockade.

跣[3] 4447
R.銑
See 洗
Rising Upper.

Barefooted. *See* 12,126.

若跌弗視地 if you walk barefooted, do not look at the ground.

披髮跌足 with dishevelled hair and bare feet.

銑[3] 4448
R.銑 16.
H. ㄒsen, ㄘsen
See 洗
Rising Upper.

A small chisel. Burnished; bright. A metal ornament at the end of a bow. Chilly; raw. Rust.

物飾其銑 everything brightly burnished.

仙[2] 4449
R.先
See 先
Even Upper.

Genii; elves; fairies; the "immortals" of Taoism and Buddhism. [An old form was 㐬 = to enter the hills.]

神仙 genii; good spirits; elves; fairies.

仙人 or 仙師 or 仙郎 or 仙班 those who by a process of physical and mental refinement have succeeded either in deferring death or in becoming altogether exempt from dissolution; immortals. [The first is also the "back" of a *ch'in*; *see* 2109].

修仙 to become an immortal, —by the above process.

修仙路徑甚多 the direct roads to immortality are many.

天上多一仙人不如世上多一聖賢 better one more good man on earth than an extra angel in heaven.

酒仙 the Genius of Wine.

臣是酒中仙 I am as drunk as a god,—*i.e.* so drunk that I enjoy the happiness of a god. Said by the famous poet 李太白 Li T'ai-po.

仙釋 Taoism and Buddhism.

仙家妙術 the mystic practices of the Taoists.

天仙 an angel,—a term used by Mahometans.

仙境 fairy-land; heaven.

仙女 or 仙姑 a fairy; a goddess.

仙骨 of immortal frame; a fairy form; fairy-like; graceful.

仙凡 gods and men.

仙藥 or 仙丹 the elixir of life. *See* 10,618.

成仙 or 仙遊 or 登仙 or 仙逝 to become an immortal; to die.

仙馭升遐 to take the fairy ride and ascend to the far country, —to die.

半仙之戲 the half-fairy sport,—swinging.

半仙之 [illegible] half divine,—as a soothsayer or a medium.

仙法 magic; conjuring tricks.

仙景 beautiful scenery.

仙鶴 or 仙禽 the white crane (*Grus viridirostris*).

百花仙子 the goddess of Flowers.

水仙花 the immortal of the water,—the jonquil or narcissus; used pictorially as an emblem of longevity.

仙[1] 4449

水仙子 water-sprites,—tadpoles.

鳳仙花 the touch-me-not flower (*Impatiens balsamina*).

仙人掌 or 仙人拳 a cactus (*Opuntia Dillenii*, Haw.).

仙鼠 fairy rats,—bats.

八仙桌 the eight-immortal table,—a square table to seat eight diners, so called from the

酒中八仙 Eight Immortals of the Winecup:

李白 Li Po.
賀知章 Ho Chih-chang.
李適之 Li Shih-chih.
李璡 Li Chin.
崔宗之 Ts'ui Tsung-chih.
蘇晉 Su Chin.
張旭 Chang Hsü.
焦遂 Chiao Sui.

八仙 the Eight Immortals of Taoism:

鍾離權 Chung-li Ch'üan.
張果老 Chang Kuo-lao.
呂洞賓 Lü Tung-pin.
曹國舅 Ts'ao Kuo-chiu.
李鐵拐 Li T'ieh-kuai.
韓湘子 Han Hsiang-tzŭ.
藍采和 Lan Ts'ai-ho (? a woman).
何仙姑 Ho Hsien-ku (a woman).

金仙 a name for Shâkyamuni Buddha.

身皆金色故稱金仙 his body was of a golden hue, and so he was called the Golden God.

仙佛 the Rishis and the Buddhas.

仙掖 the walls round the palace.

秈[1] 4450
R.先
See 先
Even Upper.

The common rice plant, as distinguished from 糯 glutinous rice; upland rice. *See* 8370.

粘 4451
Same as 4450.

忺[1] 4452
R. 鹽 cf. 險 Even Upper.
To take pleasure in; to enjoy.
散帙揮毫總不忺 it gives me no pleasure to spread out my paper and flourish my pen,—*i.e.* to compose.
忺謝 grateful.

杴[2] 4453
R. 鹽或 cf. 險 Even Upper.
A wand used in dramatic performances. A trough to carry off water.
Read *hsien*[1]. A shovel.

次 4454
Same as 涎 4508.

掀[1] 4455
R. 元
C. *hyn*
H. *hiun*
F. *hieng, hüng, hiong*
W. *hiöe*, v. *hsiang*
N. *hsieñ*
P. *hsien*
M. *hsüan*
Y. *hsiei*
K. *hön*
J. *ken, kon*
A. *hien*
Even Upper.
To lift up; to pull aside; to take off; to open. To whirl. Lofty; proud.
掀簾子 to lift up or pull aside a bamboo screen. *See* 7129.
把帳子掀開 lift up the curtains.
這個箱蓋兒我掀不開 I can't lift up the cover of this box.
把茶壺蓋兒掀起來 take the lid off the tea-pot.
這個箱子我掀不動 I can't move this box.
把書本掀開 open the book.
語莫掀唇 in speaking, do not open wide the lips,—of women.
掀帽 to raise the hat.
掀被 to lift off the bed-clothes.
掀將下來 was thrown,—from the saddle.
木掀 a wooden shovel used on threshing-floors.
首掀 to carry the head high.
白浪掀天 the white waves reached the sky.

掀[1] 4455
掀發 to escape; to fly out,—as something confined.
掀揪 to wrap closely round.
Read *hên*[2]. To lead.
掀引 to lead; to guide.

憸[1] 4456
R. 鹽 鎌 琰
C. *ts'ym, hym*
K. *söm, höm*
See 纖險 Even and Rising Upper.
Sharp-mouthed; litigious. Flattering. Also read *hsien*[3].
國則罔有立政用憸人 in the empire, never has government been carried on by the aid of artful-tongued men.
相 *hsiang*[4] 時憸民 look at the poor people.

獫 4457
Same as 4519. Also read *lien*[3].

險[3] 4458
R. 琰
C. *hym*
H. *hiam*
F. *hieng*, v. *hiang*[2]
W. *hsie*
N. *hsieñ*
P. M. *hsien*
Y. *hsiei*
Sz. *hsien*
K. *höm*
J. *ken*
A. *hiem*
Rising Upper.
A narrow pass; a defile; difficult of access; dangerous. *See* 5397.
終踰絕險 you will ultimately get over the difficult places.
危險 steep; precipitous; dangerous.
險口 a dangerous pass.
險處 a dangerous place.
險要 dangerous and important,—as the key to a strategical position.
險得狠 very dangerous.
險中 in danger.
險船 a ship in distress.
險阻 an obstacle causing danger; in straits; in difficulties.
行險道 to follow dangerous courses.
行險僥倖 to run into danger on the chance of coming out all right.
化險爲夷 to change danger into comfort.
險傷 a dangerous wound.
險症 a dangerous disease.
心險 the mind full of evil designs.
陰險人 a dangerous man.

險[3] 4458
險惡 malicious; evil.
險詐 to backbite.
險些死了 I was very nearly killed.
險險沒有打死了 very nearly beat him to death.
險一險兒死了 he just escaped with his life.
險易 danger and security.
險固 secure; strongly defended.
See 6204.

翛[1] 4459
R. 先
See 先千 Even Upper.
To rise high, as a bird; to climb a height.

僊[1] 4460
R. 先
See 先 Even Upper.
To hop about. Used for 仙 4449.
屢舞僊僊 they keep dancing and capering,—when drunk.
山不在高,有僊則名 hills are not famous for height alone: 'tis to their Genius they owe their fame.
僊侶 godlike companions.
僊人 an Immortal.

褰[1] 4461
R. 先
See 先 Even Upper.
The appearance of clothes.

蹁[1] 4462
Same as 4463.

躚 4463
R. 先
See 先千 Even Upper.
To walk round and round. *See* 9224.

搴 4464
See 1690.

騫 4465
See 1692.

鶱[2] 4466
R. 元
See 軒
K. *hön*
J. *ken*
A. *hien*
Even Upper.

To soar.

騰鶱 or 高鶱 to fly high.

鮮[1] 4467
R. 先 銑
C. *syn*
H. *sen*
F. *sieng*, *ch'ieng*
W. *sie*
N. *sieñ*
P. *hsien*
M. *hsien*, *hsüan*
Sz. *hsien*
Y. *hsiei*
K. *sön*
J. *sen*
A. *tien*
Even and Rising Upper.

Fresh, as opposed to 乾 dried, 5809, and other terms. New; clean; pure.

不鮮 not fresh. *See below.*
鮮菓子 fresh fruit,—not dried.
鮮菜 fresh vegetables, — not salted.
鮮魚 fresh fish.
小鮮 a small fish; *see* 1845.
活鮮 perfectly fresh,—as fish.
鮮鹹雜貨店 fresh and preserved food sold here.
鮮食 flesh meat,—as opposed to vegetables.
唯君用鮮 it is only the sovereign who uses venison,—in sacrifice.
清清鮮鮮 nice and fresh,—of food.
鮮花 fresh-cut flowers.
鮮甜 fresh and sweet.
海鮮 fresh fish, etc., from the sea.
鮮明衣裳 new clothes.
五色俱鮮 the colours all standing out brightly,—as in a picture.
鮮紅 fresh red.
鮮瑩 sparkling; glittering.
鮮艷 beautiful,—especially of flowers.
鮮卑 a tribe which originally occupied the mountains and glens of south-east Mongolia, and were first heard of in A.D. 45. They founded the 遼紀 Liao dynasty, A.D. 937, generally known as 契丹 the Kitan Tartars. Also, a girdle.
鮮卑之類多依山谷爲氏族 the *Hsien-pi* mostly take their clan-names from mountains or valleys.

鮮[1] 4467

Read *hsien*[3]. Few; rare; seldom.

終鮮兄弟 few are my brethren.
有始鮮終 many begin, but few carry on to completion.
鮮可以飽 few can get their fill.
鮮不爲則 few will not take you as a pattern.
鮮少 few.
鮮覯 seldom seen.
孝弟 *t'i*[4] 而好 *hao*[4] 犯上者鮮矣 among the filial and fraternal, those who love to offend against their superiors are few.
巧言令色，鮮矣仁 fine words and an insinuating countenance are seldom associated with true virtue.
不鮮 not few; nothing out of the way. *See above.*
度其鮮原 he measured out the finest plains,—for a settlement.
鮮民之生，不如死之久矣 than to live an orphan, it would be better to have long been dead.

癬[2] 4468
R. 銑
See 鮮
Rising Upper.

A granary.

癬[3] 4469
R. 銑
C. *syn*
H. *sen*
F. *sieng*, *ch'iang*
W. *sie*
N. *sieñ*
P. *hsüan*
K. *sön*
J. *sen*
A. *tien*
Rising Upper.

Ringworm. Used for various forms of skin disease.

環癬 ringworm.
生癬 to get ringworm.
牛皮癬 a kind of lepra.
金錢癬 a leprous patch.
白面癬 *Tinea decalvans.*
自唐以至于近代已嘗爲中國疥癬矣 from the T'ang dynasty down to recent times, they (the Japanese) have always been an itch to China,—thorn in the side.

蘚[3] 4470
R. 銑
See 鮮
Rising Upper.

Mosses or lichen on damp walls.

苔蘚 moss and lichen.
瓦蘚 the moss on tiles, etc.
蘚痕 a trace; a vestige.

嫌[2] 4471
R. 鹽
C. *im*, *ym*
H. *hiam*
F. *hieng*
W. *ye*
N. *yeñ*
P. M. Sz. *hsien*
Y. *hsiei*
K. *hiöm*
J. *ken*, *gen*
A. *hiem*
Even Lower.

Dislike; enmity; jealousy. To reject; to take exception to. *See* 3413.

小嫌 petty dislikes.
嫌氣 dislike; jealousy; disgust.
挾嫌 to bear a grudge.
不畏嫌怨 not to fear to incur animosity.
不敢冒此嫌疑 I do not venture to incur this odium.
避嫌疑 to avoid giving rise to ill feeling, or suspicion.
嫌隙 a disagreement; a difference.
嫌於 prejudicial to; encroaching upon.
嫌棄 to reject; to despise.
嫌小 to object to a thing as being too small.
嫌多嫌少 he objects to much and objects to little,—nothing pleases him.
嫌醜嫌好 he takes exception to good and bad alike.
嫌路太遠 objected to the length of the journey.
嫌好道歹 to find fault with everything.
嫌煩 to dislike the trouble of; to think it troublesome.
嫌貧愛富 to slight poor people and court rich ones.
莫嫌家裏貧 don't raise objections (to educating your children) on the ground of poverty.
體嫌於不能降(God天) is hampered by an inability to descend (to earth) in bodily form.

廉[1] 4472
R. 鹽
See 奩 兼
Even Lower and Upper.

To breathe with difficulty.

痟廉 asthma.

嫌 4472*a*

See 3845*a*.

隒[3] 4473
R. 琰
See 險
Rising Upper.

A stony mountain path.

水隒 a steep bank along a river.

軒[1] 4474
R. 元
C. *hyn*
H. *hen*
F. *hiong*
W. *hsie*
N. *hsieñ*
P. *hsüan*, *hsien*
M. *hsüan*
Y. *hsiei*
K. *hön*
J. *ken*, *kon*
A. *hien*
Even Upper.

A carriage high in front. A porch; a balcony; a pavilion.

軒車不容巷 his high chariot could not get into the lane.

軒車來何遲 why is thy chariot so long in coming?

鶴有乘軒者 cranes rode about in carriages,—and were even taken into battle by the infatuated marquis of 衛 Wei.

與之屍軒 with it (the coffin) went a chariot of rhinoceros-hide.

魚軒 a lady's carriage,—ornamented with shagreen.

軒檻 the railing of a balcony.

書軒 or **舍軒** a study; a library.

茶軒 a restaurant; a tea-house.

臨軒對月 let us go into the balcony and look at the moon.

軒峻 lofty,—as a room.

軒爽 or **軒敞** spacious; unconfined.

軒昂 lofty, as a room; dignified, as a man; high in price.

其軒昂磊落 he was very dignified and imposing.

昂首軒尾 raising its head and cocking its tail,—of a lion.

軒然仰笑 smiled pleasantly.

軒軒自得 merry; happy; jolly.

眉軒 to raise the eyebrows,—as when pleased.

軒亭之名 a fancy name.

Read *hsien*[4]. A thin slice of meat.

孅[1] 4475
R. 鹽
C. *ts'ym*
H. *tsiam*
F. *ch'ieng*
See 纖
A. *tiem*
Even Upper.

Slender; sharp-pointed; cunning.

孅弱 slight and delicate.

孅介之事 a trifling matter.

孅趨 over-respectful; artful; cunning.

孅悉 minute details.

纖[1] 4476
R. 鹽
C. *ts'ym*
H. *tsiam*
F. *ch'ieng*, *chieng*
W. *hsie*
N. *sieñ*
P. *hsien*
M. *chien*, *ch'ien*
Y. *hsiei*
K. *söm*
J. *sen*
A. *tiem*
Even Upper Irregular.

Small; fine; delicate. Silk embroidery. Thin, as opposed to 穠 8412.

纖小 small; puny.

纖細 fine; delicate; minute.

巨細宏纖 very great and very small.

纖巧 slender; fine work, as embroidery.

纖指 or **纖手** a woman's slender fingers.

不沾纖塵 did not get the least dusty.

始終無纖芥之間 never had the slightest difference with him.

纖毫 very little; infinitesimal.

纖腰 a slender waist.

纖纖 fine; taper; *see* 10,348.

纖月 the new moon.

祆[1] 4477
R. 先
See 天軒
Even Upper.

God; heaven. A term adopted by the Zoroastrians about the 6th cent. A.D., and subsequently borrowed by the Manichaeans. [Not known before that time; entry in 說文 is later.] *See* also 7969. [To be distinguished from 祅 12,905.]

關中謂天爲祆 in Kuan-chung (*see* 6368) God is called Hsien.

祠祆神 to worship Hsien,—Mazdeism.

事火祆者 those who worship the God of Fire.

See 9691.

摻 4478

遲[1] 4479
R. 鹽
C. *ts'ym*
H. *ts'iam*, *tsiam*
F. *tsieng*
W. *tsie*
N. *sieñ*
P. *hsüan*
M. *hsüan*
Sz. *hsien*
Y. *hsiei*
K. *söm*
J. *sen*
A. *hsiem*
Even Upper.

The sun rising. To advance.

遲羅國 Siam. The first character is said to be an imitation of the native word *Sayam*, meaning a reddish brown, and alluding to the colour of the people. "Siam" is said to be the Burmese *Sham*, written *Sciam* by the Portuguese.

弦[2] 4480
R. 先
C. *yn*
W. *ye*
See 絃
Y. *hsiei*, *swei*
A. *hien*, *hüen*
Even Lower.

The string of a bow or of a musical instrument (*see* 4483); the chord of an arc; a crescent; the moon at her quarters on the 8th and 23rd days. Stringy or thready, as a pulse. *See* 13,129.

奏鼓弦歌 they beat their drums and sang to the sound of stringed instruments.

春誦夏弦 study in spring, music in summer.

弦子 a lute.

通弦 the chord of an arc.

正弦 the sine.

餘弦 the cosine.

弦月半之名也其形一旁曲一旁直 *hsien* is a name for the half-moon, when one side of it is curved and the other straight. *See* 12,509.

上弦 and **下弦** the first and third quarters of the moon.

脈弦長 the pulse is thready.

弦國 name of a small feudal State.

眩[4] 4481
R. 霰
See 泫
Sinking Lower.

To illuminate, as the sun.

世幽昧以眩曜兮 in order to illumine the darkness of his generation.

痃[2] 4482
R. 疒
See 玄
A. *hien*, *hüan*
Even Lower.

Indigestion; dyspepsia.

痃癖 dyspeptic symptoms of various kinds.

橫痃 blind piles; a large extrusion of the intestines.

絃[2] 4483
R. 糸
C. *yn*
H. *hen*
F. *hieng*
W. *ye*
N. *yeñ*
P. *hsien*
M. *hsüan*
Y. *hsiei*, *swei*
Sz. *hsüan*
K. *hyön*
J. *ken*, *gen*
A. *hüen*
Even Lower.

The string of a musical instrument.

彈絃 to play the lute. *See* 2109.

一根絃 a string of an instrument.

二絃 the two-stringed violin,—having only two strings, tuned at an interval of a fifth from each other, the bow passing between them.

三絃 or 絃子 the three-stringed guitar (Japanese samisen),—generally played with a plectrum. Introduced under the 元 Yüan dynasty.

四絃 the violin,—also known as 四胡 the four-stringed 胡琴; *see* 2109.

調絃 or 理絃 to tune the strings.

擊絃 to strike the string,—with a plectrum; *see* 10,340.

拂絃 to sweep the strings.

絃馬 the bridge of a violin.

曉絲絃 or 曉絃索 to understand stringed instruments.

聞絃歌之聲 to hear sounds of playing and singing.

聞絃歌而知雅意 to hear the string and song, and to divine the refined meaning,—to be able to put two and two together.

斷絃 to break a string; to lose one's wife.

將斷絃重*ch'ung*[2]整 to re-adjust the broken string.

續絃 to splice the (broken) string,—to marry another wife. The phrase is said to refer to the splicing of a guitar-string, with blood from an argus pheasant, by 武帝 Wu Ti of the Han dynasty.

改絃而更張之 to put a new string,—to a guitar.

絃[2] 4483
R. 糸
See 絃
A. *hien*, *hüan*
Even Lower.

絕絃 to break one's guitar-string,—as 俞伯牙 Yü Po-ya did at the death of 鍾子期 Chung Tzŭ-ch'i, because there was no one left to appreciate his music.

肱[2] 4484
R. 先
See 玄
A. *hien*, *hüen*
Even Lower.

The stomach of an ox.

牛肱 bullock's tripe.

舷[2] 4485
R. 先
See 玄
A. *hien*, *hüen*
Even Lower.

The side of a ship; gunwale; bulwarks.

採菱以扣舷 to pluck a water-chestnut and beat time with it on the boat's side.

蚿[2] 4486
R. 先
C. *yn*
W. *ye*
See 絃
A. *hien*, *hüan*
Even Lower.

The millipede or gally-worm, known as 馬蚿.

蚿憐蛇 the millipede envies the snake,—its power of moving without legs.

閒[2] 4487
R. 門
C. } *han*
H. }
F. *hang*
W. *a*
N. *yeñ*, *aañ*
P. *hsien*
M. *hsien*, *han*
Y. *hsiang*
Sz. *hsien*, *han*
K. *han*
J. *kan*, *ken*
A. *ñyan*
Even Lower.

Leisure; quiet; idleness; vacant; unoccupied. [The correct form of 閒 1601. To be distinguished from 閑 4494.] *See* 等 10,877.

閒時 leisure; spare time.

閒空 or 閒來 or 有閒 or 得閒 or 清閒 or 閒坐 or 閒靜 or 閒常 at leisure; nothing to do; in repose.

閒坐閒耍 (or 玩) pleasure-loving; idle.

閒住 or 閒處 or 閒居 unemployed; living retired.

閒不住 or 不得閒 busy; not able to find time.

抽閒 to find leisure for.

忙裏偷閒 to steal a little leisure when busy.

得一日閒，閒一日 when you get a day to idle, idle for a day.

閒[2] 4487

國家閒暇 when the country is at rest,–from external troubles.

閒談 to have a chat.

閒言 or 閒語 talk on things in general; chit-chat; gossip; scandal.

閒話了一會 having chatted awhile.

閒步 or 閒行 or 閒逛 or 閒遊 to stroll.

閒散 to take relaxation; to play truant; disbanded, as troops.

閒書 light literature.

閒民 or 閒人 unemployed persons,—generally in a bad sense.

閒人免進 no admittance except on business.

賣閒 to idle about; *flâner*.

閒手 or 閒漢 an idler; a loafer.

閒雜 idlers; disreputable.

好*hao*[4]閒的人 the idle hand,—always up to some mischief.

貪閒躲懶 to be given to laziness and shirking work.

閒看 to look idly on.

閒等兒 or 閒得兒 beggars.

打閒兒的 to beg.

閒門 a private door.

閒事 private affairs. *See* 3883.

這個猫怎麼不管閒事 this cat, how is it that it is not minding its own business?

招惹閒是閒非 to get into trouble from meddling with matters which do not concern one.

幽閒 private; retired.

閒世之人其性必異 those who live retired from the world do not fail to have dispositions different from the ordinary.

虛閒 to waste one's time.

閒地 vacant land.

等閒 ordinarily. *See* 10,877.

閒雲 a passing cloud.

閒藤 straggling creepers.

閒[2] 4487

開筆 irrelevancies.

開澹 simple,—in style (of poetry).

開逸 easy-going; smooth,—of style in writing, etc.

車馬閒逸 horse and carriage jogging quietly along.

閒氣 anger at something that does not concern one.

言之閒也 a pause,—such is the definition of 哉 in the phr. 君子哉若人, *An.* v. 2.

Read *chien*[4]. *See* 間 1601.

僩[3] 4488
R. 潜
F. *ʿshang*
See 閒閒 Rising Lower and Upper.

Courageous; martial.

瑟兮僩兮 how grave is he and dignified!

嫻[2] 4489
R. 删
See 閒 Even Lower.

Refined; accomplished.

嫻雅 refined.

嫻熟 skilled in; conversant with.

韜畧久嫻 he has long been skilled in strategy.

嫻於禮 well acquainted with the rules of etiquette.

嫻習中國方言 a skilled speaker of some Chinese dialect.

憪[3] 4490
R. 删潜
See 閒 Even and Rising Lower.

Contented; happy. Also, disquieted.

憪然 pleased; joyous. Also, sternly.

憪念人之非 anxiously reflecting on the faults of others.

撊[3] 4491
R. 潜
See 僩
A. *gian, han* Rising Lower and Upper.

Brave; valiant. Wrathful. Used with 4488.

撊然 in anger.

癇[2] 4492
R. 删
C. *ʿshan, ʿhan*
H. *ʿkan*
F. *kang*[3]
N. *cieñ*
P. *ʿshsien, ʿhsien*
Y. *chiang*[3]
K. *han*
J. *kan, ken*
A. *ʿñyan, ʿgian*
Even Irregular.

Convulsions; fits.

風癇 convulsions,—in children.

痰癇 convulsions caused by phlegm.

驚癇 spasms or convulsions caused by fright.

癲癇 epileptic fits.

小豕癲癇矣 the little pig has had a fit.

瞯[4] 4493
R. 删諫
See 閒諫 Even and Sinking Lower and Upper.

To watch; to peep at.

吾將瞯良人之所之也 I will spy out where my good man goes to.

窺瞯婦女 to peep at the women.

Read *hsien*[1]. The cornea of the eye.

白瞯過睛 the cornea covers the pupil.

閑[2] 4494
R. 删
C. H. *han*
F. *hang*
W. *a*
N. *yeñ, aañ*
P. M. Sz. *hsien*
Y. *hsiang*
K. *han*
J. *kan, gen*
A. *nian*
Even Lower.

To be well trained. Large. A boundary; a barrier; a fence. Used for 4487.

四馬既閑 his four horses display their training.

閑之維則 well trained to observe every rule.

閑習 trained; broken in; accustomed to.

旅楹有閑 large are the many pillars,—of the temple.

大德不踰閑 if as regards the great virtues a man does not transgress,—he may do so in the small ones.

閑先聖之道 to defend the doctrines of the ancient sages.

閑阻 to hinder; to prevent.

防閑 to guard against.

閑邪存誠 bar out depravity and foster sincerity.

馬閑 a pen for horses; a corral.

桑者閑閑兮 the mulberry-planters stand idly about.

臨衝閑閑 the engines of assault were sluggishly plied.

鷳[2] 4495
R. 删
See 閒 Even Lower.

The silver pheasant, known as 白鷳 (*Euplocamus nycthemerus*). It is the badge worn by civil officials of the 5th grade, such as 知州 Department Magistrates and 同知 sub-Prefects.

嶜[2] 4496
R. 咸
See 函 Even Lower.

Name of a mountain in Honan.

嶜谷關 a famous mountain pass in Honan.

涵 4497

See 3810.

咸[2] 4498
R. 咸 15*a*.
C. H. *ham*
F. *hang*
W. *a*
N. *yeñ, aañ*
P. M. *hsien*
Y. *hsiàng, haa*
Sz. *hsien*
K. *ham*
J. *kan, gan*
A. *ham*
Even Lower.

All; entirely. To unite. The 31st Diagram. The music of the Emp. Yao. Also read *han*[2].

周邦咸喜 throughout the region of Chou all rejoice.

克咸厥功 all shared equally in the achievement.

殷受命咸宜 that Yin should have received the appointment (of Heaven) was entirely right.

萬國咸寧 all nations are at peace.

咸知咸聞 everybody knows it.

品物咸亨 men and things all prospering.

咸宜悉備 all in stock; greatest choice,—a shop notice.

咸共 all; altogether.

咸同 all alike.

咸思 a general wish or thought.

咸集 all assembled together.

咸見 all saw it; seen of all.

咸漢 name of a northern star.

不咸 disagreeing; a discrepancy.

素不咸 were on bad terms.

咸豐 Hsien Fêng,—the name of the reign of the Emperor who ruled China from 1851 to 1862.

咸陽 Hsien-yang,—in Shensi; the capital under the 秦 Ch'ins. *See* 12,577.

喊 4499

See 3831.

緘 4500

See 1612.

羬[2] 4501
R. 咸
See 咸
Even Lower.

The nylghau (*Portax pictus*); an elk.

蜬[1] 4502
R. 咸
See 喊
A. *sham*
Even Upper.

A flat bivalve, known as 蜬蛤, found on the coast of Shantung.

誠[2] 4503
R. 咸
C. *ham*
H. *k'iam*
F. *hang*
Y. *hsiang*
K. *ham*
J. *kan*
A. *ham*
Even Lower.

Sincerity. To bring into harmony.

至誠感神 perfect sincerity touches the gods.

其丕能誠于小民 let (the king) but effect a great harmony with the people.

鹹[2] 4504
R. 咸
C. H. *ham*
F. *hang*, v. *keing*
W. *a*
N. *yeñ*, *aañ*
P. M. *hsien*
Y. *hsiang*, *haa*
Sz. *hsien*
K. *ham*
J. *kan*, *gan*
A. *ham*
Even Lower.

Salt; salted; bitter; brackish. *See* 12,073.

鹹菜 salted vegetables.

鹹魚 salt fish.

鹹酸 a salt and sour flavour.

鹹土 salt land.

受慣鹹苦 to be accustomed to bitter trials.

鹹水 brackish water.

鹹水妹 salt-water sister,—a name given to the class of Cantonese girls who are the kept mistresses of foreigners.

鹹水謌 songs sung by the above.

鹹水話 pidgin-English.

鹹水官話 badly-spoken Mandarin.

麙[2] 4505
R. 咸
See 巖咸
Even Lower.

An antelope; an elk. Same as 羚 7208.

銜[2] 4506
R. 咸
C. H. *ham*
F. *hang*, *kang*, v. *keing*
W. *a*, *ga*
N. *yeñ*, *ngaañ*
P. *hsien*
M. *hsien*, *han*
Y. *hsiang*, *haa*
Sz. *hsien*, *han*
K. *ham*
J. *kan*, *gan*
A. *ham*
Even Lower.

To carry in the mouth; to gag; a bit; to control. Rank; official title. *See* 3198. Also written 衔.

出則銜恤 when I go abroad, I carry my grief with me.

如赴敵之兵,銜枚疾走 like soldiers advancing rapidly, gag in mouth, upon the enemy. [Chinese soldiers making a night attack are gagged with a piece of wood fastened like a bit, to prevent talking in the ranks.]

馬銜 a horse's bit.

銜環以報 to carry a bracelet in the beak as recompense,—alluding to the story of a bird saved from death by one 楊寶 Yang Pao; which bird, to requite its preserver, brought every day a fine piece of jade and laid it at his feet.

銜感 or 銜恩 to feel grateful.

緊銜 to hold a horse in.

銜恨 to restrain one's anger.

銜杯酬酒 pledging one another with wine.

官銜 or 職銜 or 銜名 the full official title of an officer.

官銜牌 a board inscribed with the rank and titles of an official and carried before him in procession.

掛同知銜 to hold brevet rank as sub-Prefect.

虛銜 nominal or brevet rank.

會銜 uniting titles,—as when several officials join in a memorial, etc.

唱銜 to call out titles,—as at a *levée*.

銜命 to receive the sovereign's commands.

人銜 a name for ginseng.

嗛[2] 4507
R. 咸
C. H. *ham*
F. *hang*, v. *kang*
W. *ga*
N. *eiñ*, *ngaañ*
P. *hsien*
M. *hsien*, *han*
Y. *hsiang*, *haa*
Sz. *han*
K. *ham*
J. *gan*
A. *ham*
Even Lower.

To hold in the mouth. A vulgar form of 4506.

嗛下 to hold in the mouth.

嗛草壘巢 to carry grass to build a nest.

燕子嗛泥 the martin takes mud in its beak,—to build its nest.

嗛糖欖 to have a sugared olive in the mouth,—to be quite satisfied.

嗛鐵彈 may you hold a (hot) iron ball in your mouth,—in hell, as a punishment for the lies you tell!

半山嗛月 the moon half-obscured behind the hill.

涎[2] 4508
R. 先
C. *yn*
H. *yen*
F. *yong*
W. *ye*, v. *dzie*[2]
N. v. *zaañ*
P. M. Sz. *hsien*
Y. *yei*, *hsiei*
K. *yŏn*, *sön*
J. *sen*, *zen*
A. *jier*
Even Lower.

Spittle; saliva; water flowing. Also read *yen*[2], *nien*[2], and *ch'ien*[2].

涎沫 saliva.

涎帕 or 涎衣 a bib.

口涎 the mouth watering.

流粘涎 to drivel; to water at the mouth.

道之固以流涎 to speak of it positively makes the mouth water.

垂涎已久 my mouth has long watered for it.

蝸涎 the mucus of snails.

龍涎 or 龍涎香 dragon's spittle,—ambergris, of which an imitation is made by mixing Borneo camphor and musk.

涎皮賴臉 shameless effrontery.

Read *hsien*[4].

洇涎 water flowing along.

銛[2] 4509
R. 鹽琰
See 檢忝
Even and Rising Upper.

A kind of hoe; also read *hsien*[3]. Sharp; acute.

銛利 sharp.

銛筆 the sharp pen,—of a clever writer.

銛于詩學 clever at writing poetry.

Read *t'ien*[3]. To cut; to hew.

檻[2] 4510
R. 豏陷
C. *lam²*
H. *kam²*
F. *ᶜk'ang*
W. *ᶜk'a, k'a²*
N. *ᶜch'ieñ*
P. *ᶜhsien², ᶜk'an, chien²*
M. *ᶜhsien², han², ᶜk'an*
K. *ham*
J. *kan, gan*
A. *lam²*
Rising and Sinking Lower.

Bars; railing; a cage.

圈檻 an enclosure; a pen.
花檻 a garden fence.
檻車 a cart with a cage on it for holding prisoners, also known as 囚車. Often used merely in the sense of "prison."
檻送京師 to send in a cage to the capital.

Read *k'an³*. A threshold; a door-sill. *See* 絆 8607.

檻墻子 a low wall, as at an entrance gate or door, to keep out animals, etc.

艦[4] 4511
R. 豏
C. *lam²*
H. *kam²*
F. *ᶜk'ang*
W. *ᶜk'a*
N. *ᶜch'ieñ*
P. *ᶜch'ien, chien², hsien²*
K. *ham*
J. *kan*
A. *lam*
Rising Irregular.

A wooden room. A war-vessel for defence, in which the men fight behind wooden walls capable of resisting stones and arrows.

戰艦 a war-junk.
大艦 a large vessel.
將下脚艦 was about to let down the gangway.
飛行艦 a flying ship; an air-ship.

轞[3] 4512
R. 豏陷
See 檻
Rising and Sinking Lower.

The noise of carts; a cart with a cage on it. *See* 4510.

大車轞轞 the great waggons go lumbering along.

賢[2] 4513
R. 先
C. *yn*
H. *hen*
F. *hieng*
W. *ye*
N. *yeñ*
P. M. Sz. *hsien*
Y. *hsiei*
K. *hyön*
J. *ken*
A. *hien*
Even Lower.

Good; virtuous; worthy; excelling others. *See* 9602.

賢人 a man of lofty virtue; a worthy man; the good man *par excellence*. Wine; *see* 2260.
賢書 the list of successful *chüjen*.
先賢 former worthies,—a term applied to certain philosophers associated with Confucius in the Confucian temple.
賢德 lofty virtue.
鄉賢 a village worthy.
大賢幾亞聖 in worth almost the equal of Mencius.

賢[2] 4513

見賢思齊 when you see worthy men, strive to equal them. *See* 4295.
求賢若渴 to crave for virtue as (for water) when thirsty.
賢其賢 to deem worthy what (the ancients) deemed worthy.
自賢 self-righteous.
以長 *chang³* 不以賢 to put age before worth,—as when dividing an estate among brothers.
賢兄 or 賢弟 my worthy brother,—used to a brother or friend.
賢妻 my worthy wife.
賢契 my good young friends,—a term of respect to juniors.
賢愚 the great and small,—of mankind.
賢孝 virtuous and filial.
賢女 virtuous women.
賢善 worth and excellence.
賢惠 kind and virtuous; good and gentle.
賢名 a reputation for goodness.
賢良 or 賢淑 good and virtuous,—of women.
賢員 officers worthy of confidence.
賢慧 virtuous; discreet.
賢牧令 a complimentary title often used by a man to his wife.
賢豆 a name for India. *See* 9813 *yen²*.
彼賢於此 that one is better than this.
我從事獨賢 making me serve thus as if I alone were worthy.
我獨賢勞 I alone toil.

Difficult; slow; laborious.

陽氣微動動而礥礥 when the breath of spring gently moves, movement slowly begins, —of nature in spring-time.

礥[2] 4514
R. 眞先
See 賢詢
Even Lower.

Same as 4513.

蠶 4515

憨 4516

獫[3] 4517
R. 感
See 闞
Rising Upper.

The yapping bark of a little dog.

闞 4518

See 3806.

玁[3] 4519
R. 琰
See 險
Rising Upper.

A dog with a long nose like a greyhound.

玁狁 wild tribes of the north, —an early name of the Hsiung-nu (Huns).

鐉 4520

Correct form of 4441.

霰[4] 4521
R. 霰 17.
H. v. *san*
See 線
Sinking Upper.

Sleet; snow and rain.

霰雪 sleet.
如彼雨雪,先集維霰 when snow falls, it first forms as sleet.
望空捉霰 to look up and try to catch sleet,—a vain attempt.
嗚呼淚如霰 alas! my tears fall like rain.
霰尼 an unorthodox form of Buddhism.

㬎[3] 4522
R. 銑
See 顯
Rising Upper.

Motes in a sunbeam; infinitesimal; impalpable. Thready; fibrous. The name of Facfur, the Emperor who officially surrendered Manzi to Kublai's general, Bayan.

顯[3] 4523
R. 銑
C. *hyn*
H. *hen*
F. *hieng*
W. *hsie*
N. *hsieñ*
P. M. Sz. *hsien*
Y. *hsiei*

To be evident; to display; to be illustrious. To seem; to look; to appear. *See* 4539, 9918, 13,391.

天維顯思 the will of God is evident.
不顯亦臨 though out of sight, he acted as though under inspection.

顯[3] 4523
K. *hyön*
J. *ken*
A. *hien*
Rising Upper.

貞觀之儉則顯形天寶之奢矣 the economy of the Chêng Kuan period (A.D. 627—650) brings into relief the extravagance of the T'ien Pao period (A.D. 742—756).

不顯其光 was not his glory conspicuous?

示我顯德行 show me how to display a virtuous conduct.

顯顯令德 most illustrious is the excellent virtue,—of our sovereign.

顯榮 honours; marks of distinction.

顯然 or 顯焉 or 顯明 or 顯著 to be evident; to be manifest; plainly seen, as objects under a microscope; obvious.

講不顯然 to explain too vaguely.

顯著幽雅 to sound refined,—as music.

顯達 to be successful in life.

顯揚 to be notable; to be famous.

這個事情不能不顯出來 this affair must come out.

顯考 a deceased father.

靈顯 or 顯應 a divine manifestation.

大顯其道 to make his ways known; to manifest the truth to all mankind.

顯見供詞不實 it is clear that his evidence is not true.

顯手段 to make a display of one's skill.

顯亮 clear; lucid.

顯微鏡 a microscope.

顯係 it is evidently .....

顯違 to show disregard of.

顯而易見 perfectly easy to see; obvious.

顯露 to come out,—as the truth.

顯弄 or 顯排 to show off, or praise one's own things.

顯 4524
Same as 4523.

燹[3] 4525
R. 寘 銑
C. *hei*, *syn*
H. *sen*
F. *sieng*
W. *sie*$_2$
N. *sieñ*
P. M. *hsien*
Y. *hsiei*
Sz. *hsien*
K. *hïi*, *sön*
J. *ki*, *sen*
A. *e*, *tien*
Sinking and Rising Upper.

A fire. Also read *hsi*[4].

地經兵燹 the country has gone through troops and burning,—as from the passage of rebels or an invading army.

兵燹之餘 what remains from the ravages and burnings of troops.

獮[3] 4526
R. 銑
See 鮮
A. *tien*, *kien*
Rising Upper.

The autumnal hunt of ancient Emperors. A judicial progress through the country. To kill.

獮田 to hunt.

蒐獮 the spring and autumn hunts.

獮薙 to destroy utterly; to extirpate.

㘝[4] 4527
R. 陷
See 陷
Sinking Lower.

A pitfall to catch wild beasts; a hole in the ground used for pounding rice, etc. [To be distinguished from 舀 12,943.]

坎㘝 a pitfall; a trap.

虎㘝 a pit to catch tigers.

陷[4] 4528
R. 陷 30.
C. H. *ham*
F. *hang*
W. *a*
N. *yeñ*
P. M. *hsien*
Y. *hsiang*
K. *ham*
J. *kan*, *gan*
A. *ham*
Sinking Lower.

To fall down; to fall into; to sink. To involve; to beguile. *See* 10,554, 10,793.

崩陷 to fall,—as a building or cliff.

城陷 the city has fallen,—been captured.

陷於李 it has submitted to Li.

車陷在泥 the cart is stuck in the mud.

陷水 to fall into water.

陷井 to fall into a well.

陷地獄 to sink into hell.

箭頭陷于肉內 the arrow-head was left in the flesh.

身死陷父于不義 had he died, he would have caused his father to commit an unrighteous act.

陷[4] 4528

陷坑 a pitfall; to fall into a pit. *See* 2153.

坑陷 to entrap.

陷溺 overwhelmed in; absorbed in; sunk in, as in vice.

泥陷馬蹄 mud clogged the horses' feet.

陷罪 to be involved in crime.

陷害 to involve in trouble; to get others into a scrape.

陷人不義 to seduce men to do wrong.

剛健不陷 strong and not to be forced.

陷給 to submit,—as a city.

餡[4] 4529
R. 陷
C. H. *ham*
F. *ang*, *hang*
W. *ga*
P. M. *hsien*
Y. *haa*
K. *ham*
J. *kan*, *gan*
A. *ham*
Sinking Lower.

The fruit, meat, sugar, etc., put inside cakes or dumplings. An intention; a secret.

餅餡 the stuffing or inside of cakes.

菓子餡 filled with fruit.

肉餡餖餖 meat *pâtés*.

不知是甚麼餡兒 I don't know what the stuffing is,—what his inmost opinions or feelings are.

露了餡兒 the stuffing has come out,—the secret is out.

獻[4] 4530
R. 願 歌
See 憲
Sinking Upper.

To present; to offer up to a superior or in sacrifice. To show; to exhibit. *See* 6452.

進獻 or 奉獻 or 獻上 or 呈獻 to present; to offer to.

獻茶 to hand tea.

酌言獻之 he fills the cup and hands it.

獻禮 to offer presents.

獻于公所 he presents it before the duke,—of quarry.

貢獻 to present as tribute.

獻盤 red trays for sending presents.

獻策 to submit plans; to offer advice.

獻之皇祖 to be offered up to our august ancestors.

獻[4] 4530

獻城歸降 to surrender the city and return to allegiance.
獻捷 to memorialise the Throne of a victory.
獻爾發功 show your skill in shooting.
獻勤 or **獻媚** to ingratiate oneself with; to toady; to exhibit (her) fascinations.
彼得獻媚於主 he has ingratiated himself with the master.
借花獻佛 to borrow flowers to offer to Buddha,—to make a present at another man's expense.
或獻之 some one drew attention to this,—of tattered clothes.
文獻不足故也 because of the insufficiency of their records and their wise men.
獻酬 to help one to food, etc., at a meal.
獻計 to give advice.
獻趣 to furnish pleasure to.
獻醜 to expose one's hideousness,—to make an object of oneself; said of any woman who is seen too much, or improperly, in public.
獻縣 a District in Chihli, where there is a large Jesuit establishment.

甗[4] 4531
R. **鬲** 元 銑
See **憲**
K. *ön*
J. *gen, gon*
A. *hien*
Sinking and Rising Upper.

An earthen vessel in two parts, used in steaming, the bottom of the upper part being perforated. It stands on three legs.

線[4] 4532
R. **糸**
C. *syn*
H. *sen*
F. *sieng*, v. *siang*
W. *sie*
N. *sieñ*
P. M. Sz. *hsien*
Y. *hsiei*

A thread; a wire; a streak. Length, as a dimension (*see* 12,089). A clue; a trace. A fuse. [To be distinguished from **綿** 7884.]

線縷 hempen fibres; unspun thread.
絲線 silk thread.

線[4] 4532
K. *sön*
J. *sen*
A. *tien*, *tüen*
Sinking Upper.

一架線 a reel of thread.
一子線 a skein of thread.
紡線 to spin thread.
線花 cotton for making thread.
花線 coloured thread.
藍白線的 blue and white striped.
針線 needle and thread; needlework; to sew.
壓線娘 a sempstress.
縫線 to sew.
線步 stitches.
日長添線 one more stitch to be got out of the day,—as by a sempstress when the days begin to lengthen.
引線 that which draws the thread,—a needle.
作個引線 to act as introducer,—between strangers.
紅線纏腰 girt with the red thread,—which is supposed to supernaturally unite couples destined to be married. *See* **繩** 9886.
交線之戲 cat's-cradle.
鐵線 iron wire.
抽線 to draw out (iron) wire,—for needle-making.
一線之光 a streak of light.
單有一線之路 there is only one way left or one course open.
通線 to hold the clue to.
線人 or **線工** a spy.
作線 to play the spy.
買眼線 to hire a spy.
火藥線 a slow match; a fuse.
線筐 a four-sided reel for winding silk.
線報 a telegram; a "wire." *See* 11,201.
線鎗 a Chinese musket; a gingal.
線香 common small joss-sticks.
几線法 conic sections.
拋物線 a parabola.

見 4533

See 1671.

俔[3] 4534
R. **靐** 銑
See **牽現**
A. *ngien*
Sinking and Rising Upper and Lower.

A weather-cock. Used for **睍** 4540.
譬俔之見風，無須臾之閒定矣 like a weather-cock in the wind, not a moment at rest.
閒俔 a spy.
侁侁俔俔 craven; fearful.

Read *ch'ien*[4]. To be like.

俔天之妹 like a younger sister to God,—so beautiful was she.

哯[4] 4535
R. **銑** **靐**
See **現**
A. *ngien*
Rising and Sinking Lower.

To vomit without retching, as a baby; to puke. Also read *hsien*[3].

埧[3] 4536
R. **銑**
See **現**
Rising Lower.

Mud; mire; an embankment.

峴[3] 4537
R. **銑**
See **現**
A. *ngien*
Rising Lower.

A steep hill.

京峴 name of a mountain in Kiangsu.
峴山 name of a mountain in Hupeh.

睍[3] 4538
R. **銑** **靐**
See **現**
Rising Lower.

The sun appearing; warm sunlight.

現[4] 4539
R. **靐**
C. *yn*
H. *hen*
F. *hieng*
W. *ye*
N. *yeñ*
P. M. *hsien*
Y. *hsiei*
Sz. *hsien*

The glitter of gems. To become visible; to be made manifest; to appear; *see* **見** *hsien*[4] 1671. Now; at present.

現出 to appear; to become visible; to break out, as a rash.
現露 to be exposed; to show.

現[4] 4539
K. *hiön*
J. *ken, gen*
A. *hien*
Sinking Lower.

現形 to show its shape; to assume form, as supernatural beings are supposed to do. *See* 4523.

現了原形 (or 本相) he has shown his real shape,—used in the sense of "his true colours."

龍便現身 the dragon thereupon assumed its shape,—as a dragon, having been previously invisible.

眞個出現了 he really did appear,—after death.

不復再現矣 never to appear again.

卽有佛影現 immediately there appeared a shadow of Buddha,—on the ground.

菩薩不現今時 Bôdhisattvas (= angels) are not seen nowadays.

屢現人目 it has often appeared,—as a ghost.

千古文章, 雖出於人, 却都是天子現身, 不過借人聲口發出 the literature of all past ages, although issuing direct from man, is really a manifestation of God, the human voice being merely the vehicle by which this is accomplished.

現在 or 現今 or 現刻 or 現時 or 現當 now; at the present moment.

一天一個現在 every day is a day gained. Also used in the sense of living from hand to mouth, of being paid by the day, etc.

現當潮退之時 it is just now ebb-tide.

今現有僧住 there are now Buddhist priests living there.

現世報 recompense (*i.e.* either reward or punishment) in this life,—instead of after death.

現已撤銷 has already been cancelled.

現經飭縣 I have now instructed the Magistrate.

現銀 or 現錢 ready money.

現錢不賒 ready money and no credit given.

現[4] 4539

現錢攤 the cheaper sort of "fantan," for which 50 cash is the lowest stake. *See* 3383.

現存 in stock; on hand.

現買 to buy for the occasion.

要現罷 I want ready money, —no credit given.

現進出現 you can draw on us for whatever amount is lying to your credit,—*i.e.* no advances made.

現做 to do a thing on the spur of the moment without previous preparation; to make to order.

現喫現做 to prepare food for use as wanted.

現成 ready made,—as clothes, etc.

有現成的沒有 have you any ready made?

現成物 a ready-made article.

現成話 a stock phrase.

現前 the glimpse of events beyond this life granted to a virtuous man upon his deathbed.

我活現眼 I have made a fool of myself; I have been sold.

睍[3] 4540
R. 銑
See 現
Rising Lower.

To look at with fear.

伈伈睍睍 craven; trembling. *See* 4534.

睍惡 dangerous; treacherous.

睍睆黃鳥 the melodious orioles.

莧[4] 4541
R. 霰諫
C. *yn²*
H. *han*
F. *hieng², haing³*
W. *hie³*
P. *hsien*
M. *hsien, han*
Y. *haa*
K. *hiön, han*
J. *ken, kan*
A. *hien², ngien²*
Sinking Irregular.

Edible greens of various kinds, such as *Artemisia*, *Chenopodium*, etc.

莧菜 or 莧草 spinach.

假莧菜 false spinach; goosefoot (*Chenopodium*).

刺莧 *Amarantus spinosus*, L.

馬齒莧 purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*, L.).

野 (or 冬) 莧菜 *Malva verticillata*, L.

毛冬莧菜 *Malva parviflora*, L.

鐵莧菜 *Acalypha gemina*, Spr.

蜆[3] 4542
R. 銑霰
C. *ʿhyn*
H. *ʿhan*
F. *ʿhieng*, v. *ɕlieu*
W. v. *ʿhö ʿhö*
N. v. *ɕyüeñ-kah₂*
P. *hsien*
J. *ken*
A. *ngien²*
Rising Upper.

Small, smooth bivalves. A small black insect with a red head; *see* 縊 5487.

蜆肉 mussels or clams without their shells,—as frequently sold in the south.

蜆蚧 raw clams seasoned.

黃沙蜆 a kind of mussel found at Canton.

蜆塘 a pond for rearing mussels.

蜆殼字 clam-shell or bivalve phrases,—a name for the so-called "dissyllables" or characters used always in pairs, such as 窕窈, 窈窕, etc.

鋧[4] 4543
R. 霰
See 現
Sinking Lower.

A small chisel, called 銑鋧. A javelin or spear.

覭 4544

Same as 4521.

縣[4] 4545
R. 霰
C. *yün*
H. *yen*
F. *kaing*
W. *yüe*
N. *yüeñ*
P. M. *hsien*
Y. *hsiei*
Sz. *hsien*
K. *hiön*
J. *ken*
A. *hüen*
Sinking Lower.

To hang; to be suspended; *see* 4819. A political division which is known under the term "District," and is a subdivision (*lit.* a dependency) of a Prefecture, an independent sub-Prefecture, or an independent Department; *see* 3682.

知縣 he who administers the *Hsien*,—the District Magistrate.

縣正 the title of a District Magistrate under the 北周紀 Northern Chou dynasty.

縣令 the title of a District Magistrate under the 秦 Ch'in and 漢 Han dynasties, whose jurisdiction comprised over 10,000 households.

縣長 (*chang³*) the title of a Dist. Magistrate whose jurisdiction comprised less than 10,000 households.

縣官 or 縣太爺 or 縣尊 or 縣主 popular terms for a District Magistrate. *See below.* [The first is an old term for "the government of the Emperor."]

縣[4] 4545

縣丞 assistant District Magistrate.

分縣 a deputy of the District Magistrate, told off to administer some outlying portion of the District.

縣城 the chief town of a District.

首縣 that District within which lies the provincial capital.

縣署 the *yamén* of a District Magistrate.

郡縣 Prefectures and Districts.

府州縣 Prefects and Magistrates of Departments and Districts. These officials are charged with the collection of revenue, the maintenance of order, the primary dispensation of justice, the conduct of the examinations, the management of the government postal service, etc. etc.

縣書 a clerk in a District Magistracy.

縣宮 the public school of a District.

縣學 the Educational officers of a District.

縣考 or 縣試 the District Magistrate's examination of students.

縣案首 the head on the list at the District Magistrate's examination of candidates.

扭縣 to drag to the Magistrate's *yamén*.

不同縣 not belonging to the same District.

抄家的知縣 a confiscation-of-property District Magistrate,—a term of reproach applied to an extortionate magistrate.

山川草縣 a poor region.

花縣 (= 河陽) the flowery District,—alluding to the story of a Magistrate, named 潘岳, who paid all the debts of defaulting debtors on condition that each one so assisted would plant a peach tree, the result being that at the expiration of the Magistrate's term of office the whole District was covered with flowers.

赤縣 a poetical name for China.

縣度 a name for India (*see* 9813 *yen*²).

縣主 the daughter of an 郡王 Imperial prince of the second degree.

縣[4] 4545

縣君 daughter of an 貝子 Imperial prince of the fourth degree. Under the Mings, the great granddaughter of a 郡王.

Read *hsüan*² or *hsien*². To hang up; to suspend. *See* 懸 4819.

縣鼓 suspended drums.

縣空 suspended in mid air,—as a balloon.

古者謂是帝之縣解 the ancients spoke of this (death) as God cutting down a man suspended in the air. *See* 4819.

羨[4] 4546

R. 靈
C. *syn*
H. *sen*
F. *sieng*
W. *zie*
N. *jöñ*
P. M. *hsien*
Y. *hsiei*
Sz. *hsien*
K. *sön*
J. *sen*
A. *tien*
Sinking Lower.

To desire eagerly (*see* 魚 13,510. To praise. An overplus.

無然欲羨 be not like those who are ruled by their likings and desires.

羨慕 to be very fond of.

令人羨殺 makes one's mouth water.

莫羨人 do not covet what others have.

長羨陳村民 I often long for the people of the Ch'ên village.

欣羨 to delight.

失寵者欣羨得寵者 those who have lost favour are full of envy of those who are enjoying it,—of Imperial concubines.

羨慕得狠 very charming; admirable.

稱羨 to praise.

欽羨其德 to extol his virtue.

八子雖多不羨鴉 eight sons, although a lot, are not much esteemed if they are crows.

四方有羨 all around there is enough and to spare.

以羨補不足 from the overplus of one to supply the deficiency of another.

缺者補之羨者去之 fill up the deficiencies and cut out the redundancies,—in editing.

羨[4] 4546

羨餘 or 奇 *chi*¹ 羨 an overplus.

羨門 an "immortal" or demi-god, whose aid was invoked by 始皇帝 the First Emperor.

憲[4] 4547

R. 願
C. *hyn*
H. *hen*
F. *hiong*², *hieng*
W. *hsie*
N. *hsieñ*
P. M. *hsien*
Y. *hsiei*
Sz. *hsien*
K. *hön*
J. *ken*, *kon*
A. *hien*
Sinking Upper.

A pattern; an example; a law. A ruler; strictly an official above the rank of Prefect, but popularly applied to lower grades.

萬邦爲憲 a pattern to all the States.

文武是憲 a pattern both to the civil and the military. *Or*, taking Wên Wang and Wu Wang as his pattern.

憲章文武 he modelled himself upon the perfection of Wên Wang and Wu Wang.

惟聖時憲 let the wise (king) take (God) as his pattern.

愼乃憲 pay careful attention to your laws.

臣人克有常憲 the ministers observed the regular laws,—of their offices.

憲典 the statutes of government.

無然憲憲 do not be so complacent.

大憲 the high authorities,—used only of those of one's own nationality.

謹遵成憲 to respect recognised authority.

憲禁 prohibited by the authorities.

三大憲 the three highest provincial officials.

憲臺 your Excellency.

仁憲 your humane Excellency,—a conventional term.

總憲 the Senior Censor.

時憲書 or 憲書 the official calendar.

奉憲札 to receive instructions from the high authorities.

上憲 the high authorities,—of a province.

憲鑒 for the inspection or approval of the high authorities.

憲恩 your Excellency's favour.

憲裁 your Excellency's decision.

憲[4] 4547

憲天 the supreme authorities; the authorities.
憲駕 your Excellency's visit or presence.
憲旌 or **憲節** your Excellency's standard,—your abode.
憲政 constitutional government.
憲政編查館 Commission of Constitutional Reform.

Read *hsien*[3]. Illustrious.

憲憲令德 conspicuously displaying his excelling virtue.
時憲歷 almanacs. [In Ch'ien Lung's reign the last character was changed to **書** to avoid the Emp.'s personal name.]

幰[3] 4548
R. **阮**
F. *ʿhieng*
P. *ʿhsien*
M. *hsien*²
See **憲** (usually Sinking)
K. *hiŏn*
Rising Upper.

A curtain or screen at the front of a carriage.

翾[1] 4549
R. **先**
See **軒**
J. *sen, ten*
A. *yen*
Even Upper.

To fly.

翾翾 to soar and sail as a kite.

扈[1] 4550
R. **潛**
See **限**
Rising Lower.

A threshold; a movable board at the foot of large entrance gate-ways.

杲 4551

Same as 4550.

啣 4552

Same as 4507.

限[4] 4553
R. **潛**
C. H. *han*
F. *aing*, v. *taing*
W. *ye*², *ʿa*
N. *yeñ, aañ*
P. M. *hsien*
Y. *hsiang*
Sz. *hsien*
K. *han*
J. *kan, gen*
A. *hên, han*
Sinking Lower.

A limit; a boundary; a restriction.

有限 there is a limit,—meaning that the number or amount in question is not exaggeratedly large.
無限 boundless; illimitable; vast.
無立限規 unconditionally.
限期 a limit of time; a fixed time.
限五日爲期 to fix five days as the limit.
限他三天 give him three days,—*e.g.* to find the thief.
限以三日 within three days' time.
限日 the appointed day or term.
限到口日 on the day of (the vessel's) arrival in port.
限滿 at the expiration of the time allowed.
限內 within the limit.
寬限 to extend the limit of time allowed.
過限 to pass the limit of time.
限幾日 how many days do you allow?
大限將至 the great limit (*i.e.* death) is at hand.
限度 or **限制** a restriction.
限定 to fix a limit to.
限量 a measure; an estimate.
限碗 to limit one's food.
難限 it is difficult to restrain him.
限令 to give one a certain time to.....
限止 to limit; to check.
限棒 blows of limitation,—bodily punishments to runners or constables for not making a capture in a fixed time.

撏[2] 4554
R. **侵鹽**
See **尋**
Even Lower.

To take. To pull, as hair.

Read *hsin*². To choose.

撏撦細故 to drag in trifling objections.
撏綿撦絮 to pull out cotton wool,—of a snowfall.
撏撦古册 to copy from old records; to plagiarise.
撏撦之譏 destructive criticism.

燖[2] 4555
R. **侵鹽**
C. *tsʿêm, tsʿym*
H. *tsʿiam*
F. *sing*
W. v. *tʿoa*²
N. *ʿzing*
P. *ʿchin*
Y. *ʿchʿiei*
See **尋**
Even Lower.

To scald; to boil. Also read *chin*[3] and *hsin*[2].

燖毛 to scald the hair off,—as from pigs.

鱘 4556

Same as 4467.

趥 4557

Same as 4467.

趁 4558

Same as 4467.

幾 4559

Same as 453².

HSIN.

小 4560

Same as 4562.

小 4561

Same as 4562.

心[1] 4562
R. **侵**
C. *sêm*
H. *sim*
F. *sing*
W. *sang*
N. *sing*
P. M. Sz. *hsin*
Y. *hsing*
K. *sim*
J. *sin*
A. *têm*
Even Upper.

The physical heart, which stands first among the **五臟** five viscera, and is the seat of the mind. Hence, thought, intelligence, etc. Also, the moral heart or nature. To ponder over. The centre; the middle. The fifth of the zodiacal constellations; *see Tables, VB.* Radical 61. *See* **成** 762, **寒** 3825, **術** 10,053, **慌** 5102, **身** 9813, **動** 12,256, **寸** 11,965, **吟** 13,258.

心頭 or **心胸** the heart; the mind.

心[1] 4562

心頭已自劈劈的跳個不住 his heart was already in a flutter.

心坎 or 心窩 or 心口 (*see* 5315) the pit of the stomach.

覺得心口疼 felt a pain in the pit of his stomach.

心口相應 to say what one thinks; to have the courage of one's opinions.

人若居心驕傲 if a man is of a proud disposition. *See* 2987.

心爲一身之主 the mind is lord over the whole body.

心眼 certain holes in the heart, a free passage through which is held to constitute intelligence.

你沒有心眼 you have no holes in your heart,—you are stupid.

你心眼不通 the holes in your heart are blocked up,—as above.

我從心眼兒裏愛他 I dearly love him.

他狠有心眼兒 he has a great deal of tact, or consideration.

心學 psychology.

心知 to be aware.

心不知所以知 the mind does not know how it knows.

知心 very intimate,—as friends.

心腹朋友 bosom friends.

居心爲萬事之本 understanding must underlie all undertakings.

心神 the mind; the wits.

心神不定 wandering in thought,—as a lunatic.

收束心神 to collect one's thoughts.

心思 inmost feelings or opinions; mental reservations. Also, design, as of a draughtsman.

然而他的心思我可不明白 yet I do not know what his real sentiments are,—though such an old friend.

好心思 a capital design, scheme, or plan, for an essay, picture, or manufactured article.

遂有心恙之疾 in consequence of which (study) he went out of his mind.

心[1] 4562

感心疾 to go out of one's mind.

疑有心疾 suspected him to be "cracked."

心不在 absent-minded.

用心 to use the mind; to apply oneself vigorously to.

手其帙而心其義 to handle (turn over) a book and ponder upon its meaning.

小心 or 當心 to be cautious. *See* 4294.

小心過度的 over cautious.

多心 disturbed in mind; put out.

心內 or 心裏 or 心下 or 心中 or 心上 in the mind; at heart.

心裏光明是天堂 the mind enlightened: that is heaven.

心裏黑暗是地獄 the mind in darkness: that is hell.

心下不以爲然 you do not really think so,—in your heart.

留心 to keep in mind; to remember.

有心 *(see below)* or 有心腸 happy; cheerful; hopeful.

有心人 determined men; *see* 1863.

他人有心,予忖度之 I can divine (from the music a man plays) what his thoughts are.

有心 or 安心 with intention; wilfully. Also, I have a heart; thank you; I am obliged. Also, to have at heart.

有心爲善,雖善不賞 those who are virtuous by intention, though virtuous, shall not be rewarded.

無心爲惡,雖惡不罰 those who are wicked without intention, though wicked, shall receive no punishment.

有心世道者 those who have at heart the cause of mankind and of truth.

本心 my original view or intention.

放心 or 委心 to make the mind easy. [For ex. *see* 3455 and 12,557.]

心領 I receive it in spirit,—a conventional phrase used when declining presents, etc.

心[1] 4562

心不死 not to give up an intention or a hope.

不到黃河不死心 until you go to the Yellow River you will not be satisfied,—that it exists.

口是心非 the mouth positive, the heart negative,—as when outwardly agreeing but inwardly disagreeing.

心活耳輭 lively mind and soft ear,—of a credulous disposition; easily persuaded; easily moved.

心活了 mentally relieved; at ease.

心定 the mind made up; the mind settled or quieted down.

心不平 anxious; disquieted.

心清 or 心水清 pure of heart, or heart pure as water.

心念 thinking of; reflecting upon.

心心相印 our views exactly tally.

心醉 the mind intoxicated,—enraptured.

心靈 intellectual.

心焦起來 he got excited; he fired up.

明心見性 to see one's own nature by the light of one's own intelligence.

心志 the will.

心高 ambitious; of lofty aims.

心性 moral nature; temper; disposition.

心亂 confused in mind.

心意 idea; aim.

心滿意足 self-confident; self-opinionated.

心投意合 congenial dispositions and tastes.

回心轉意 to withdraw from a previous determination.

好心好意 well meant; good intentions.

心機 cunningness of mind; contrivances.

心許 to "take to" a person.

心力 exertions of all sorts.

心肝兒肉 something very dear to one.

心[1] 4562

順心 to one's mind; agreeable to.

心服 sympathy of feeling; liking for; feeling of satisfaction or content.

心會 mental conception.

心愿 to wish.

心腸 heart; spirit.

心愛 loved; favourite.

心情 affection.

心脈 heart's pulse; pulsations of the blood.

心癢 heart itching,—desire.

心尖 heart's point,—darling.

心旌方搖 upon which her heart's banner fluttered.

心腎不交 the heart and kidneys not in harmony,—a medical term meaning "very ill." [The heart being associated with *water* and the kidneys with *fire*, want of co-operation between them brings on grave illness.]

言乃心之聲 words are the voice of the heart.

回心 to reform; to repent; to recover one's senses.

心田 or 心地 the moral nature. *See* 地 10,956.

陰田不如心田 a dark field (a favourable burying-place) is not so good as a heart field (due respect for the wishes of one's parents).

欲廣福田須憑心地 it is by the territory of the heart (*sc.* by goodness) that the field of one's happiness is increased.

切切於心 took it much to heart.

日久見人心 time reveals a man's heart; *see* 12,923, A.

人死不知心 (even) when a man is dead you do not know his heart; *see* 6256, A.

有人心的 he has human feelings,—is not a brute.

其得人心如此 it was thus that he captivated people's hearts.

良心 goodness of heart; gratitude; conscience; conscientiousness.

你沒有良心 you are ungrateful.

心[1] 4562

講良心沒飯喫 goodness of heart leaves one no rice to eat.

莫虧良心 do not do violence to your natural goodness of heart.

心感 very grateful.

是個多心的人 he is very sensitive.

莫作心上過不去之事 never do what conscience forbids.

更不過心 he was still more dissatisfied.

心似平原走馬，易放難收 the heart is like a horse on a level plain, easily started not easily stopped.

小兒的佛心 the heart of a little child is like the heart of Buddha.

佛心印 the *svastika* 卐 or symbol on Buddha's heart. It is the first of the auspicious signs on the foot-print of Buddha. Not to be confounded with 卍: *see* 12,485.

江心 the middle of a river. *See* 6731.

紅心子 the bull's-eye of a target. *See* 中 2875.

水心亭 a mid-lake pavilion.

空心 or 通心 hollow; tubular.

手心 the palm of the hand.

孫悟空打筋頭，打不過佛爺把掌心 Sun Wu-k'ung turning somersaults, never beyond the limits of Buddha's hand,—alluding to the victory of Buddha over Sun Wu-k'ung of the 西遊記 *Hsi-yu-chi*. When the latter thought he had been jumping from one end of the universe to the other, it was found that he had all the time been confined to Buddha's palm.

熒惑守心 Mars is in the Heart constellation. *See Tables VB, 5.*

他心 the minds of others,—the knowledge of the innermost thoughts and wishes of all other beings. Sanskrit: *paratchitta djána.*

軠[1] 4563

R. 侵

See 心 Even Upper.

The axle of a wheel.

辛[1] 4564

R. 眞

See 新 Even Upper.

One of the five flavours; acrid; bitter. Grievous; toilsome. The eighth of the 天干 heavenly stems; *see* Tables *Ve*. Radical 160. [To be distinguished from 幸 4592.]

辛味 an acrid flavour.

辛辣 hot; peppery.

辛苦 suffering; hardship; to take trouble. Used in the sense of "Much obliged!" and of "Good day, gentlemen!" as a salutation to travellers by an innkeeper.

您可以辛苦一盪 perhaps you wouldn't mind on this occasion....

千辛萬苦 all sorts of hardships.

辛痛 sad and painful.

自求辛螫 to go out of one's way to seek the painful sting,—of a wasp.

辛酸 unhappy; grievous.

辛勤 hardworking; industrious.

辛勞 exertions; pains; troubles.

辛工 or 辛金 or 辛俸 wages; pay.

高辛氏 the personal appellation of the legendary 帝嚳 Ti K'u, who reigned B.C. 2435.

朔日辛卯 on the first day of the moon, which was *hsin mao*.

辛夷 *Magnolia conspicua*, Salisb.

細辛 (?) *Asarum Sieboldii.*

馬蹄細辛 *Asarum Blumei.* *See* 3914.

四葉細辛 *Chloranthns japonicus*, Sieb.

竹葉細辛 *Pycnostelma chinensis*, Bge.

莘[1] 4565
R. 眞
See 新
A. *sän*
Even Upper.

A marshy plant with yellowish-green thick oval leaves, known as 細莘, the roots of which are dried and used in rheumatism; *see* 4564. Straggling out; long.

有莘其尾 showing their long tails,—as fishes.

莘莘翼翼 numerous,—as camp followers.

Read *shên*[1]. Name of a place.

莘縣 a District in the west of Shantung.

忻 4566

Same as 4571.

昕[1] 4567
R. 文
See 欣
Even Upper.

The dawn; early morning.

太昕 too early; before dawn.

大昕鼓徵 the drum calls them at early dawn.

昕夕從公 morning and night attending to public business.

炘[1] 4568
R. 閒 文
See 欣 脈
Even and Sinking Upper.

The burning glare of mid-day.

昕[1] 4569
R. 文
See 欣
Even Upper.

To see indistinctly; to look at fixedly. Joyful.

訢[1] 4570
R. 文
See 欣
Even Upper.

Joy; delight. Used with 4571. [To be distinguished from 訴 10,357.]

訢然 cheerful.

奕訢 the personal name of Prince Kung.

Read *hsi*[1]. Vapour rising from the earth.

Read *yin*[2]. Respectful; *see* 13,264.

僮僕訢訢如也 the attendants were bland and courteous.

欣[1] 4571
R. 文
C. *yên*
H. *hiun*
F. *hüng*
W. *hsiang*
N. *hsing*
P. *hsin*
M. *hsün*
Y. *hsing*
K. *hïn*
J. *kin, kon*
A. *hên*
Even Upper.

Joy; delight; elation.

歡欣 or 欣喜 or 欣羨 or 欣悅 to rejoice; to be pleased.

欣從 to joyfully comply with.

欣快 or 欣暢 joyful; merry.

欣願 to be delighted to....

欣佩 to gladly remember.

欣感 very much obliged.

欣悉 or 欣審 to be glad to learn.

欣慕 to admire; to be pleased with.

欣慰 satisfied; contented; solaced.

欣欣然 joyfully; cheerfully.

欣欣向榮 joyously reviving,—as plants after a drought or people after a famine.

欣逢佳節 agreeably happening on a festival day.

掀 4572

See 4455.

脽[4] 4573
R. 閒
See 衅
Sinking Upper.

An ulcer beginning to slough; gangrene beginning in a wound.

金銀脽 the yellow and white fur of the fox. *See* 賺 1721.

新[1] 4574
R. 眞
C. *sên*
H. *sin*
F. *sing*
W. *sang*
N. *sing*, v. *sieñ*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hsin*
K. *sin*
J. *shin*
A. *tên*
Even Upper.

To get fuel; *see* 4575. New; novel; recent, as opposed to 陳 658, 舊 2289, and 老 6783. The name given by Wang Mang, the Usurper, to his new dynasty. *See* 4073, 4081.

新鮮 new; fresh.

半新不舊 second-hand.

新例莫設, 舊法無除 do not make new laws nor abrogate old ones.

新式 or 新樣 new fashioned; new pattern.

湛新 or 簇新 brand new.

新聞紙 a newspaper.

新人 a bride or bridegroom; a new friend.

二位新人 bride and bridegroom.

予有新人勿忘故 among your new friends, do not forget the old. *See* 10,357.

新婦 or 新娘 a bride.

新房 apartments of a newly-married couple.

新親 newly related.

新月 the new moon.

新正 the first moon of the New Year.

新年 or 新春 the New Year.

新節 the New Year; the 15th of the 1st moon, or Feast of Lanterns.

德化日新 the moral influence (of the Emperor) daily reforms (mankind).

新修 to repair; to renew; recently repaired.

新奇 extraordinary.

新眼目 a novelty; a new experience.

新巧 new and elegant,—of patterns, etc.

厭舊喜新 to hanker after novelties.

新手 a new hand; a new comer.

新客 new comer; the "Sinkeh" or Chinese immigrant into the Straits Settlements.

新來 or 新近 recently; of late.

新出 recently issued.

出新 to make new; to renew; to furbish.

新授 designate,—of official appointments.

新刻 recently published.

新派 recently appointed,—as an official.

新任 a new official post; newly appointed.

新瘳 recently recovered,—from illness.

墨色如新乾 the ink seemed as though it had only just dried.

新定稅則 the new tariff.

新造 or 新製 newly made.

新[1] 4574

欲新其製 wanted to restore it,—of an old temple.
新爲領換之執照 a new certificate exchanged for an old one.
從新再作 do it all over again.
新民 to improve the people.
改過自新 to leave off sinning and mend one's ways.
開自新之路 to open up a path to self-improvement.
新關 the Imperial Maritime Customs.
新鈔兩關 foreign and native Customs.
新金山 Australia.
新加坡 Singapore.
新洋藥 Benares opium.
新疆南路 Kashgaria.

薪[1] 4575
R. 眞
See 新
Even Upper.

Fuel; firewood.
薪木 or 柴薪 firewood.
束薪 a faggot.
薪者 a woodcutter.
負薪 to carry firewood on the back.
用人如積薪,後來者居上 [you, Sire,] use men as though collecting firewood: those who come last are put on the top.
樵彼桑薪 cut down that mulberry-tree for firewood.
薪之樵之 cut it down and burn it.
薪桂米珠 fuel (as dear as) cassia, rice grains (as dear as) pearls,—as in famine times.
曲突徙薪 a crooked flue and fuel kept away from the stove,—are better for safety than the most successful exertions in putting out a fire already kindled. Prevention is better than cure.
薪草 grass for fuel.
鄭有薪于野者 a man of Chêng was out gathering fuel.
薪水 fuel and water,—salary, as of clerks, tutors, etc.
薪工 wages,—of servants.
薪費 payment for services rendered.
採薪之憂 to be ill.

歆[1] 4576
R. 侵
C. *yêm*
H. *k'im*
F. *hing*
W. *hsiang*
N. *hsing*
P. M. *hsin*
Y. *hsing*
Sz. *hsin*
K. *hïm*
J. *kin, gon*
A. *hêm*
Even Upper.

To like; *see* 4546. To smell and enjoy the fragrance of offerings. To conceive.
上帝居歆 God, well pleased, smells the sweet savour.
上帝時歆 God will always enjoy your offerings.
歆享 to enjoy; to be pleased with.
歆香 grateful odours.
履帝武敏歆 she trod on a foot-print of God and conceived.

姺[1] 4577
R. 眞
See 莘
Even Upper.

Name of a small State, known as 姺邳, existing under the 商 Shang dynasty.

廞[2] 4578
R. 侵
See 歆
Even Upper.

To prepare chariots, as for battle. To begin playing, as a band. Name of a musical instrument. To stop up, as a sewer.

覃 4579

See 10,672.

蕈[4] 4580
R. 侵
See 寢尋
Even Upper and Lower.

A mushroom with a thin stalk.
香蕈 mushrooms.
蕈菜 dried mushrooms.
地蕈 ground mushrooms.

尋 4581

See 4885.

隼 4582

See 10,162.

鶽 4583

Same as 10,162.

汛 4584

See 4894.

訊 4585

See 4895.

迅 4586

See 4896.

信[4] 4587
R. 震
C. *sun*
H. *sin*
F. *seing*
W. *sang*
N. *sing*
P. M. Sz. *hsin*
Y. *hsing*
K. *sin*
J. *shin*
A. *tin*
Sinking Upper.

To believe; truth; sincerity; confidence; fidelity. A pledge. A seal; a stamp; *see* 3395. To trust to; to entrust to. Hence, a letter; news; something entrusted to a friend or messenger; an envoy. Direction; symptom. *See* 519.
信服 to believe; to trust. *See* 5988.
無信人之言 do not believe what people say.
信眞 credence; belief.
未信得眞 I cannot believe that it is true.
輕易信 lightly believing; credulous.
信德 faith; belief.
信經 the Christian creed.
信士 or 信女 a believer,—as in Buddha.
大法初傳,未有歸信 when Buddhism was first introduced, it did not attract many believers.
似屬可信 worthy of belief; credible.
信實 sincere; faithful; authentic.
實信 to believe implicitly.
其言不見信於世也 these words are not credited by the world.
信哉 how true!
固信 a firm trust in.
信然 true.
信讞 a confidence-inspiring (*i.e.* sound or equitable) decision in a lawsuit.
謹而信 earnest and truthful.
主忠信 hold loyalty and truth as first principles.
君臣不信,國不安 without confidence between prince and minister, the State will not be at peace.

信[4] 4587

雖信美而非吾土兮曾何足以少留 though very lovely, if not my own country, how can it detain me a moment?

信者聖人所以一號令而敦天下者也 truth is the watchword which Prophets seek to impress upon mankind.

失信 or 背信 to break faith; not to keep one's word.

信行 verified or approved,—written in red ink on drafts of documents before they are issued.

信行君子 a man of honour.

道德經非信書也 the *Tao Té Ching* is not a trustworthy book.

信託者 a trustee.

信使 a faithful agent.

信誓 a faithful pledge.

信據 trustworthy proof; a guarantee.

信約 a covenant.

信守攸關 involving the maintenance of credit.

信達雅 fidelity, lucidity, and elegance,—the three requisites in translation.

信票 or 信牌 a warrant to arrest.

信近於義,言可復也 when pledges are exchanged in accordance with what is right, words spoken can be made good.

信物 a pledge.

乞一物爲信 asked for something as a pledge.

方士受辭與信 the magician received her commands at parting and the pledge,—entrusted to him.

與父絕信 the image of his father.

印信 the impression of a seal.

信札 letters; notes; composition.

密信 a private letter,—as opposed to 公 on public business.

一封信 a letter. *See* 書 10,024.

信封 or 信套 or 信皮 an envelope. *See* 封 3582.

信[4] 4587

信筒 a bamboo tube for conveying letters safely.

信稿 the draught of a letter.

信局 a post-office.

信差 or 信夫 a courier.

信袋 a letter-bag.

送信 to send a letter. Also, to give such information as will lead to the recovery, etc.

口信 a verbal message.

吉信 or 安信 pleasant news; a home letter.

音信 or 信息 or 信兒 news; rumour.

一連幾年不通音信 no news of him for several years.

報知凶信 conveyed the sad news,—of death.

信使 (or 臣) an envoy. *See* 4602.

以報風信 in order to indicate the direction of the wind,—as a weather-cock. *See* 3554.

二十四番花信風 twenty-four times (a year) blows the flower-opening wind,—alluding to the various kinds of flowers which bloom at various times.

產信杳然 no symptoms of approaching labour.

信步行 to stroll about at random.

信口說 to say whatever comes uppermost.

信着嘴 to give free vent to one's tongue.

信筆寫 to write off without hesitation,—*currente calamo*.

信宿 to stay two nights.

有客信信 the noble guest will stay twice two nights.

火藥信子 a slow match; a fuse.

信石 arsenic.

信砲 a signal gun.

信天緣 the common heron (*Ardea cinerea*).

Read *shên*[1]. To stretch out; to make good.

不我信兮 we cannot make good,—our promise.

信己之私 he carries out his own secret designs.

衅[4] 4588

R. 釁

C. *yên*[2]
H. *hin*
F. *höüng*
W. *hsiang*
N. *hsing*
P. M. *hsin*
Y. *hsing*
Sz. *hsin*
K. *hïn*
J. *kin, kon*
A. *hên*

SinkingUpper.

To smear sacrificial vessels with blood. To cover arms with skin so as to protect them. Used for 4589.

釁[4] 4589

R. 釁

See 衅 Sinking Upper.

To offer blood in sacrifice; to smear sacrificial vessels with blood. To anoint oneself for ancestral worship. A quarrel; a feud; a pretext for bloodshed.

釁鐘 to consecrate a bell with the blood,—of an ox.

釁浴 to anoint and wash,—as for religious rites.

起釁 to begin a quarrel.

搆釁 to stir up trouble; to embroil.

尋釁 to seek a quarrel; to take the offensive.

釁端 an offence; a cause of enmity; a row; a fight; an act of violence.

瑕釁 a defect; a weak point; a cause of offence.

釁隙 a pretext for a quarrel.

開釁 to begin hostilities.

脤[4] 4590

R. 肉

See 胗 SinkingUpper.

An ulcer sloughing or swelling.

牲 4591

See 9867.

HSING.

幸[4] 4592

R. 梗

C. *hêng*[2]
H. *hen*[2]
F. *haing*[2]
W. *ʻae*
N. *ying*[2]
P. *hsing*[2]
M. *hsin*

Fortunate; prosperous. To be under an obligation. An Imperial progress. [To be distinguished from 辛 4564.]

行險以徼幸 to walk in dangerous paths, on the chance of coming out all right.

幸[4]

4592

Y. Sz. *hsing*
K. *heng*
J. *kō*
A. *haing*
Rising Lower Irregular.

民之多幸國之不幸 when the people trust too much to luck, the State is not lucky.

幸頭 good luck.

幸得 luckily got; happily succeeded in.

幸而 or 幸虧 luckily; happily.

幸而免 it is by good luck that he escapes.

幸甚 lucky indeed.

是幸 thus it will be good for me,—a conventional phrase used in letters at the end of a request, etc.

算得萬幸 must be considered very fortunate.

幸災樂禍 to take a pleasure in the misfortunes of others.

何幸如之 what could be more lucky?

不幸短命死矣 alas! he died young.

好不幸哉 how very unlucky!

不幸中之幸 a streak of luck in misfortune.

家門不幸 domestic bereavement.

幸未致命 luckily it did not reach life,—*i.e.* it did not cause death, as a wound, etc.

幸承 lucky enough to; had the pleasure of.

幸勿有緩 please let there be no delay.

旦夕所需，幸相聞 whatever you want, morning and evening, please ask me.

榮幸 glory; prosperity.

貴幸 or 幸臣 the inmates of the Imperial harem. *See* 畜 2669.

寵幸 to dote upon.

佞幸 fawning; toadying; sycophantic.

不能得幸 (or 召幸) unable to get the favour of the Emperor,—of a concubine.

巡幸 an Imperial progress.

幸[4]

4592

遠視而望幸 watching from a distance the Imperial progress.

帝卽幸其庵 the emperor then paid a visit to his hut.

倖[4]

4593

R. 梗
See 幸
Rising Lower.

Fortunate; lucky. Used for 4592.

婞[3]

4594

R. 梗迥
C. *ʿhêng*
See 幸
Rising Lower.

Very; exceedingly. *See* 4595.

婞直 upright.

鯀婞直以亡其身 the uprightness of Kun (father of the Great Yü) led to his ruin.

然婞直頗以功自貤 (he gave all the booty to his men) but was very particular to appropriate all the glory.

悻[3]

4595

R. 梗迥
C. *hêng*²
F. *ʿheing*
W. *ʿyang, yang*²
N. *ying*²
P. *ʿhsing*
M. *ʿhsin*
Y. *hsing*²
K. *heng*
J. *kō*
A. *haing*
Rising Irregular.

Anger; quarrelsomeness. Used with 4594.

悻悻然 angry; enraged.

性悻直不能容物 he was of a hot-tempered disposition, and quite unable to make allowances.

滎[3]

4596

R. 梗迥
See 幸
Rising Lower.

A watery expanse. To drag; to lead.

大同乎滎溟 become one with the Infinite.

無縣攣以滎己兮 do not let the trammels of this life trouble you.

辝[1]

4597

R. 庚
See 騂
Even Upper.

Lithe and strong, like a horn bow. Used with 4598.

騂[1]

4598

R. 庚
C. *sing*
H. *sin*
F. *sing*
W. *sang*
N. *sing*
P. *hsin, hsing*
M. Y. Sz. *hsin, hsing*
K. *söng*
J. *sei, shō*
A. *twing*
Even Upper.

Red; bay.

從以騂牡 we follow up (the first sacrifice) with a red bull.

騂騂角弓 well fashioned is the bow adorned with horn.

姓[4]

4599

R. 敬
C. *sing*
F. *seing, sang*
W. N. *sing*
P. *hsing*
M. *hsin*
Y. Sz. *hsing*
K. *söng*
J. *sei, shō*
A. *taing*
Sinking Upper.

Originally the clan name of a noble; *see* 9978. A surname, defined by the 說文 *Shuo Wên* as 人所生也 that with which a man is born. Also = 孫 *sun* a grandson, and 生 *shêng* to beget. See *Tables*.

姓氏 clan name.

百姓 the hundred surnames,—the people. *See* 8560.

一個百姓 one of the people; a peasant.

同姓 of the same surname.

同姓不同宗 of the same surname but not of the same ancestry.

姓所同也，名所獨也 the surname is common (to the clan), the personal name belongs to the individual. *See* 諱 5217.

貴姓 or 尊姓 or 高姓 what is your name? *Cf.* κλεῖνον ὄνομα.

姓名 surname and personal name; one's name in full. *See* 名 7940.

你姓甚麼 what is your name?—to inferiors.

先生高名雅姓 what is your full name, sir?

姓甚名誰 what is his full name?

敝姓 or 賤姓 my humble name is—. *Cf.* ὄνομα κλυτόν. Od. IX, line 364.

萬姓 all mankind.

姓[4] 4599

出姓 or 改姓 to change the surname.

隱姓 or 匿姓 to conceal one's name; anonymous.

複姓 or 雙姓 double surnames,—names consisting of two characters, as 司馬 Ssŭ-ma, or of three, as 侯莫陳 Hou-mo-ch'ên.

百家姓 *The Family Surnames*, —a collection of 438 of the surnames in common use (408 single and 30 double), published at the beginning of the Sung dynasty.

不避宗姓大典物論 non-avoidance of the same family surname in marriage gives great occasion for talk. [Broadly speaking, persons of the same surname may not marry. But in some cases it is tolerated, as for instance where a large area is occupied by a single clan. Then intermarriage is permitted, but it must not be between persons related within the five degrees of mourning. On the other hand, certain families (*e.g.* the 徐 and the 余) will not intermarry because their surnames, now different, were once the same.]

不敢姓祖父之姓 did not venture to call themselves by the surname of their grandfather.

翟威二姓 the two men Chai and Wei.

姓譜 a genealogical tree.

易姓 a change of dynasty.

子姓之衆 the crowd of sons and grandsons.

性[4] 4600 R. 敬 See 姓 Sinking Upper.

Nature; natural disposition; temper; faculty. *See* 11,248.

性本善 the nature of man is good,—at birth. Such is the orthodox Confucian doctrine.

性相近 men's natures are alike,—it is from their different environments that they become different.

予性喜方 I am naturally fond of what is square,—as a shape.

拂人之性 to do violence to one's nature as a man.

性[4] 4600

此非適性之道也 this course is not suitable to human nature,—it is demoralising, as drunkenness.

養性 to nourish the nature,—by secluding it from the evil influences which come through the channels of the five senses.

性子 or 性兒 or 性情 or 性生 temper; disposition.

性子如何 what sort of a disposition has he?

小性兒 a peevish disposition.

少有至性 he was very precocious.

少則發性多則亂性 a little (wine) elevates, a large quantity confuses.

有血性 he is warm-hearted.

性拙 naturally stupid.

他的記性好 he has a good memory.

牛性 or 硬性 obstinate; wilful.

任性 hot-tempered; fiery.

無定性 flighty; unsteady.

性定 attainment of *Samádhi*. *See* 9552.

天性 nature; natural gifts; innate.

天性不飲者有之 there are some who are naturally teetotallers. *See* 石 9964.

性氣 impatience.

性急 hasty; impetuous.

性成 inveterate habit; natural tendency.

成性 to contract a habit.

性分 individuality.

性命 life.

無性命以受享 without life to enable me to enjoy it.

俾爾彌爾性 may you fulfil your years of life!

藥性寒凉 the property of this medicine is cooling.

性理 mind; intellect; metaphysics.

性理乖錯 his mind was deranged.

幾至滅性 almost went out of his mind,—from grief.

銑[1] 4601

R. 庚青

C. *seng*

H. *siang*

F. *sing*, v. *ching*

W. N. *sing*

P. M. Y. Sz. *hsing*

K. *söng*

J. *sei*, *shō*

A. *ting*, *saing*

Even Upper Irregular.

Rust on iron.

鐵銑氣 a rusty smell or taste.

銑釜 al caldron.

星[1] 4602

R. 青

C. *sing*

H. *sin*, *sang*

F. W. N. *sing*

P. M. Y. Sz. *hsing*

K. *söng*

J. *sei*, *shō*

A. *ting*

Even Upper.

A star; a spark; a point of light. One of the zodiacal constellations; *see Tables*, *VB*. Modern term for a week.

一粒星 or 一顆星 a star.

星星 the stars; starry; numerous; few.

數星星的手 one who can count the stars,—a clever accountant.

星散 scattered like stars; sprinkled over, as gold-leaf upon lacquer-ware.

星星點點 or 星碎 scattered; sparse; tiny.

人民星居 the inhabitants are (few and) scattered.

老人星見 old people were to be seen on all sides,—a sign of peace and plenty.

星羅 scattered like stars.

星河 the Milky Way.

客星 a star which suddenly appears in a constellation. *See* 3428.

官星 *see* 6341.

星宿 (*hsü*[1]) or 星象 the constellations.

經星 fixed stars.

行星 or 游星 planets.

五星 the five planets.

金星 Venus.

金星過日 the transit of Venus.

水星 Mercury.

火星 Mars. *See below*.

木星 Jupiter.

星[1] 4602

土星 Saturn.
星臺 an observatory.
星士 or 星者 or 星文先生 an astrologer; an astronomer.
星卜 astrology and divination.
星不能照月 stars cannot give light to the moon,—the lesser is of no use in the affairs of the greater.
三星在天 the Three Stars (in *Scorpio*) appear in the sky.
三星高照 may the Three Stars shine down upon you!—*i.e.* may you enjoy 福祿壽 happiness, wealth, and old age.
壽星老 the star-of-old-age old man,—a personification of old age, generally drawn with a very large head.
七星 *see* 1055, 1659, 6361.
七妹星 or 七姑星 the Seven Sisters,—a name for the Great Bear.
流星 a shooting star; (*milit.*) a scout.
流星馬 a swift messenger.
流星鎚 a weapon consisting of a lump of iron at the end of a rope; a bola.
耍流星 to brandish a flaming javelin.
星隕 an aerolite.
星眼 sparkling eyes.
星眨眼 the stars twinkle.
星次 the positions of the stars.
星夜 late at night,—when stars are visible.
星夜奔馳 or 星馳 to travel by night. *See* 披 9034.
星言夙駕 by starlight, in the morning, he yoked his carriage.
星飯 starlight rice,—to eat at night.
星使 a specially-appointed Imperial Commissioner such as an envoy to a foreign country. A Literary Chancellor is also so called.
星速 with star-like speed,—quickly.
星君 the zodiacal star that rules the year.

星[1] 4602

歲在壽星 the year-star being in Virgo-Libra. The year-star is the planet Jupiter, the revolution of which in twelve years constitutes a great year.
星處 starry dwelling,–the kingdom of Magadha, the headquarters of ancient Buddhism up to 400 A.D.
這婦人是個晦氣星 this woman is an evil star,—she brings bad luck.
星宿海 the sea of stars,—the source of the Yellow River, so called from the numerous pools surrounded by boggy land.
火星 sparks.
一星之火 a spark of fire; a point of light.
冒金星 to see sparks,—as when hit in the eye.
滿眼金星亂迸 saw nothing but sparks,—from a blow.
賊星 a robber.
救星 a saviour star,—an unexpected deliverer.
令小星 your honoured little star,—your concubine.
定盤星 zero on the steel-yard, at which the weight is placed before the thing to be weighed is attached.
銀二星 two mace.
入敗星 beggared; come to grief.
星橋 a bridge, built by 李沐 Li Mu, upon which was painted the constellation of the Great Bear.
星兒 a pair of small bells, without tongues, struck against each other.
星期 a day appointed for a wedding; modern term for Sunday.
一星期內 within a week.
每人每星期學費一員及尼 one guinea a week each for instruction.
滿天星 *Alternanthera sessilis*, Br.

惺[1] 4603
R. 青梗
See 星醒 Even and Rising Upper.

Intelligent. Tranquil; passionless.

惺悟 to become aware; to realise.
惺聰 clever; shrewd.

煋[1] 4604
R. 青
See 星 Even Upper.

A raging fire.

猩[1] 4605
R. 庚青
C. *sing*
H. *sin*, *siang*
F. W. N. *sing*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hsing*
K. *seng*, *söng*
J. *sei*, *shō*
A. *ting*
Even Upper.

An ape with yellow hair, sharp ears, a human face, able to speak, wear shoes, drink wine, and of gregarious habits. The colour of blood; red, because the ape's blood is used as a red dye.

猩猩惜猩猩,好漢愛好漢 the wild man sympathises with the wild man, and one brave man with another.
猩猩菓 a wild jujube plum.
猩紅氈 small red hair rugs.

篁[1] 4606
R. 青
See 星 Even Upper.

A screen; a curtain.

簟篁 the curtain or screen in front of a cart.

腥[1] 4607
R. 青
C. *sing*, *seng*
H. *siang*, v. *ch'ang*
F. *sing*
W. N. *sing*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hsing*
K. *söng*
J. *sei*, *shō*
A. *ting*
Even Upper.

Rank; frowzy; strong smelling. Measly flesh. *See* 2055.

腥羶 the smell of sheep, goats, mutton, etc.
腥臭 stinking; rancid.
腥氣 a frowzy smell.
魚腥 a fishy smell.
肉腥 a meaty smell.
腥聞 a stinking reputation.
刑發聞惟腥 the rank odour of coercion.

醒[3] 4608
R. 酉
C. *sing*, *seng*, *ch'eng*
H. *siang*
F. *sing*, *ch'ang*
W. N. *sing*

To become sober; to wake up; to rouse up; to startle. *See* 10,760.

醉醒 to become sober from drunkenness.
待他酒醒 wait until he has slept off his wine.

醒[3] 4608
P. M. Y. Sz. *hsing*
K. *söng*
J. *sei, shō*
A. *ting*
Rising Upper.

醒酒鯖鮓 a relish made from fish (*see* 2192) and used when recovering from a drunken bout.
醒過來 to wake or come round, as from drunkenness, a fit, etc. Also, to awake to the truth about; to see, as a joke or an allusion.
衆皆醉而我獨醒 all are drunk, and I alone am sober.
醒轉 to awake.
攪醒 or 打醒 or 推醒 or 叫醒 to wake up; to rouse.
喚醒 to wake by shouting.
喚迷不醒 to call to besotted people without rousing them,—to the error of their ways.
醒覺 (*chiao*[4]) to be awake; to pay attention.
醒了沒有 has he waked up?
別吵醒他 do not make a noise and wake him.
醒然 wakeful; awake.
醒鐘 an alarum.
醒世之言 words to rouse the age,—as tracts.
晨鐘驚醒夢迷人 the morning bell startles the man who is sunk in dreams.
醒目 to attract notice; to catch the eye.
以易醒目 so as to make it easy to catch the eye.
看得醒眼 it catches the eye,—as an italicised word.
醒脾 to restore the stomach,—*i.e.* the palate, as by condiments, etc.
醒悟 to awake, as to the error of one's ways; to realise.

鯹 4609
Same as 4601.

鯹[1] 4610
R. 青
See 腥
Even Upper.
Putrid fish.
又要喫魚又嫌鯹 wanting to eat the fish and at the same time objecting to it as putrid. *Cf.* "Like the poor cat in the adage."

興[1] 4611
R. 蒸 徑
C. *hing, heng*
H. *hin*
F. *hing, heing*
W. *hiang*
N. P. M. Y. Sz. *hsing*
K. *hïng*
J. *kō, kiō*
A. *hïng*
Even and Sinking Upper.

To rise; to begin; to prosper; γένεσις as opposed to 敗 8567 and φθορά 衰 10,104. To raise; to introduce; to advance to office; to make one's chief object. *See* 10,271, 8942.

興起 to get up; to begin.
興立 to stand up.
興工 to begin work.
興辦 to put in operation,—as new laws.
興兵 to raise troops; to begin military operations.
興師 to put troops into the field.
王于興師 the king is raising his forces.
軍興以來 ever since the war began.
興作 to begin upon a job.
興發 to multiply; to send forth.
興雨 to begin to rain.
夙興夜寐 to get up early and go to bed late.
興讒言 to slander.
興旺 or 興隆 or 興盛 prosperity; flourishing.
興亡 or 興敗 or 興衰 or 興廢 prosperity and adversity; rise and fall; ebb and flow; systole and diastole; success and failure; fulness and decay.
興則爲王, 敗則爲虜 success makes a prince: failure, a robber,—*e.g.* of a rebel.
以莫不興 so that there is nothing in which you do not prosper.
興利 to give rise to profits.
興雲 to make a cloud,—as a magician.
興賽 to get up a contest or show.
興訟 to go to law.
興修 to construct; to put in repair.
興喫 favourite food.
中興 restoration; renaissance; to rise up from amongst,—as a virtuous Emperor in times of national decadence.

興[1] 4611
願爾中興 I would that ye might prosper again!
國家將興 when a State or family is about to prosper, ...
興走 to get on; to flourish.
振興 to stir up; to set in movement; to restore, as family fortunes.
興吾門者在汝矣 it is for you to raise the fortunes of our family.
興居 in motion and at rest; hence, state; condition; circumstances.
興居納福 may you be happy under all circumstances!
新興 new style; new fashion; recently started.
不大興 not much in vogue.
時興 fashionable; in vogue.
這位醫生是最興時的 this is a very fashionable doctor.
大興土木 a great bustle of earth and wood,—as when a house is being built.
大興 one of the District cities forming the Prefectural city of 順天 Shun-t'ien (Peking).
勃然興 how quickly it has begun to come up!—as grass.
興積 to collect together.
以興嗣歲 and thus introduce the coming year.
不興茶葉 not to grow tea,—of a district.
興渠 asafœtida. Sanskrit: *hingu*.
興縣 a District in Shansi.
興泉永 the circuit of the Tao-t'ai at Amoy.

Read *hsing*[4]. Joyful; elated. Appetite; passion.
高興 in high spirits; elated; happy inspiration.
興濃 exhilarated.
興頭 or 興致 joy; merriment; elation; cheerfulness.
好不興頭 a jolly time indeed!

興[1]
4611

打興頭 or 打高興 to spoil the fun; to act as a wet blanket; to take the wind out of one's sails.
沒興 no merriment; no enthusiasm.
長年無興可顯狂 only in old age, when I have not the spirits, am I able to throw off restraint.
掃興 depressed in spirits. *See* 9574 *sao*[4].
敗興的話 unseasonable or ill-omened remarks.
喜興 pleasant; agreeable.
作興 or 興不淺 or 有興 to be merry; to be in good spirits.
興至乃寫 when in the right mood, then he would draw.
父祖尚遺德興 the result of his ancestors' virtue.
起興 sexual passion; desire.

譽[4]
4612
R. 徑
See 興
Sinking Upper.

A swelling; a boil.

瘡譽快破 the boil will soon burst.

蜻
4613

See 2136.

餳[2]
4614
R. 庚
P. *hsing*, *ch'ing*
Y. *ch'ing*
J. *sei*, *djō*
A. *ting*
Even Lower.

Sugar sweetmeats of various shapes.

簫聲吹暖賣餳天 when the sound of the flute blows warm it is the time for selling sugar shapes,—*i.e.* in spring, when the days get warmer.
餳餅 sugar cakes.
飴餳 pastry.

餳
4615

Wrongly used for 4614. Read *t'ang*[2] = 糖 10,773.

馨[1]
4616
W. *hiang*
N. P. M. Y. Sz. *hsing*
K. *hiŏng*
J. *kei*, *kiō*
A. *hing*
Even Upper.

To be fragrant.

爾殽既馨 your viands are fragrant.
有椒其馨 like pepper is the smell.
弗惟德馨香祀 he wrought not that any sacrifices of fragrant virtue might ascend to heaven.
罔有馨香德 there was no fragrance of virtue arising from them.
明德惟馨 virtue is the best incense.
芳馨 the fragrance of flowers.
素馨爲田 jasmine carpets the fields.

形[2]
4617
R. 青
See 刑
Even Lower.

Form, as opposed to 影 13,339; figure; shape (*see* 9819); the body, as opposed to 神 the soul or intellect (*see* 踐 1587); *phenomena*, as opposed to 象 4287 *noumena*. To appear; to take shape; *see* 生 9865. *See* 12,128, 9602.

有形 having form; real; natural.
無形 without form; supernatural.
形學 geometry.
成形 to exhibit a form; to assume a shape.
如形影焉 like form and shadow,—*i.e.* in harmony one with the other. Used of married couples, of friends, etc.
有影無形 able to be seen though not possessed of form,—visible but intangible, as smoke.
形影相弔 only my form and its shadow to condole with each other,—alone; friendless.
古人畫馬形與骨, 今人畫馬色與肉 the men of old painted the anatomy of their horses, whereas the modern artist paints only the colour and the flesh. *See* 5013.
形單 alone; solitary.
形單影隻 alone; single; a bachelor.
原形出現 its real form became visible.
形勢 outline, as of hills; configuration, as of land; array, as of troops; the state of.
形家 geomancers.

形[2]
4617

俗名二形 the common name (for an hermaphrodite) is *érh hsing*.
形固可使如槁木乎 can you make your body as it were dry wood?—cause it to become unconscious of objective existences.
遂能分身隱形 by and by he was able to be in two places at once and to become invisible. *See* 分 3506.
形者神之宅 the body is the tenement of the soul.
神能飛形 the soul can fly away from the body,—which encloses it.
形神不相親 (he felt as if) his body and soul did not belong to one another.
形神離則死 when body and soul part, death ensues.
形體 substance; the body.
忘形之交 a friendship in which the body can be forgotten,—in which all acts of physical ceremony can be waived.
形骸盡忘 all ceremony was waived.
形跡 that which has form and leaves tracks; objective existences.
俱不可以形跡求 neither can be invested with form,—of abstractions.
不以形跡之富貴爲富貴 not to regard material wealth and power as real wealth and power,–but rather to esteem the wealth and power of the heart or mind.
不拘形迹 not to stand on ceremony.
形跡可疑 of suspicious appearance and movements.
形狀 manner.
形貌 the appearance of a person, *i.e.* his form and face.
摭人形貌 to take a person's likeness by photography.
形容 form and face; to give an idea of one thing from another which it resembles.
形容出來 to bring out clearly; to make stand out,—as by a clever description, or impersonation.

形 2
4617

要形容馬之快極 wishing to bring out (in his poem) the great speed of the horse.

形似 to purport; to amount to; apparently; the mere linear outline of a man's features, as opposed to his expression; *see* 9819.

喜怒不形于色 neither joy nor anger appeared in his face.

雖形於心不形於手 [Thus], although (objects) are shaped in the mind, they do not take shape under the hand,—of drawing.

誠中形外 sincerity within manifests itself without.

形諸紙筆 to commit to writing,—as opposed to verbal agreement, etc.

難以形諸楮墨 unfit for publication.

致形見小 and thus make one's form appear small,—take up a mean position, or appear petty.

形式 a model or figure.

忘形得意知者寡 those who can neglect the form and secure the meaning are few,—of painters.

形天 a being who fought for supremacy with God; the Satan of China; *see* 9819. God cut off his head, pierced his breasts for eyes, and his navel for mouth and then caused him to go through a kind of dance with a shield in one hand and a battle-axe in the other.

邢 2
4618
R. 青
H. *hin*, *hiang*
See 刑
A. *hing*, *ʂkaing*
Even Lower.

Name of a State bestowed upon the fourth son of 周公 Chou Kung.

邢臺 head District of the 順德 Prefecture, Chihli.

侀 2
4619
R. 青
See 刑
Even Lower.

A statute. Used for 4617.

型 2
4620
R. 青
See 刑
Even Lower.

An earthen mould used for casting. An example; a statute; a law.

型模 a mould for casting metals.

儀型裕後 an example to benefit posterity.

典型 a law; a statute.

雖無老成人尚有典型 although we have not the real Simon Pure, yet we have his facsimile.

刑 2
4621
R. 青
C. *ying*
H. *hin*
F. *hing*
W. N. *ying*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hsing*
K. *hyŏng*
J. *kiō*, *kei*
A. *hing*
Even Lower.

A pattern; to imitate. A law. Punishment; bamboooing to extort confession; the death-penalty. *See* 6622.

儀刑文王 make Wên Wang your pattern.

刑于寡妻 his example influenced his wife.

刑於四海 to be a model for all within the Four Seas.

公勿替刑 O duke, cease not to be an example!

肇刑文武 the first to imitate Wên Wang and Wu Wang.

尚有典刑 there are still the ancient statutes and laws.

先王之正刑 the perfect laws of the ancient kings.

君子懷刑 the superior man cherishes the law.

刑祥 administration of justice.

五刑 the five punishments, (1) as in force under the 周 Chou and 漢 Han dynasties:—

黥 branding on the forehead.

劓 cutting off the nose.

刖 cutting off the feet.

宮 castration.

大辟 death.

(2) as in force under the present dynasty:—

笞 beating with the light bamboo.

杖 beating with the heavy bamboo.

徒 transportation,—for a certain time.

刑 2
4621

流 banishment,—to a certain distance.

死 death,—by strangling or decapitation.

刑茲無赦 to punish severely without mercy.

刑戮 capital punishment.

臨刑之時 just as he was going to be put to death,....

停刑 to suspend executions, as in 1st and 6th moons.

刑期無刑 the aim of punishment is that there shall be no punishment, *i.e.* it is deterrent.

刑牲 to slaughter victims,—for sacrifice.

刑罰 punishment.

動刑 or **用刑** or **加刑** or **行刑** to apply punishment,—as the bamboo is applied to witnesses who will not speak out.

剛要上刑 just as they were going to apply the bamboo,—he confessed.

刑問 or **刑訊** or **刑求** to interrogate with application of the bamboo as required.

寬刑 to mitigate punishment.

非刑 illegal punishments,—such as kneeling on chains, etc.

刑具 implements of punishment.

刑仵 the attendants for administering punishments and the corpse-examiners.

畢竟是誰刑汝 and whoever it may have been who put you to the torture,....

酷刑 cruel punishment; torture.

遊刑 to flog through the streets.

刑部 the Board of Punishments,—at Peking and Moukden.

刑房 the department of a *yamén* which is devoted to criminal proceedings.

刑名 criminal law; punishments.

刑名師爺 or **刑名先生** an expert in the criminal code,—the legal secretary in a *yamén*.

服天刑 to die during imprisonment.

刑天 vulgar and inaccurate form of **形天**; *see* 4617.

硎[2] 4622
R. 青
See 刑 Even Lower.

A whetstone for sharpening tools.

刀刃若新發於硎 the knife's edge is as though fresh from the whetstone.

發硎新試 to flesh one's maiden steel.

硎谷 a warm valley where the First Emperor caused melons to be cultivated in winter.

鉶[2] 4623
R. 青
See 刑 Even Lower.

A sacrificial caldron.

設鉶 to set out the sacrificial vessels.

鉶鼎 a sacrificial tripod.

鉶羹 sacrificial broth.

行[2] 4624
R. 庚陽漾敬
C. *hang, hong, hêng*
H. *hang, hong*
F. *heing, kiang, oung, haing, haung*
W. *ae, o*
N. *añg, oñg, ying*
P. *hsing, hang*
M. *hsin, hang*
Y. *hsing, hang*
Sz. *hsing, hsin, hang*
K. *hing, hang*
J. *kō, giō*
A. *ɕhang, ɕhaing, haing*[2]
Even and Sinking Lower.

To step first with the left foot and then with the right; *see* 586 and 2013. To walk. To do; to perform; to practise; to carry out. To be in vogue; to circulate. Forthwith; immediately. [This character is written in red ink on official documents of various kinds when finally ready for issue, transmission, etc.] Radical 144. *See* 6174, 9264, 7475, 9485.

行走 to walk; to travel; to be attached as a supernumerary; to perform another's duties in addition to one's own; to officiate.

行香走會 to hold services, burn incense and form religious processions (on given days, etc.).

聽得床前有人行走脚步 heard the footsteps of some one moving in front of his bed.

常來我們人家行走 he often comes and mingles with our families.

在那衙門行走 in what office are you working?

在南書房行走 to be detailed for duty in the Imperial Library.

行路 or 出行 or 遊行 or 行程 to travel.

行[2] 4624

行動 (of the Emperor) to journey; a progress.

行窩 a halting-place on a journey.

行且至 he will be back directly.

步行 to travel on foot.

行千步 to walk a thousand steps; to take a constitutional.

行述 record of an official career.

未行卒 before he could take up the post, he died.

將行未行 at the moment of departure; about to start.

行狀 biographical notice or appreciation.

行人 a traveller. Also (often 大行人) introducer of envoys at the 周 Chou Court; an official entrusted with the entertainment of travelling princes.

行險 to walk in dangerous courses.

其行重拙 its gait was clumsy,—of a dragon.

行水 to go with the stream.

行馬 to walk a horse; a *cheval-de-frise*.

行舟 or 行船 to go on board ship; to set sail; to travel by boat; to let one's bark go.

行船正路 the channel or fairway for vessels,—as in a river.

行駛 to proceed on its way,—as a ship.

開行 to set sail.

行囊 a travelling-bag.

行李 (*see* 6884) or 行裝 baggage.

行竈 a portable cooking-stove.

行者 a walker; a Buddhist novice.

女行者 a female novice.

行爲 actions; conduct,—of any ordinary person. *See* 9273.

行止 movement and rest; hence, what one does; conduct; behaviour.

寧可莫錢使, 不可沒行止 better have no money to spend than be without principle.

行[2] 4624

我不是沒行止的 I am not a man of no principle.

行行且止 now moving, now stopping.

自行 *see* 12,365.

大行 to prevail; to be in vogue. Also, a term applied to a deceased Emperor or Empress before a posthumous title has been chosen.

大行皇帝 his deceased Majesty,—the late Emperor.

大行其道 widely carried out the principles.

此物後必大行 this will some day be an article of great importance,—of coal.

行道 to travel; to be righteous.

行道之人 a tramp. *See* 10,780.

身不行道, 不行於妻子 if a man does not walk in the right path himself, his wife and children will not do so.

行宮 the Emperor's travelling lodges.

行在 temporary abode of an Emperor on a journey, etc.

止曰行在 the Emperor's presence makes the Court.

行清 to go to worship at the ancestral tomb at the 清明 spring festival.

行書 the running style of handwriting.

行畧 a biography.

行禮 to go through ceremonial forms; to salute.

何勿改行 why not mend your ways?

不能行之 (or 於) 西國 cannot be applied to western nations,—of a law.

格於部議, 終未行 never got farther than "referred to the proper Board," — of a memorial which has been wilfully strangled by red tape in consequence of powerful opposition to its contents. *See* 格 6029.

行令 or 行飭 to issue orders to. The first is also to impose a forfeit.

行² 4624

以堂堂太守，而號令不行於一婦，何以儆將來乎 if a conscientious magistrate is to have his decrees set at naught by one woman, how will he be able to deter others from like courses?

行語 to tell to.

行文 a despatch sent; to send a despatch.

行文字眼 parallel or antithetical phrases,—committed to memory by students.

行知 to notify.

行准 to receive,—as a despatch.

行交 to forward to.

行用 to make use of.

行仁 to lead a good life.

行疫 or 行瘟 an epidemic is raging.

行已 or 已行 has been in existence; already made.

行提 to send to,—a court of justice.

行至 on reaching.....

行來 to come.

行踪 tracks; trails.

行聘 to send betrothal presents.

行事 actions; to act.

行窃 (or 竊) or 行刼 to steal; to rob.

行銷 to have a free sale; to be free to be taken or sold everywhere.

行酒 to pass the wine; fill the glasses!

行當 shall; forthwith must. [行 here = 就 am going to.]

行將 about to; will forthwith.

不然行乳藥求死耳 if not, I will immediately take poison.

行轅 the temporary residence of a high officer travelling.

行教 to spread the faith; to do missionary work.

行操 military evolutions.

行經 course of conduct.

行纏 to pack one's luggage for a journey.

行² 4624

行期 the date of departure.

行於世 or 行於代 or 行於時 to have success,—as a book.

以字行 he is known by his *tzŭ*,—as opp. to his 名 personal name.

不以畫行然勝於畫行者 he did not make a business of painting, yet he surpassed the professional artists,—of Hsieh An.

行房事 to have sexual intercourse.

行人情 to send complimentary presents.

行資 the funds for a journey.

行租 rent; periodical rent.

行息 to be at interest; to bear interest.

行脚僧 an itinerant Buddhist priest.

自篆籀禪而隸楷行 since the Chuan and Chou characters (the Seal characters) went out, and the Square and Cursive styles became current.

行權 to act in an exceptional way; to suit the circumstances of a particular case.

卽請施行 I therefore request you to act accordingly.

作行好的事 to do good and charitable acts.

不知行的好在那搭兒 I don't know where "good works" comes in.

不行 or 行不去 this won't do; it can't be done.

行常 ordinary; customary.

五行 the five elements,—viz. 水 water, 火 fire, 木 wood, 金 metal, 土 earth. For their interaction, *see* 剋 6116.

五行有救 the five elements can restore,—as well as destroy. *See* 6116.

跳出五行 to have got out of reach of the 5 elements,—as a spiritual being.

行樂圖 *see* 12,128.

行² 4624

Read *hsing*⁴. Actions; conduct. [The usual reading of 行 in 名 names is *hsing*⁴; *e.g.* 張伯行.]

行者心之發 actions come from the heart.

德行 good works; virtue.

修行 to live virtuously or religiously.

品行 disposition; temper; moral level. *See* 9273.

素行 habit; ways; manner; practice.

行高 nobility of conduct.

短行 of a low moral character.

信行 honest; trustworthy.

邪行 evil actions; to act as if possessed.

損行 to do violence to one's moral character,—as by bad actions.

道行深 versed in the theory and practice of TAO. *See below.*

某甲素無行 So-and-so was a bad character.

凡醉人無行 all the outrages committed by drunkards.

如此無行之人 a scoundrel like this.

有文無行 he was a man of education but a loose liver.

文行忠信 letters, conduct, loyalty, and truth,—were the four subjects of the teaching of Confucius.

Read *hang*². A row; a line; a series. A mercantile firm or hong. [Commonly written 行.]

一行樹 a row of trees.

一行雁 a line of wild geese,—flying in the air.

雁行 in order; one behind the other, as geese fly.

行欵 a column in a book; proper style.

數行之字 a few lines,—of a letter.

目下十行 or 十行俱下 could see ten columns of a book at a glance.

行[2] 4624

八行書 ordinary note-paper,—so called because divided into eight columns.
長行 long lines,—prose.
排行 the order of sons in a family,—as eldest, second, etc.
行幾 which brother are you?
行輩 in the same rank.
行伍 the ranks; risen from the ranks; soldiers.
行伍出身 rose from the ranks.
行商 merchants.
行東 or 行長 or 行主 the head of a firm.
洋行 a foreign hong.
行號 or 行戶 a firm; a corporation.
齊行 to form a trade combination.
行店 shops and houses of business.
行業 or 行當兒 occupation; calling; craft.
行棧 a godown; a public warehouse.
行販兒 a travelling merchant; a trader.
行話 a trade term; a technical term.
行規 hong regulations; commission; brokerage.
行情 custom of the trade.
行價 or 行市 rate of exchange; market prices, etc.
換不上行市 will not fetch the market rate,—as silver of low touch.
外行 an outsider; one who does not know the business.
內行 to be skilled in; an expert.
不在行 or 不內行 not in the trade; he doesn't understand the business.
年紀長成，自然在行 when he grows up he will understand the business.
討少，怕不在行 if I ask too little, I shall look as if I wasn't up to the business.
行家 an expert.

行[2] 4624

當行厭當行 in-the-trade hates in-the-trade,—two of a trade can ne'er agree.
隔行如隔山 those who are separated by their trades are as though separated by mountains,—they have nothing in common.
行子 a fellow,—a term of contempt.
行衣服 to stitch clothes.
道行深 his magical skill is considerable. *See above.*

Read *hang*[4].

子路行行如也 Tzŭ Lu, looking bold and soldierly.

荇[4] 4625
R. 梗
C. *hêng*[2], *ꜜshang*
H. *hen*[2]
F. *haing*[2]
W. *ae*[2]
N. *ꜜying*
P. *hsing*[2], *hêng*[2]
M. *hsin*[2]
Y. *hsing*[2], *hêng*
K. *heng*
J. *kō*, *kiō*
A. *haing*[2]
Rising Lower Irregular.

An aquatic plant (*Villarsia nymphoides*, *Gentianaceæ*) called 荇菜, the stems of which are put in spirits to improve the flavour.

參差 *tsʻén*[1] *tzʻŭ*[1] 荇菜 here long, there short, is the duck-weed.

骭[1] 4626
R. 庚
See 行
A. *haing*
Even Lower.

The tail-end of the backbone of an ox. The thigh-bone of a bird.

撓[3] 4627
R. 梗
C. *sang*[3], *sên*[3]
H. *sen*[3]
W. v. *hi*[3]
N. *hsing*
P. *ᶜhsing*
M. *ᶜhsin*, *ᶜhên*
Y. Sz. *hsing*
J. *kō*, *kiō*
A. *haing*[2]
Rising Irregular.

To blow the nose with the fingers.

婞[2] 4628
R. 青 庚
See 郠
A. *ᶜking*
Even Lower.

A handsome woman.

婞娥 title of a female official under the Han dynasty.

脛[4] 4629
R. 迥 徑
C. *king*[2]
H. *ᶜkin*, *ᶜkwang*
F. *keing*[2]
W. *ᶜciang*, *ᶜciang*
N. *ᶜcing*
P. *ching*[2], *ᶜching*, *ꜜhsing*
M. *ᶜchin*, *chin*[2]
K. *hiöng*, v. *kiöng*
J. *kei*, *kiō*
A. *ꜜhing*
Rising and Sinking Upper Irregular.

The shin-bone; the shank. *See* 3725, 3888. Also read *ching*[4].

脛骨 the shin-bone.
以杖叩其脛 hit him on the shank with his staff,—to teach him manners.
脛脛昂然 holding oneself erect; a commanding presence.
不脛 without legs,—used of writings, etc., which spread far and wide without visible means of locomotion.

蛵[2] 4630
R. 青
See 馨
Even Upper.

The dragon-fly, known as 虹蛵. *See* 2136.

陘[2] 4631
R. 青 徑
C. *ying*
H. *kang*[2], *ꜜkin*
F. *ꜜhing*
N. *ying*
P. *ꜜhsing*
M. *ꜜhsin*, *chin*[2]
K. *hiöng*
J. *kei*, *kiō*
A. *ꜜhing*
Even and Sinking Lower and Upper.

A mountain pass; a defile; a gorge.

井陘 a mountain pass in Chihli.
井陘縣 name of a District in Chihli.
竈陘 a niche near the fire-place, where the kitchen-god rests.

省 4632

See 9887.

惛 4633

Same as 4603.

囟 4634

Same as 4636. [To be distinguished from 2774].

顉 4635

Same as 4636.

顖 4636
R. 囟
C. *sun*³, v. *ᶜsun*
H. *sim*, v. *ᶜts'ung*
Y. *hsing*, v. *ᶜts'ung*
See 信
A. *tin*, *hswên*
SinkingUpper.

The top of the head; the skull. Also read *hsin*⁴ and *ssŭ*⁴.

顖門 the fontanelle in a baby's head; the crown of the head.
顖帽 the common skull-cap, worn all over China.

杏 4637
R. 梗
C. *hêng*²
H. *hen*²
F. *haing*²
W. *ᶜae*, *ᶜae*
N. *ying*, v. *añg*
P. *hsing*³
M. *hsin*³, *hên*³
Y. } *hsing*³
Sz. }
K. *heng*
J. *kō*, *giō*
A. *haing*
Sinking Lower Irregular.

The apricot. The almond; *see* 8510.

杏兒 or 杏子 apricots.
杏樹 an apricot tree.
一色杏花紅十里 the apricot blossom reddens the country for ten *li* around.
杏月 the second moon,—when the apricot is in bloom.
桃飽杏傷身 you may eat your fill of peaches, but apricots are deadly.
杏壇 name of a place in modern Shantung, where Confucius used to teach.
杏仁 apricot kernels; almonds.
杏仁茶 or 杏兒茶 almond tea,—a thin almond gruel served at Chinese banquets.
杏眼桃腮 almond-shaped eyes and peach-red cheeks.
杏眼圓睜 her almond eyes glared round with rage.
該杏仁 he owes *almond—i.e.* 姓人 those by name 人 mankind, *sc.* everybody, meaning that he is deeply in debt.
銀杏 *Salisburia adiantifolia.*
杏桃 a kind of greengage.
杏梅 a kind of dark plum.
杏苑 a name for Peking.

荇 4638

Same as 4625.

學 4639
R. 覺
C. v. *pok*₀
N. *yüoh*
See 學覺
Entering Upper and Lower.

學 4640
R. 覺
See 學
Entering Lower.

學 4641

鷽 4642
R. 覺
N. *yüoh*
See 學
A. *houk*, *ouk*
Entering Lower.

削 4643

脗 4644
R. 肉
See 肉
Entering Upper.

糈 4645
R. 米
See 米
A. *tiet*, *tout*
Entering Upper.

糈 4646

HSIO.

A stratum of rock or hard clay. A crack in a jar.

A mountain torrent.

巊豀 disturbance; confusion. Angry.

See 4839.

The Chinese blue treepie or red-legged magpie (*Urocissa sinensis*). It is reared for fighting. If heard in the morning, there will be fine weather; in the evening, rain.

鷽鳩 a young dove.

See 4309.

To wave.

徼脗 to flutter,—as clothes in the wind.

Grits of rice or corn which remain after pounding.

糈末 rice-grits.
粉糈 grits in flour.

Same as 4645.

謔 4647
R. 藥
C. *yök*₇
F. *kᶜiok*, *ngiok*
W. *hsia*₇
N. *hsiah*
P. *hsüo*³
M. *lüo*
K. *hak*
J. *kaku*, *kiaku*
A. *hök*
Entering Upper.

To jest; to mock at; to ridicule.

笑謔 to laugh and jest.
戲謔 to jest with; to play tricks on; to indulge in lewd sport.
善戲謔兮不爲虐兮 good at joking, he never jokes to wound.
相謔 to have fun together.
劇謔 jokes; chaff; banter.
無然謔謔 do not thus make a mock of things.
謔浪笑敖 with scornful words and dissolute,—the smile of pride.
狎謔 obscene.

謋 4648
R. 覺
Entering Upper.

To vomit.

翯 4649
R. 覺
C. *hok*
F. *houk*
W. *ngo*
N. *ngoh*
K. *hok*, *hak*
J. *koku*, *gaku*
A. *houk*
Entering Lower.

The glistening plumage of birds. The reflection of sunlight on water.

白鳥翯翯 the white birds glistening.

懖 4650
R. 藥
See 攫
Entering Upper.

To be frightened; to dread. Also read *kuo*⁴*.

驚懖 startled; frightened.

Read *huo*⁴*. Suddenly.

懖然 hastily.

HSIU.

休 4651
R. 人
C. *yau*
H. } *hiu*
F. }
W. *hsiau*
N. }
P. } *hsiu*
M. }
Y. *hsiêo*
Sz. *hsiu*

To rest; to stop; to cease; to resign. To separate from. To avoid; imperatively = do not, etc. (*see* 6949). Blessing; prosperity; good fortune.

故帝王聖人休焉 therefore wise rulers and sages rest therein,—in inaction. *See* 4711.

休[1] 4651
K. *hiu*
J. *kiū*, *ku*
A. *hïu*
Even Upper.

休止 to stop; to desist from.
休息 to rest,—as from toil.
休息在此 rest here.
休手 to stop work.
至死方休 will stop only at death.
無常一到萬事休 when death comes, all things cease. *See* 常 440.
萬事皆休 (also), bygones shall be bygones. *See below.*
我心則休 then our hearts can be at rest.
不肯就休罷 if you won't, there's an end of it.
一不作二不休 if you don't succeed the first time, try again.
天地同休 will last as long as heaven and earth.
自誓不干休 I swear I will never stop,—until I succeed.
休沐 to bathe three times a month, as was customary for officials under the T'ang dynasty, and for which they went off duty.
至休沐輒閉門絕賓 when off duty, he would shut himself up and decline visitors,—of Ts'ai Lun. See Biog. Dict.
吾兒休矣 my son is dead!
休致 to resign office.
父時休致 his father had just resigned.
乞休 to apply to resign.
以老乞休 to ask to resign on the plea of age.
告休養 to apply to resign on account of ill-health.
休妻 to put away or divorce one's wife.
休書 a bill of divorce.
休棄 to reject; to abandon.
休命 to renounce the position one is destined by birth to occupy.
休題起 don't allude to it.
舊事休題 let bygones be bygones.
休怕 don't be afraid!
若是不肯，休想活命 if you won't agree, don't expect to save your life.
天休 the blessing of heaven.
休戚 joy and sorrow; good fortune and ill.
休戚相關 mutually sympathetic.
休祥 or 休嘉 or 休美 fortunate; good; excellent.
無疆之休 boundless good luck.
知人休咎 to know people's good and evil luck,—as a soothsayer.
問休咎 to ask whether one's luck is good or otherwise.
休矣皇考 be favourable, O Imperial ancestor!
休徵 favourable signs or proofs of.
休休 simple and upright.
聖人休休焉 the true Sage is as a negative quantity,—he 無爲 does nothing.
予休 the 字 "style" of Chuang Tzŭ.

休[1] 4651

咻[1] 4652
R. 尤肴 麎
C. *yau*, *háu*
F. *hiu*, *hau*
W. *hsiau*
P. *hsü*, *hsiu*, *hsiau*
M. *hsiu*, *hsiau*
K. *hiu*, *hio*
J. *ku*
A. *hu*, *hïu*
Even Upper.

To shout; to make a hubbub. A cry; a groan.
一齊人傅之，衆楚人咻之 if one man of Ch'i were to teach him while all the people of Ch'u were to confuse him,—he could not learn.
噢噢咻咻 crying out in agony.

庥[1] 4653
R. 尤
See 休
Even Upper.

Shade; protection; kindness. Used for 4651.
鴻庥 your great favour.
神庥 divine favour.
聖庥 the holy favour,—of gods or of the Emperor.
多蒙庇庥 I am deeply indebted for your protection.
用迓天庥 to receive the blessings of heaven.
履祉延庥 may you tread on happiness and attract to yourself blessings!—a complimentary phrase used in letters.

烋[1] 4654
R. 尤肴
See 咻
A. *hau*
Even Upper.

Excellent; fortunate. Minute; fine.

Read *hsiao*[1]. To boil. To fumigate. *See* 5957.
匈烋 to boast and swagger.

貅[1] 4655
R. 尤
See 休
Even Upper.

A fabulous beast, called 貔貅 (*see* 9068), said to devour tigers. Valiant; heroic.

鵂[1] 4656
R. 尤
See 休
Even Upper.

A war-horse.

鵂[1] 4657
R. 尤
See 休
Even Upper.

An owl, known as 鴟鵂 said to laugh, and regarded as a bird of ill omen.

羞[1] 4658
R. 尤
C. *sau*
H. *siu*
F. *ciu*, v. *cieu*, *ch'iu*
W. N. *siu*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hsiu*
K. *su*
J. *shū*
A. *tu*
Even Upper.

To feel ashamed; to put to shame; to blush. To nourish. To produce. Food; delicacies; offerings; sacrifices.
惟口起羞 it is the mouth which gives occasion for shame.
無作神羞 not to put the gods to shame.
不恒其德，或承之羞 inconstancy in virtue will be visited with disgrace.
知羞 to have a sense of shame.
羞愧 or 羞恥 or 羞慙 or 羞吝 to feel ashamed.
羞花 to put flowers to shame,—*sc.* very lovely.
羞辱 to put to shame; to insult.
羞惱成怒 furious at being disgraced; mortified and angry.
羞死 to die of shame.
羞容 bashfulness.

羞[1] 4658

害羞 to feel ashamed; to be very bashful.
含羞 to feel ashamed; to blush.
羞得臉紅耳赤 so ashamed that her face got red and her ears scarlet,—blushed up to the roots of her hair.
羞澀 straitened circumstances.
羞耆 to nourish the aged.
今我既羞告爾于朕志 I have now brought forward and announced to you my intentions.
珍羞百味 all kinds of delicacies. *See* 4660.
折瓊枝以爲羞兮 pluck a spray of coral as an offering to the gods.

膳 4659

Same as 4660.

饈[1] 4660
R. 尤
See 羞
Even Upper.

Savoury food; delicacies. *See* 4658.
饈膳 choice food.
進饈 to make a present of delicacies.
八饈豈所敢望 how can I expect to get the eight choice kinds of food?

修[1] 4661
R. 尤
See 羞
Even Upper.

To put in order; to prepare; to cultivate; to regulate; to restore; to rebuild. Long. *See* 4624 *hsing*[4].
修我矛戟 I will prepare my spear and lance.
修之平之 he dressed and levelled,—the ground.
修戎 to put one's weapons in order,—for war.
修志 to prepare a topography, —*e.g.* of a Prefecture or District.
修書 or 修函 to prepare a letter.
修德 to cultivate virtue. *See* 行 4624.
修陰功 to do good by stealth.
修身 to put one's person in order; to cultivate oneself; to improve one's moral nature.

修[1] 4661

修道 to cultivate Tao,—from a Confucian point of view, with the object of becoming a virtuous and honourable man; from a Taoist point of view, with the object of becoming an Immortal. *See* 仙 4449.
修眞 to cultivate purity, —of mind and body, according to Taoist canons, and with the object of attaining immortality.
修品 to regulate one's conduct in accordance with propriety.
修好 to cultivate good actions,—as beggars suggest when asking for money; to cultivate friendly relations.
好 *hao*[4] 修 to love the cultivation of morality. *See* 440.
修合 to mix or make up medicines.
修持 to steadfastly maintain,—as principles.
修成 to be metamorphosed into, —used both by Buddhists and Taoists.
修下 to prepare.
修費 expenses of repairs.
修削 to alter by addition or destruction.
修理 or 修整 or 修補 or 修復 to put in order; to mend.
修造 or 修築 or 修蓋 or 修葺 to build; to rebuild; to repair.
修進 to be built into or through, —as the Great Wall into the sea at Shan-hai-kuan.
修廟 to repair a temple.
修橋補路 to repair bridges and mend roads.
修濠 to dig a moat.
修飾 to adorn.
修改 to amend; to revise.
修廠 a dock.
修燈 to trim a lamp.
四牡修廣 the four steeds were long and stout.
孔修 very long.
路修遠以周流 the road is long and winding.
修竹 tall bamboos.

修[1] 4661

修眉 long eyebrows; well-marked eyebrows.
修短得中 of medium height.
修短有數 long or short life is a matter of destiny.
代作蹇修 to act as Chien Hsiu, — the name of a noted marriage go-between in legendary times.
吾法夫前修 I imitate the worthies of old.
修多羅 *sútra*,—one of the 12 divisions of the Buddhist Scriptures. *See* 1086.

脩[1] 4662
R. 尤
See 羞
Even Upper.

Dried meat, as formerly given to tutors; hence, salary. Far; distant. To prepare; to regulate. Used for 4461. *See* 2681.
束脩 or 脩金 the salary of a teacher.
脩敬 a respectful present.
山川脩阻 hills and streams keep us far apart.
脩遠 very distant.
脩久 for a very long time.
脩長 very long; drawn out.

Read *t'iao*[1]. (Usually 蓨.) A District in Chihli, under the Han dynasty, changed in 1265 to 景州 Ching-chou.

滫[1] 4663
R. 尤有
H. *ts'iu*
See 修
Even and Rising Upper.

Water in which rice has been boiled.
滫瀡以滑之 (the above-named vegetables are) soaked in rice-water to make them tasty.

膖 4664

Same as 4660.

囚 4665

See 2336.

泅[2] 4666
R. 尤
C. *yau*
H. *ts'iu, yu*
F. *siu*
W. *ziu*
N. *yiu*
P. *hsiu, ch'iu*
M. *ch'iu*
K. *su*
J. *shū, dju*
A. *tu*
Even Lower.

To swim. *See* 2258.

泅水 to swim.
泅水衣 a diving-dress.
勇於泅 a bold swimmer.
泅海過 to swim across the water.

酋 4667

See 2257.

緧 4668

See 2341.

蝤[2] 4669
R. 尤
C. *ts'au, yau*
H. *siu*
F. *iu*
P. *you, hsiu*
M. *you*
K. *yu, ch'u*
J. *shū, dju*
A. *tu*
Even Lower.

The long white larvæ of a beetle called 蝤蠐.

蝤蛑 a large sea-crab.

遒 4670

See 2342.

宿 4671

See 10,338.

鎒 4672

Same as 4679.

朽[3] 4673
R. 有
C. *yau, nau*
H. *hiu*
F. *hiu, hieu, ch'iu*
W. *hsiau*
N. *hsiu*
P. } *hsiu*
M. }
Y. *hsiêo*
Sz. *hsiu*
K. *hu*
J. *kiū, ku*
A. *hu*
Rising Upper.

Rotten; decayed; worthless. [To be distinguished from 朽 12,718.]

朽木不可雕也 rotten wood cannot be carved,—you can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.
朽材 worn-out material,—as an old public servant; used in self-depreciation. *Cf.* inutile lignum.
朽壞 or 朽爛 or 朽敗 decayed; spoilt; worthless.
腐朽 rotten; decomposed.
九朽一罷 nine spoilt for one finished,—of painting pictures.
老朽 a worthless old man,—used conventionally of oneself.
垂名不朽 his name will never be forgotten.
所以垂不朽 so as to hand down the memory of it for ever.
德音不朽 his good fame will never decay.
萬古不朽 not forgotten through all time.
死而不朽 they die, but do not perish,—leaving their works behind them; "non omnis moriar."

朽[3] 4674

Same as 4673.

秀[4] 4675
R. 宿
H. *siu*
See 銹
K. *su*
Sinking Upper.

Growing grain coming into ear; plants flowering; flourishing; luxuriant. Beautiful; accomplished; refined. A plant that seeds without having put forth flowers.

實發實秀 (the grain) grew and came into ear.
秀穗 ears of corn.
高粱秀了穗兒了 the millet is in ear.
各一時之秀也 each (of these plants) has its own season for flowering.
秀茂 luxuriant,—as vegetation.
秀美 or 秀麗 beautiful; handsome.
秀色可餐 so pretty one would like to eat her.
秀流 refined; elegant.
得天地之秀氣 filled with the grace of heaven and earth,—of a refined man.
秀女 girls employed as servants in the Palace.
秀衣 elegant clothes.
秀項 a delicate graceful neck.
秀氣 talent; elegant manners; happy influences, as places.
秀才 talents; a *hsiu-ts'ai*, or licentiate, or graduate of the first degree, or bachelor of arts. *See* 進 2075.
聞其秀才 hearing of his talents.

秀[4] 4675

半個秀才 half a B.A. *See* 佾生 5534.
秀才與秀才不同 there are B.A's and B.A's.
秀士 an accomplished scholar; an equivalent for the above entry, adopted by the T'ai-p'ing rebels.
俊秀 a complimentary title given to candidates preparing for the grade of 童生. *See* 12,299.
秀才怕歲考 the B.A. fears the triennial test examination,—failure at which may cause him to be deprived of his B.A.
求不到官,有秀才在 though one may fail to get office, the degree of *hsiu-ts'ai* remains,—as a permanent honour, and also as carrying with it certain rights. Thus, a *hsiu-ts'ai* cannot be bambooed until he has first been formally stripped of his degree.
秀才人情紙半張 the *hsiu-ts'ai's* heart is but half a sheet of paper,—of small account; not to be depended upon. The *hsiu-ts'ai* class is a large and not over reputable one.
秀才不是窮家子 the *hsiu-ts'ai* does not come from a poor family,—which could not afford the expense of his education.
秀眼 a yellowish-green warbler with a white ring round its eyes.
秀水縣 a District in Chehkiang.

琇[4] 4676
R. 宿有
See 秀誘
Sinking and Rising Upper and Lower.

A coarse jade or jasper, called 琇陽石, used for making mouth-pieces to pipes; also, for ear-stoppers, the use of which is not known but was probably to keep out dust.

琇瑩 a whitish variety of the above, used for ornaments of various kinds.

Read *yu*[3].

王琇 Wang Yu, an official of the 2nd cent.

綉 4677

Same as 4680.

莠 4678 — *See* 13,433.

銹[4] 4679
R. 宥
C. *sau*
H. F. } *seu*
W. N. } *siu*
P. M. Y. Sz. } *hsiu*
K. not used
J. *shū*, *shu*
A. *tu*
Sinking Upper.

Rust of metal.

生銹 or 長銹 to grow rusty.
銅銹 verdigris.
銹住 rusted in; rusted together.
那個人是鐵銹 that man is iron rust,—very stingy.

繡[4] 4680
R. 宥
H. *siu*
See 銹 Sinking Upper.

To embroider; ornamented; variegated; illustrated.

繡花 or 刺繡 to embroider. *See* 2068.
繡畫 to embroider designs.
描龍繡鳳 to draw a dragon and embroider a phœnix,—to adorn with various designs.
繡金 to spangle with gold.
繡工 embroidery work.
繡幙 ornamented screens.
繡囊 an embroidered satchel or bag.
繡服 embroidered clothes.
繡襖 an embroidered jacket.
繡貨 embroideries.
錦心繡口 a brocaded mind and an embroidered mouth,—of a refined scholar.
繡面 to tattoo the face.
繡閣 or 繡房 a boudoir.
繡女 a spinster; a young lady.
繡墩 an embroidered hillock,—a cushion; an ottoman.
繡衣 a Commissioner sent to manage difficult cases in the provinces.
繡毬 an embroidered ball; the geranium.
洋繡毬 the pelargonium.
玉繡毬 *Hoya carnosa*.
繡佛 Maitrêya Buddha. *See* 7812.

鏽 4681 — Same as 4679.

岫[4] 4682
R. 宥
See 袖 Sinking Lower.

A cliff; a mountain peak.

巖岫 a precipice.
岫巖 a Department in Shingking.
窻中列遠岫 the distant cliffs stand ranged in the window.

袖[4] 4683
R. 宥
C. *tsau*
H. *ts'iu*
F. *seu*, v. *'wong*
W. N. } *ziu*
P. M. Y. Sz. } *hsiu*
K. *su*
J. *shū*
A. *trïu*, *truk*
Sinking Lower.

A sleeve. To put into the sleeve. *See* 扎 125, 揎 4807.

衣袖 the sleeves of a coat.
袖衣 a coat with sleeves.
袖口 the mouth of a sleeve.
袖頭 or 馬蹄袖 the cuff, or sleeve turned back, resembling a horse's hoof.
袖中 or 袖裏 in or up the sleeve.
袖手 to put one's hands in one's sleeves,—for warmth.
袖手旁觀 to put one's hands in one's sleeves and look on,—without taking part.
拂袖而去 flicked his sleeve and went off,—in a rage.
灑兩袖 to shake out both sleeves,—showing that nothing is concealed within.
兩袖清風 nothing but clear wind in both sleeves,—clean-handed; incorrupt.
斷袖之癖 the vice of cutting off the sleeve,—sodomy. From the story of an Emperor who cut off his sleeve rather than wake a favourite lying upon it.
有長袖善舞之態 with a long-sleeved and graceful-posturing expression,—used of style. *See* 斌 9254.
螞虎子還未出袖子 the *ma hu tzŭ* has not come out of the sleeve,—he is not likely to succeed. *See* 7586.
領袖 *see* 7219.
袖而藏之 concealed it in his sleeve.
袖月 to travel by night.

袖[4] 4683
R. 宥
C. *tsau*
H. *ts'iu*
F. *seu*, v. *'wong*
W. N. } *ziu*
P. M. Y. Sz. } *hsiu*
K. *su*
J. *shū*
A. *trïu*, *truk*
Sinking Lower.

袖珍的 (or 板) pocket editions.
袖巴狗兒 a Peking sleeve-dog.

紑[1] 4684
R. 尤
F. v. *eu*²
P. *ɕhsiu*
See 休
J. *kiū*, *ku*
A. *t'i*⁵
Even Upper.

A colour made up of much red and little black. A varnish of a red or mauve colour; to varnish.

嗅[4] 4685
R. 宥
C. *ch'au*
F. *ch'eu*
W. *hiau*
N. P. M. Sz. } *hsiu*
Y. *hsiêo*
K. *hu*
J. *kiū*, *ku*
A. *hsu*
SinkingUpper.

To smell. *See* 臭 2521, and 13,141.

嗅花 to smell flowers.
三嗅而作 thrice (the hen pheasant) smelt (Tzŭ Lu) and then rose. *Or*, thrice (Confucius) smelt (the hen pheasant when served to him by Tzŭ Lu) and then rose. [*Han comm.* The pheasant called thrice and then rose.]

齅[4] 4686
R. 宥
See 臭 Sinking Upper.

To smell.

不齅驕君之餌 I will not smell the bait of an arrogant prince,—*i.e.* I will not even look at the salary he may offer.

罝[4?] 4687
R. 屋
See 畜 Entering Upper.

Animals which put the mouth to the ground when feeding.

HSIUNG.

兄[1] 4688
R. 庚
C. *hing*, *heng*
H. *hiung*
F. *hing*, *hiang*
W. *hsiung*
N. *hsiung*
P. M. Y. Sz. } *hsiung*

An elder brother; a senior.

兄弟 or 弟兄 brothers; also, sisters. The former is also specially used for "a younger brother," and conventionally for "I."
四海之內皆兄弟也 all within the Four Seas are brothers.

兄[1]
4688
K. *hyŏng*, v. *s'ŏng*
J. *kiō*, *kei*
A. *hwing*
Even Upper.

難得者兄弟，易得者田地 it is hard to get brothers, it is easy to get acres.

朝兄弟，暮仇敵 brothers in the morning, foes at night,—of lightly-made friendships.

其妻與彭伉之妻兄弟也 his wife and P'êng K'ang's wife were sisters.

長兄 an elder brother. *See* 3736.

兄長 a senior; an elder; Sir.

家兄 my elder brother.

令兄 your elder brother.

同胞兄弟 brothers by the same mother.

堂兄弟 cousins with the same surname.

表兄弟 cousins with a different surname.

把兄弟 or 誼兄 or 盟兄 sworn brothers; members of a secret society. *See* 8514.

內兄 a wife's elder brother.

外兄 the elder brother of a sister's husband.

老兄 or 吾兄 or 兄臺 or 仁兄 or 大兄 conventional phrases used in direct address to strangers and others = "you, Sir."

愚兄 your foolish elder brother, —used by an older man for himself = "I."

如兄 like a brother; a bosom friend.

孔方兄 the brother with a square hole, — *cash*; money. [兄 is here properly read *huang*[1].]

搭夥還是親兄弟 brothers are the safest partners.

知弟莫如兄 no one knows the younger brother like the elder.

兄弟如手足 brothers are like hands and feet,—they can never be replaced. *See* 981.

弟兄殺人，各分手足 if a brother kills a man, he and his other brothers range themselves as hands and feet,—his act does not implicate them.

兄弟不和旁人欺 when brothers disagree, they become a prey to outsiders.

弟兄雖親，財帛分明 however dear brothers may be to each other, rights of property should be clearly defined,—to avoid squabbles.

兄[1]
4688

Read *huang*[4]. Commiseration; sorrow.

職兄斯引 to prolong my anxious sorrow.

凶[1]
4689
R. 冬
C. *hung*
H. *hiung*
F. *hüng*
W. *hsüoa*
N. *hsüung*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hsiung*
K. *hiung*
J. *kiō*, *ku*
A. *hung*
Even Upper.

Unlucky, as opposed to 吉 909; unfortunate; sad; cruel. Used with 4690.

吉凶未知 I do not know if it is lucky or not.

以人自照見吉凶 by using other men as mirrors in which to see yourself, you may discover your own good and bad points.

凶兆 a bad omen.

鴉報凶 the crow (or raven) announces bad luck.

日月告凶 the sun and moon announce evil,—by not keeping in their proper courses.

凶年 a bad year, — for the harvest.

凶神值日 'tis an unlucky day!

凶星 a baleful star.

凶煞 baleful; ill-omened.

凶殃 misfortune; evil.

凶德 evil aspect; evil influence.

凶信 bad news.

凶命 an unhappy fate.

凶事 unlucky matters,—death, burial, etc.

病狠凶險 the disease is very dangerous.

凶服 mourning clothes.

化凶 to avert calamity,—as by the use of the phrase 利市, when meeting a funeral, giving presents to children, etc. *See* 9905.

逢此百凶 meeting with all these miseries.

凶[1]
4689

四凶 the Four Criminals,—viz. 讙兜 Huan Tou, 共工 Kung Kung, 鯀 K'un, and 三苗 the chief of the San Miao. These individuals misbehaved themselves in various ways and were punished accordingly by the Emperor Shun.

凶刀 the knife with which a murder was committed.

兇[1]
4690
R. 冬
See 凶
Even Upper.

Violent; cruel; savage. Used with 4689.

兇惡 or 兇橫 or 兇猛 or 兇暴 or 兇殘 or 兇頑 wicked; malignant; savage; cruel; violent; aggressive; unscrupulous; cruel; atrocious.

行兇 to do violence; to kill.

恃勢行兇 to do deeds of violence on the strength of one's position.

見行兇人 seeing an assailant.

兇犯 or 兇徒 or 兇賊 persons concerned in a murder case.

兇手 the actual murderer.

兇器 a weapon with which murder was committed.

兇要各犯 murderers and other important criminals.

兇險 dangerous; malignant.

兇死 to die a violent death.

兇鋒 the aggressive action of an army.

訩[1]
4691
R. 冬 凪
See 凶
Even Upper.

To scold; to abuse. Trouble; calamity; disorder. To go to law; to judge.

天下訩訩 the whole empire is murmuring.

降此鞠訩 (God) has sent down these calamities.

以究王訩 to lay bare the king's disorders.

不告于訩 they have not appealed to the judges.

匈 4692
R. 冬
See 凶
Even Upper.

The breast. Original form of 4696 (*q.v.*).

煩懣盈匈 the breast full of cares.
匈匈 the sound of noisy disputation; hubbub.
匈奴 a name, identified with "Huns," first given to the Turkic tribes under the Han dynasty. They had previously been known by various names at different epochs. *See* 5234.

恟[1] 4693
R. 冬 腫
See 凶
Even Upper.

Timorous; to start up frightened, as from a dream.

洶[1] 4694
R. 冬 腫
See 凶
Even Upper.

Noise of water; hubbub; clamour.

洶湧 the breaking of waves; the rush of a mountain torrent.
忿洶洶幾不可遏 boiled over with anger.
都下洶洶 panic in the capital.

胷 4695

Same as 4696.

胸[1] 4696
R. 冬
See 凶
Even Upper.

The breast; the mind; intelligence. *See* 4692.

胸臆 or 胸脯子 the breast.
胸膛 the chest.
胸中 in the breast.
胸中懷刀 concealing a knife (*i.e.* treachery) in his breast.
鷄胸 chicken-chest,—pigeon-breasted.
怒氣填胸 anger fills his breast.
搥胸跌脚 beat his breast and stamped his feet,—to keep warm.
拊胸大痛 to clasp one's breast in anguish.
胸膈翳滯 an obstruction in the chest; indigestion.
胸藏錦繡 the breast full of brocade and embroidery,—full of learning and refinement.
胸襟闊 liberal-minded.
胸羅武庫 all the *Wu k'u* (*i.e.* a whole arsenal) in his breast,—of a skilful general.
寬胸 to make one's mind easy.
胸懷 or 胸次 the breast,—as feelings, mind, etc.
非胸次不凡何以臻此 unless possessed of no ordinary intelligence, how could he have attained to this?
睡餘書味在胸中 at waking, the flavour of the book (read before sleep) remains in the mind.

詾 4697

Same as 4691.

芎[1] 4698
R. 東
C. *kung*
H. *kiung*
F. *küng, k'üng*
W. *c'iung*
N. *c'üung*
P. *hsiung*
M. *hsün*
Y. Sz. *hsiung*
K. *kung*
J. *kiō, ku*
A. *k'ung*
Even Upper Irregular.

A medicinal plant, called 芎藭, a decoction of which is used to purify the blood.

撫 (or 茯) 芎 a species of the above.
川芎 a variety from Ssŭch'uan.

雄[2] 4699
R. 東
H. *hiung*
See 能
J. *yū, wo*
Even Lower.

Defined in the 說文 as 鳥父 = the male of birds, as opposed to 雌 12,397, and also of insects and small animals. Brave; martial. *See* 1659, 13,129.

不爲雌之伏,但爲雄之飛 not crouching like the female, but flying like the male. [Government couriers wear cocks' feathers in their caps.]
見 (or 決 or 定) 個雌雄 to try who is the best man.
誰知烏之雌雄 among crows, who knows cock birds from hens?
爭一紙之雄雌 a competition in which the prize was a sheet of (Su Tung-p'o's) writing.
雌鷄化雄 a hen turning into a cock,—the grey mare being the better horse.
雄鷄 a fine cock.
雄長 cock of the walk.
能以力雄人 in feats of strength he was cock of the walk.
一栖不兩雄 there cannot be two cocks in one roost. *See* 1309.
英雄 a hero.
雄壯 burly; strong.
雄豪 masculine; not flabby,—of poetry, etc.
大雄氏 Shâkyamuni Buddha.
雄軀 a martial or robust frame.
雄才大略 a master-hand at strategy.
雄兵 or 雄師 brave troops.
雄峻 imposing; grand; strong and inaccessible; *see* 9991.
抖起雄心 stir up your courage.
雄霸一方 to seize on territory.
雄黃 realgar or disulphide of arsenic; sometimes used for flowers of sulphur.
地雄 tubers of 附 wolf's-bane. *See* 3689.

熊[2] 4700
R. 東
C. *hung*
H. *yung*
F. *hüng*, v. *k'ing*
W. N. *yung*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hsiung*
K. *ung*
J. *yū, ko*
A. *hung*
Even Lower.

A bear. *See* 9031. [To be distinguished from 態 10,598.]

人熊 or 熊人 the brown bear (*Ursus arctos*),—so called from its habit of standing erect.
熊掌 bear's paws,—one of the 八珍; *see* 599.
熊膽 bear's gall,—used as a medicine.
熊白 fat from a bear's heart,—used as a medicine.
狗熊 or 耍狗熊 the small white-necked performing bear (*Ursus tibetanus*).
吉夢維熊 his lucky dream was about a bear,—signifying that he would have a son. *See* 虺 5182.
其光熊熊 the glare is very trying.

熊[2] 4700

熊耳山 Bear's-Ears Hill,—a mountain in Honan, where the Great Yü began his engineering labours; so called from two peaks resembling the ears of a bear.

Read *nai*[2] and *nai*[4] = 能 8184.

迥 4701

See 2380.

詗[3] 4702
R. 迥 敬
F. *heing*[2], *ᶜhing*
M. *ᶜchun*, *ᶜchün*
See 迥
Rising and Sinking Upper.

To give information about; to gossip. Intelligent. Also read *chiung*[3].

窺詗時事 to watch and report on current events.
探詗 to pry about and tell tales.
詗悟 shrewd; intelligent.
因使爲中詗久之 having long been employed as a spy.

夐[4] 4703
R. 敬
F. *ʂking*, *hiong*[2]
W. *ᶜciung*
N. *ᶜciung*
P. *hsiung*[2]
K. *hiŏng*
J. *kei*, *kiō*
A. *kwing*
Sinking Upper.

Pre-eminent; superior. To have great aims; to scheme.

夐哉特立 or 夐乎尚矣 he stood peerless and alone.
夐莫與京 there is no place like the capital.
終日夐夐 to toil the whole day long.

HSÜ.

胥[1] 4704
R. 魚
See 需
K. *sê*
J. *shu*, *so*
A. *ti*
Even Upper.

Mutually; together; all. To store up. A final particle. A clerk.

淪胥以敗 involved together in a common ruin.
無胥遠矣 (near relatives) should not any of them be treated distantly.
胥皆 all; every one.
胥在是矣 all are contained in (or depend on) this.
儲胥 to accumulate. Also, a servant.
于胥斯原 he had surveyed the plain,—where he was settled.
君子樂胥 to be rejoiced in are these princes.
胥吏 clerks in a *yamén*.

胥[1] 4704

胥役 police constables; runners.
胥靡 convicts. [靡 = 縻.] Also, to treat with indignity.
大胥 officer of Board of Music.

壻[4] 4705
R. 土
C. *sai*, v. *ᶜsai*
H. *se*
F. *sae*, *sai*
W. N. *si*
P. *hsü*
M. *ᶜhsü*
K. *sê*
J. *sei*, *sai*
A. *te*
Sinking Upper.

A son-in-law.

女壻 or 門壻 a son-in-law. *See* 相 4249 *hsiang*[4].
賢壻 dear son-in-law!
金龜壻 a son-in-law high in office.
東床佳壻 an eastern bed excellent son-in-law,—a most desirable son-in-law.
一個養女壻 or 養老女壻 a son-in-law who lives with the family of his wife.
翁壻 father-in-law and son-in-law.
夫壻 a husband; a daughter's husband is also so called.
亞壻 a term by which two brothers-in-law speak of each other.

婿 4706

Same as 4705.

湑[3] 4707
R. 語 魚
See 胥
J. *sho*, *so*
A. *ti*
Rising and Even Upper.

To strain spirits; clear; bright. Abundant.

有酒湑我 if I have wine, I strain it.
飲此湑矣 let us drink this clear wine.
零露湑兮 with the bright dew lying on it.
其葉湑兮 how luxuriant are the leaves!

糈[1] 4708
R. 魚 語
See 胥
Even Upper.

Fine rice, used for sacrificial purposes. Salary; official pay.

懷椒糈而要 *yao*[1] 之 to carry pepper and rice and entreat,—the gods.

諝[3] 4709
R. 語 魚
See 胥
Rising and Even Upper.

Knowledge; discrimination; prudence.

才諝 ability; talent.
智諝 wisdom; good judgment.
詐諝 treacherous; untrustworthy.

醑[3] 4710
R. 語
See 胥
Rising Upper.

To strain spirits; fine wine. Used with 4707.

祝醑 prayers accompanied by offerings.

虛[1] 4711
R. 魚
See 許
A. *hï*
Even Upper.

Empty, as opposed to 實 9947; vacant; unsubstantial; unconditioned; vague; vain; false; figurative. Pure; unprejudiced. Abstract. One of the Zodiacal constellations; *see Tables*, *VB*.

虛空 empty; void.
太虛 the great void,—of space illimitable.
虛假 or 虛浮 vague; unsubstantial.
六虛 the six illimitable directions,—N. E. S. W. upwards, and downwards.
虛誣 visionary.
虛火 an empty grate; inflammation; hungry.
虛名 an empty name; a spurious reputation.
虛名虛利 vain is fame, empty are riches.
沽虛名 to buy a false name,—to get up a reputation for being what one is not.
虛話 or 虛言 empty talk; falsehood.
虛無寂滅 vacuous and peaceful,—as the mind of the Buddhist absorbed in contemplation.
虛無黨 the Nihilist party.
虛左以待 to keep vacant the left-hand seat (the place of honour),—as 信陵君 the prince of Hsin-ling did in his chariot for 侯嬴 Hou Ying.
虛坐而待 sat waiting for him,—doing nothing.
不虛勞役 not to exact labour for nothing.
謀無遺諝, 舉不失策 if there is no lack of prudence in the planning, there will be no failure in the execution.

虛[1] 4711

虛度二十一歲 I have vainly lived 21 years,—a conventional way of stating one's age.
虛負光陰 to waste time.
無虛夕 not to miss an evening.
百步射小鳥，無虛落 shot small birds at 100 paces without ever missing one.
虛誑 or 虛飾 false; untrue.
並非予虛 it is not false.
如虛反坐 if what I say is false, let the penalty come on me,—instead of on the accused.
虛傳 a false account; a legend.
以窺敵之虛實 to spy out the real strength of the enemy.
兵法虛虛實實 the tricks of war are not to be relied upon.
安知非實者虛之之計 how can we say that this is not the trick of making the truth appear to be false?
休則虛，虛則實 resting (in inaction), they reach the unconditioned, and from the unconditioned they reach the conditioned.
虛揑 to make up a false statement or declaration.
虛張聲勢 to pretend to be of great consequence, or to have great influence; to talk big; to brag.
虛詐 false; treacherous.
虛神 a covert allusion; a hint.
此中國文理之虛神 these are the subtleties of Chinese composition,—the genius of the language.
有個虛用 it is used figuratively.
虛擬 in imitation of.....
虛聲 empty sounds; mere words.
虛留 to affect to press one to stop.
虛子 swell-mobsmen.
清虛之府 the pure palace,—of the moon.
謙虛 humble; modest.
虛衷 diffident; without preconceived ideas.

虛[1] 4711

虛心 with empty heart; passionless; unprejudiced.
虛心研審 to investigate dispassionately and searchingly.
虛心請教前輩 to seek instruction from one's elders before making up one's mind.
楚王虛心求士 the prince of Ch'u is honestly desirous of getting good men,—taking merit only into consideration.
虛心下氣 meek and lowly; submissive; spiritless.
做賊人心虛 the mind of the thief must be unmoved.
其性虛和如此 so imperturbable was his disposition.
氣虛 or 體虛 a delicate constitution.
發虛 to feel exhausted or languid.
虛弱 weak; delicate.
虛癆 wasting disease; consumption.
情虛畏質 conscious of guilt and in dread of being confronted,—with one's accuser.
在獄中知虛 in prison, he became aware of the hollowness,—of his case.
虛房星昂 four characters used in calendars to mark the 11th, 4th, 25th, and 18th of the twenty-eight constellations, respectively, the days indicated by which always fall on Sundays.
虛字 empty words, as opposed to 實字 full words,—a term used loosely by the Chinese to signify (1) abstract terms, (2) particles, and (3) verbs or 活字 as opposed to 死字 nouns. The same word can be either *empty* or *full*, according to its application.
也字是個虛字眼 the character *yeh* is an empty word,—a particle.
實字求解，虛字求神 seek the *meaning* of full words, and the *force* of empty ones. [Humorously explained as, seek the meaning of concretes: leave abstracts to the gods.]
虛文 conventional phraseology; words not intended to be taken literally.

噓[1] 4712
R. 魚
See 許
A. *hï*
Even Upper.

To blow; to breathe. To suck up. *See* 4754, 10,137.

吹噓 to blow on; to say a good word for.
噓氣 to blow out the breath; to belch.
噫噓嘻 hiccoughing and belching.
噓水 to suck up water.

墟[1] 4713
R. 魚
H. *hi*
See 許噓
K. *ki*, v. *hê*
J. *kio*, *ko*
A. *hï*
Even Upper.

Waste, wild land; old burial grounds. A fair; a market.

郊墟 the open country.
歸墟 to go to the tomb; to be buried.
墟墓之間 among the tombs.
幾時墟期 when is the fair to be held?
赴墟 or 趁墟 to go to the fair.
墟場 the site of the fair.

歔[1] 4714
R. 魚
See 許
A. *hï*
Even Upper.

To blow through the nose; to snort.

歔欷 to sigh and sob.

噓 4715

Same as 4712.

須[1] 4716
R. 虞
See 需
J. *shu*, *su*
Even Upper.

The beard; *see* 4717. To expect; to wait. A moment. Necessary; needful; must. Used with 4727.

卬須我友 I am waiting for my friend.
須暇 to wait for indulgently.
須女 a waiting-maid; a star in Aquarius.
須臾 a moment of time; for a little while.
斯須之間 in a moment.
少須 a little; a small quantity.
命士須材 required from the officials the necessary materials.
轉側須人 requiring help to turn in bed.

須[1] 4716

須用 necessary.
終須 after all it will be necessary to.....
務須 or 必須 or 須要 or 須當 or 須定 or 須得 it is absolutely necessary to.....
須要小心 you must be very careful.
必須如此 it is absolutely necessary to be thus.
還須若是 it must still be in this way.
其道相須 the principles are mutually dependent.
須至照會者 a necessary-to-be-sent despatch,—a conventional phrase used, *mutatis mutandis*, at the end of official communications.
須知 take note; you are to know.
須票 a necessary document or pass.
須彌樓 Sumeru,—the central mountain or axis of every Buddhist universe.

鬚[1] 4717
R. 虞
C. *sou*
H. *si*
F. *sü*, v. *ch'iu*
W. *sü*
N. *shï*, *su*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hsü*
K. *su*
J. *shu*, *su*
A. *tu*
Even Upper.

The beard and moustaches; the whiskers of animals; the antennæ of insects; the awns of grasses; used of anything beardlike.

留鬚 to grow a beard,—generally from the age of 40, or earlier if one has a grown-up son.
剃鬚 to shave the beard.
撚鬚 to twirl the moustaches.
鬚髮 beard and hair,—a male.
鬚梳 a moustache comb.
拂鬚 to wipe a person's beard, as Ting Wei did,—to fawn upon.
左手將鬚一拂 with his left hand he pushed aside his beard,—to enable him to write.
鬚眉丈夫 a fine-looking man.
鬚眉如許 beard and eyebrows luxuriant,—old; past work.
鬚眉凜然 beard and eyebrows of imposing appearance.
鬚長過腹 his beard hung down below his waist.

鬚[1] 4717
五綹長鬚 a long beard in five tufts,—as seen on the God of War.
鬣鬚 a bristly beard.
吹鬚 to blow out the beard,—as actors do.
鎖鬚 the bolt that fits into a lock. *See* 4729.
花鬚 the stamens of flowers.
帽鬚 the tassel of a cap.

湏 4718
Commonly used for 4716. Correctly read *hui*[3] and *mei*[4].
湏 *hui*[3] 江 name of 江山縣 in Chehkiang, under the T'ang dynasty.

綅[1] 4719
R. 虞
See 需
Even Upper.
A coarse white hempen handkerchief, called 頭湏, worn by women at funerals.

頊[1e] 4720
R. 沃
C. *huk*, *yuk*
H. *hiuk*
F. *höük*, *öük*
P. c*hsü*
See 旭
A. *huk*, *houk*
Entering Upper.
Worried; anxious. *See* 顓 2714.
有頊頊不自得之心 his mind is worried and not at rest.

侐[4c] 4721
R. 職
See 洫
A. *twêt*
Entering Upper.
Still; silent.
閟宮有侐 how pure and still are the solemn temples!

卹 4722
Same as 4723.

恤[4c] 4723
R. 質
C. *sut*
H. *sut*
F. *souk*
W. *hsüe*
N. *shêh*
P. *hsü*[2]
M. *hsi*
To sympathise with; to pity; to be anxious about.
相恤 to sympathise.
恤老 to have pity on the aged.
恤孤 to pity the orphan.
恤孤所 an orphanage; an asylum.

恤[4c] 4723
Sz. *hsü*, *hsi*
Y. *hsüe*
K. *sul*, *hyul*
J. *djutsz*
A. *twêt*
Entering Upper.
恤商 to pity (the hard life of) the trader.
體恤 or 憐恤 to pity; to commiserate.
賑恤 to give alms.
恤欵 indemnity,—for lives.
恤賞 to relieve by grants, etc.
恤政 a benevolent government.
撫恤局 an establishment for relieving the poor.
毫無恤念 not a spark of pity in him.
恤典 regulations for bestowing posthumous honours.
議恤 to consider what honours should be bestowed,—of the Board of Rites.
不恤國事 did not bother himself about State affairs.

洫[1e] 4724
R. 職
C. *kwik*
H. *sut*
F. *heik*, *k'eik*
W. *süe*
N. *hsüoh*
P. c*hsü*, *hsüe*[2]
M. *hsi*
Y. *hsüeh*
K. *hiök*
J. *keki*, *kiaku*
A. *hïk*
Entering Upper.
A gutter; a ditch; a moat. To overflow.
盡力乎溝洫 let them devote their energies to ditches and drainage.
洫水 name of a branch of the 北河 Pei-ho in Chihli.

賉 4725
See 4193.

宿 4726
See 10,338.

需[1] 4727
R. 虞
C. *söü*
H. *si*
F. W. *sü*
N. *shï*
P. M. Y. Sz. *hsü*
K. *su*
J. *dju*, *niu*
A. *tu*, *nio*
Even Upper.
To stop; to procrastinate. To require; to need. Fifth of the sixty-four Diagrams.
需者事之賊 procrastination is the thief of time.
軍需 rations and pay for troops; military expenditure.
需用經費 necessary expenses.
需用品物 necessaries of life; *see* 9957.
急需 to urgently require.

需[1] 4727

每有所需 whenever he wanted anything,.....

以待子不時之需 ready for you whenever you may require it.

需索 to exact; to insist upon having; to extort.

些需 a little; a small quantity.

需次 expectant officials in the provinces.

繻[1] 4728
R. 虞
See 需
Y. *shu*
Even Upper.

Frayed edges of silk stuffs; fringe. A piece of stuff torn off and given as a passport, the other part being kept as a counterfoil.

關吏與軍繻 the officer at the Pass gave [Chung] Chün a stuff passport.

繻舟 to caulk a boat.

Read *ju*[2]. Used for 濡 5679. A leak.

鑐[1] 4729
R. 虞
See 需
Even Upper.

The toothed-edge bolt which runs into a Chinese lock to hold it.

盱[3] 4730
R. 虞
C. *höü*
H. *hi*
F. *hü*
W. N. P. M. Y. Sz. *hsü*
K. *hu*, v. *u*
J. *ku*
A. *hu*
Even Upper.

To stare; to gaze in astonishment.

云何其盱 why am I kept in this state of expectation?

云何盱矣 how I do long for them!

恂盱 joyous; cheerful.

睢盱 the gratified expression of a mean man. *See* 4760.

盱盱 open-eyed; gaping.

盱衡 to open the eyes and glare at; angrily.

盱衡當世 to be a good judge of men,—to be able to discriminate between the good and the bad men of the age.

紆 4731

See 13,545.

訏[1] 4732
R. 虞
F. *hü*, *chü*
See 詡
Even Upper.

To brag; to boast. Great; important. [To be distinguished from 訐 1514.]

訏誇 to boast oneself.

訏謨定命 important instructions and fixed orders.

Read *hsü*[3].

川澤訏訏 great streams and lakes.

吁[1] 4733
R. 虞
F. *hü*
See 煦
K. *hu*, v. *u*
Even Upper.

To sigh sorrowfully. An interjection; alas! dear me! pooh!

長吁短歎 sighing and moaning.

云何吁矣 oh, how great is my sorrow!

帝曰吁, 咈哉 the Emperor said, "Alas! by no means!"

吁嗟 alas!

吁, 好出奇 dear me! it is very strange.

吁, 是何言也 bah! what are you saying?

冔[3] 4734
R. 虞爨
F. *chü*
See 煦
Even and Rising Upper.

A cap worn by scholars under the 殷 Yin dynasty.

戌[1a] 4735
R. 質
C. *sut*
H. *sut*
F. *souk*
W. *hsüe*
N. *shêh*
P. *chsü*
M. *hsü*
Sz. *hsiu*
Y. *hsüik*, *hsüeh*
K. *sul*
J. *djutsz*
A. *twêt*
Entering Upper.

The eleventh of the 地支 Twelve Branches. See *Tables Vd.* [Distinguished from 戎 5746, 戊 12,792, 戉 13,778, 戍 10,083.]

戌時 7 to 9 p.m.

戌月 the ninth moon.

戌鼓斷行人 the evening drum (= curfew) stops the flow of persons walking, — in the streets.

冬至後三戌 three days after the winter solstice.

唬[4a] 4736
R. 質
See 戌
Entering Upper.

To whistle; to call a dog.

琥[1a] 4737
R. 質
See 戌
Entering Upper.

Another name for the 珂 cone shell, which the Chinese believe to be transformed from the eagle.

嘔 4738

See 8489.

蠘[1] 4739
R. 遇
See 煦
Sinking Upper.

A moth. Young silkworms.

勗[4a] 4740
R. 沃
C. *huk*
H. *hiuk*
F. *höük*
W. *hsiu*
N. *hsüoh*
P. *hsü*[3]
Y. *hsiuk*
Sz. *hsiu*
K. *uk*
J. *kioku*, *koku*
A. *huk*
Entering Upper.

To excite; to stimulate. [To be distinguished from 最 11,908.]

勗哉夫子 rouse ye, my heroes!

汝明勗偶王 do you with intelligence and energy prove a helper to the king.

乃寡兄勗 I, your unworthy elder brother, exerted myself.

先君之思以勗寡人 thinking on our deceased prince in order to stimulate myself,—his successor.

勖 4741

Same as 4740.

畜 4742

See 2669.

搐[4a] 4743
R. 屋
See 畜
Entering Upper.

To drag along; to shake. Cramp; a spasm.

抽搐 convulsions; spasms; cramp.

蓄[4b] 4744
R. 屋
See 畜
Entering Upper.

To collect; to store up. To rear; to cultivate. Used with 畜 2669.

蓄古物 to collect curios.
積蓄 or 蓄聚 to store up; to accumulate.
私蓄 to lay up for one's own selfish use.
蓄力 to husband one's strength.
蓄意未釋 the thoughts I harboured have not yet been dispelled.
蓄疑 to harbour suspicion.
蓄縮 to coil up; to contract.
蓄馬 to breed horses.
蓄丫頭 to keep slave-girls.
蓄謀 to keep on plotting.
蓄髮 to let one's hair grow.

粟 4745

See 10,340.

欶 4746

See 4983.

夙 4747

See 10,360.

徐[2] 4748
R. 魚
C. *ts'öü*
H. *ts'i*
F. *sü*
W. N. *zi*
P. M. Sz. *hsü*
Y. *ch'ü*
K. *sê (sö)*
J. *djo*
A. *ti*
Even Lower.

Slow; sedate; dignified.

徐而日出 slowly and majestically the sun rises.
其臥徐徐 his sleep was peaceful.
姑待徐徐 manage to wait quietly for him.
徐徐而來 approaching in a dignified manner.
徐行後長者 walk sedately behind your elders.
徐步 with slow steps.
徐雨 gentle rain.
徐圖 maturely considered.
清風徐來 the fresh breeze blows gently.
舒徐 to be at ease; to be at leisure.
稟性安徐 naturally of a placid disposition.
其虛其徐 quiet and dignified.
死徐自知之 die, and then you will know.
徐州 a Prefecture in the north-west of Kiangsu; it was one of the nine divisions of the Great Yü.

徐[2] 4748

See 10,313.

俗 4749

See 11,008.

醍 4750

A species of oak, bearing a blackish acorn.

栩[3] 4751
R. 翼
F. *ʿhü, höü*
See 煦
K. *hu*, v. *hê*
Rising Upper.

肅肅鴇羽, 集于苞栩 whrr, whrr, sound the feathers of the *pao*[3] (*see* 8723), as they settle on the bushy oaks.
栩栩自得 pleased and happy.
蝶舞栩栩 like a butterfly fluttering gaily about.
栩栩然 in a state of happy unconsciousness.

翊[3] 4752
R. 翼
See 詡
Rising Upper.

A precious stone.

詡[3] 4753
R. 翼
F. *ü, hü, höü*
See 煦
K. *hu*, v. *hê*
Rising Upper.

To boast; to brag; to make a display. To spread over; to be known. Brave; energetic.

奢麗誇詡 braggadocio; exaggeration.
德發揚詡萬物 his good influence extends over all creation.
遍詡 everywhere.
和詡 in harmony.
會同主詡 in meetings (of princes) the essential is *hsü*,—here explained to mean a courteous yet outspoken and firm tone.

呴[4] 4754
R. 虞 遇
See 酗
Even and Sinking Upper.

To breathe on.

相呴以濕 to breathe on in order to moisten.

Read *hsü*[1].

呴鏡迷容 to breathe on a mirror and obscure the face,—reflected in it.
呴噓 to yawn.
呴呴 smooth or pleasant,—to the ear.

姁[1] 4755
R. 虞 遇
See 詡
Even Upper.

Handsome. Used for 嫗 13,553.

姁嫗 elegant; graceful.

Read *hsü*[3].

姁姁而笑 laughed merrily.

欨[1] 4756
R. 虞 遇
See 呴
Even and Sinking Upper.

To blow; to breathe on. To smile approvingly.

欨愉 smiling; happy; contented.

Read *hsü*[3].

欨欣欣 joyful; cheerful.

煦[4] 4757
R. 遇 翼
See 煦
Sinking Upper.

To breathe on; spittle. To smile. To pacify.

吹煦 to blow; to snort.
衆煦漂山 enough spittle will float a mountain. *See* 蚊 12,638.
煦煦趙趙 smiling and chuckling.
煦之若子 he pacified them like children.

昫[4] 4758
R. 遇
See 煦
SinkingUpper.

The warmth of the rising sun; genial; pleasant,

煦[4] 4759
R. 遇 翼
C. *yü*
H. *hi*
F. *höü*
W. *hü, hsü*

Warm; genial; to heat; to boil. To be kind; gracious. [To be distinguished from 照 474.]

和煦 warm; genial.

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